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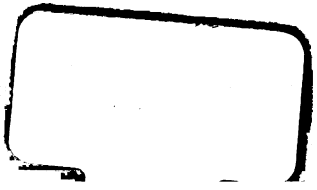

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GOLD MEDALS

Paris Exposition 1900. **Pan-American 1901.**

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AND

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ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

(Prepared by S. Hart Wright, M. D., A. M., Ph. D., Penn Yan, N. Y.)

Five eclipses for 1902, as follows:

I. Partial of the sun, April 8, of less than one digit, seen only in the Arctic Ocean.

II. Total of the moon, April 22, seen in Asia, Europe and Africa.

III. Partial of the sun, May 7, of about ten digits, seen in New-Zealand and in part of the Pacific Ocean.

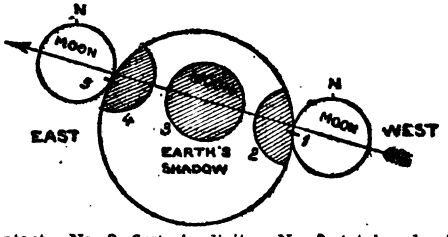
IV. Total of the moon, October 16–17, visible generally in the United States.

V. Partial of the sun, October 31, of eight digits, seen in Europe and Asia.

Lunar Eclipse, Oct. 16–17*	Intercolonial.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Eclipse begins	0 17 mo.	11 17 ev.	10 17 ev.	9 17 ev.	8 17 ev.
Total begins	1 19 mo.	0 19 mo.	11 19 ev.	10 19 ev.	9 19 ev.
Middle	2 3 mo.	1 3 mo.	0 3 mo.	11 3 ev.	10 3 ev.
Total ends	2 48 mo.	1 48 mo.	0 48 mo.	11 48 ev.	10 48 ev.
Partial ends	3 50 mo.	2 50 mo.	1 50 mo.	0 50 ev.	11 50 ev.

*Evening Phases on 16th. Morning Phases on 17th.

ECLIPSE OF MOON OCTOBER 16–17.



No. 1, first contact. No. 2, first six digits. No. 3, total and middle. No. 4, last six digits. No. 5, last contact. N is north point of the moon. No. 1 is 86° east; No. 5, 118° west of it.

Note—The line from the moon's centre to N points to the North Star always.

SUPERIOR PLANETS EAST OR WEST OF THE SUN.

Mars, until March 29.....East	Mars, after March 29.....West
Jupiter, until Jan. 15. and after Aug. 5. East	Jupiter, from Jan. 15 to Aug. 5.....West
Saturn, until Jan. 9, and after July 17. East	Saturn, from Jan. 9 to July 17.....West
Uranus, from June 10 to Dec. 14.....East	Uranus, until June 10 and after Dec. 14. West

THE SEASONS.

	D.	H.	M
Winter begins 1901, Dec.	22	7	1 Mo.
Spring begins 1902, March	21	8	Mo.
Summer begins 1902, June	22	9	6 Mo.
Autumn begins 1902, Sept.	23	6	40 Ev.
Winter begins 1902, Dec.	22	1	19 Ev.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

Venus from Feb. 14 to Nov. 28 will be a morning star, and it will be an evening star to Feb. 14 and after Nov. 28.

Mercury, evening star, from Jan. 2 to Feb. 18; April 28 to June 23; Aug. 11 to Oct. 19, and after Dec. 12. Mercury, morning star, Feb. 18 to April 28; June 23 to Aug. 11; Oct. 19 to Dec. 12.

PLANETS BRIGHTEST.

Mercury, Feb. 1 to 3 and Sept. 25 to 30, after sunset; also March 11 to 15 and Nov. 4 to 7, rising before the sun. Venus, Jan. 5 and March 21. Mars, not this year. Jupiter, Aug. 5. Saturn, July 17. Uranus, June 10. Neptune, Dec. 24. Jupiter will be in Capricornus after March 16. Saturn will be in Sagittarius all the year, and Uranus in Scorpio all the year.

ERAS.

The Mahometan year 1320 begins April 10.
The Jewish year 5663 begins October 2.
The Japanese year 2562 is 1902 A. D.
The Olympian year 2678 begins in July, 1902.

NOTE.—The times of the lunar eclipse of October 16–17, the moon's phases and the tides for three ports are given in Standard Time, used by railroads, and for the tides the standard used at the ports is that for the 75th meridian. For all other computations in the Almanac true mean solar time is used. Standard time, being artificial, cannot be used for such without much confusion and some error, besides being very

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AZIMUTH TABLE OF POLARIS, OR NORTH STAR, 1902.

The surveyor may find the true north by observing Polaris either when it crosses the meridian or is at the greatest eastern or western elongation. The latter plan is preferable to the former, but it calls for a knowledge of the azimuth of the star, which is not uniform for all seasons and latitudes. Hence the table given herewith. If one knows approximately the time when the elongation will be reached, he can follow the star with his transit until it ceases to move further to the eastward (or westward). Then, by reading his compass and applying the correction for azimuth, he will get the variation of the needle. In case of doubt it may be wise to repeat the observation a night or two later.

The eastern elongation is the one to use from early May to the middle of October, and the western will serve for all but a few weeks of the remainder of the year. In 1902 Polaris will be at its eastern elongation on May 10, at about 4:17 a. m.; May 16, 3:54 a. m.; June 1, 2:51 a. m.; June 16, 1:52 a. m.; July 1, 12:54 a. m.; July 16, 11:55 eve.; August 1, 10:5[illegible] p. m.; August 16, 9:54 p. m.; September 1, 8:51 p. m.; September 16, 7:52 p. m.; October 1, 6:53 p. m.; October 16, 5:50 p. m. The western elongation occurs on October 16, at about 5:40 a. m.; November 1, 4:37 a. m.; November 16, 3:38 a. m.; December 1, 2:39 a. m.; December 16, 1:40 a. m.; January 1, 12:36 morn.; January 16, 11:36 eve.; February 1 10:3[illegible] p. m.; February 15, 9:34 p. m.; March 1, 8:43 p. m.; March 16, 7:44 p. m.; April 1, 6:40 p. m. The event occurs four minutes earlier each night than on the preceding one.

From the closing days of March until May 10 Polaris will be on the meridian, and hence in the true north, when a plumb line will cover it and 38 Cassiopeæ simultaneously. The latter is a star of the sixth magnitude, some 20 degrees distant from the Pole Star. Delta Cassiopeæ, some 10 degrees further away, but brighter, is approximately in the same celestial longitude, but 38 Cassiopeæ corresponds much more precisely. It will be directly under Polaris on April 1, at about 12:47 a. m.; April 16, 11:49 p. m.; May 1, 10:49 p. m., and May 16, 10:14 p. m.

AZIMUTH OF POLARIS (NORTH STAR) FOR 1902, WHEN AT ITS GREATEST ELONGATION, EAST OR WEST, FOR THE LATITUDE AND DATES GIVEN.

Month.	Day.	Polar Dist. of Polaris.	Lat. 29°	Lat. 31°	Lat. 33°	Lat. 35°	Lat. 37°	Lat. 39°	Lat. 41°	Lat. 43°	Lat. 45°
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
January ..	1	1 12 34	1 22 57	1 24 40	1 26 32	1 28 35	1 30 52	1 33 23	1 36 9	1 39 14	1 42 38
January ..	11	33	57	38	32	34	51	24	8	13	37
January ..	21	33	57	38	32	34	51	24	8	13	37
February .	1	34	58	40	32	35	52	25	9	14	38
February .	11	35	59	41	33	36	53	26	11	15	39
February .	21	36	1 23 0	42	34	38	55	28	13	17	41
March	1	39	1	45	37	41	58	30	16	20	44
March	11	41	6	48	40	44	1 31 1	32	19	23	48
March	21	44	10	51	43	48	5	36	21	27	52
April	1	47	13	55	47	51	8	41	23	32	57
April	11	51	18	59	51	56	12	45	28	37	1 43 2
April	21	54	22	1 25 3	56	1 29 2	17	48	34	40	6
May	1	57	25	6	59	4	21	52	40	44	10
May	11	59	28	9	1 27 1	6	24	55	43	48	14
May	21	1 13 2	30	12	4	8	27	57	46	50	18
June	1	4	32	14	7	11	29	1 34 0	49	53	20
June	11	5	34	16	9	13	31	2	51	56	21
June	21	6	34	16	10	15	32	4	52	57	23
July	1	6	34	17	10	15	32	4	52	57	23
July	11	6	34	17	10	15	32	4	52	57	23
July	21	5	34	16	9	13	31	2	49	56	21
August ...	1	3	31	14	6	10	29	1 33 59	48	52	19
August ...	11	2	29	11	4	8	27	57	46	50	18
August ...	21	1 12 59	27	9	1	6	24	55	43	48	14
Septemb'r .	1	56	23	6	1 26 57	3	20	51	38	43	8
Septemb'r .	11	53	20	2	54	1	16	47	32	39	4
Septemb'r .	21	50	16	1 24 58	51	1 28 55	11	44	27	36	0
October ...	1	46	12	53	47	50	7	40	22	31	1 42 55
October ...	11	42	8	49	42	45	2	33	20	24	49
October ...	21	39	4	44	37	41	1 30 58	30	16	20	44
November .	1	34	1 22 59	40	32	35	52	23	9	14	39
November .	11	31	55	35	28	31	48	19	5	10	34
November .	21	27	51	31	24	27	44	14	0	5	29
December .	1	24	47	28	20	24	40	10	1 35 56	0	24
December .	11	22	44	26	17	21	38	7	53	1 38 58	21
December .	21	19	41	23	15	18	35	4	50	55	18
December .	31	1 12 18	1 22 40	1 24 21	1 26 13	1 28 16	1 30 32	1 33 2	1 35 48	1 38 52	1 42 15

CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	E	Julian Period	6615
Epact	21	Roman Indiction	15
Golden Number	3	Dionysian Period	231
Solar Cycle	7	Jewish Lunar Cycle	19

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TIDE TABLES.

To find the time of high water for any place given in the table below, apply the correction opposite the place to the times of high water for its respective port given for every day on the twelve calendar pages of this Almanac. Add the correction to time of high water when it is plus, and subtract it when it is minus. Example: To find time of high water at Rockland, Me., on January 6, 1902:

Time of high water at Boston, January 6..... 9:15 p. m.
Correction for Rockland, Me. (see below).....—0:26

Time of high water at Rockland, Me., January 6..... 8:49 p. m.

Corrections to times of high water at Boston for:	Correction.	Corrections to times of high water at New-York for:	Correction.	Corrections to times of high water at Charleston for:	Correction.
	H.M.		H.M.		H. M.
Eastport, Me.....	—0 35	Block Island, R. I...	—1 2	Dover, Del.....	— 8 46
West Quoddy H'd, Me	—0 49	Stonington, Conn....	+0 49	Sea Breeze, N. J....	—10 17
Machiasport, Me.....	—0 40	New-London, Conn..	+1 6	New-Castle, Del....	— 8 1
Indian Harbor, Me..	—0 55	Norwich, Conn.....	+1 47	Wilmington, Del....	— 7 46
Mt. Desert Nar., Me.	—0 28	Middletown, Conn...	+5 1	Gray's F., S. R., Pa	— 6 15
S.W. H. Mt. D. I., Me	—0 44	Hartford, Conn.....	+6 58	Phila., Wash-ave....	— 6 7
Bass H., Mt. D. I., Me	—0 45	Duck Island, Conn..	+2 23	Trenton, N. J.....	— 2 59
Rockland, Me.....	—0 26	New-Haven, Conn...	+3 5	Rehoboth, Del.....	+ 0 28
Oceanville, D. I., Me.	—0 36	Stamford, Conn.....	+3 4	Ocean City, Md.....	+ 0 5
Bangor, Me.....	+1 12	City I., L. I. S., N.Y.	+3 7	Cape Chas. L., Va...	+ 0 13
Boothbay, Me.....	—0 43	College P., E.R., N.Y.	+3 21	Old Point Com., Va.	+ 0 55
Bath, Me.....	+0 31	Flushing, E. R., N.Y.	+3 40	Newport News, Va...	+ 1 4
Gardiner, Me.....	+2 56	Pot Cove, Ast., N. Y.	+3 2	Petersburg, Va.....	+ 9 11
Augusta, Me.....	+3 37	B'ckwell's I. L., N.Y.	+1 50	Richmond, Va.....	+ 9 25
Portland, Me.....	—0 34	E. 41st-st., N. Y. C.	+1 37	Yorktown, Va.....	+ 1 22
Portsmouth, N. H...	—0 15	E. 27th-st., N. Y. C.	+1 23	Pt. L., P. R., Md....	+ 5 7
Isle of Shoal L., N.H	—0 20	Brooklyn, N. Y., N.Y	+0 40	Alexandria, P. R., Va	+ 0 11
Newburyport, Mass..	—0 15	B'klyn Bridge, N. Y.	+0 20	Wash. N. Y., D. C..	+ 0 18
Gloucester, Mass....	—0 36	E. 110th-st., N. Y. C.	+2 6	Crisfield, C. B., Md..	+ 4 59
Salem, Mass.....	—0 11	High Bridge, N.Y.C..	+2 21	Cambridge, C. B., Md	— 3 56
Nahant, Mass.....	—0 18	Kings Bridge, N.Y.C.	+0 56	Oxford, Md.....	— 3 23
Boston Light, Mass..	—0 18	Willetts Point, N. Y.	+3 7	Annapolis, Md.....	— 2 38
Plymouth, Mass.....	—0 9	Glen C., L.I.S., N.Y.	+3 6	Balt., Fells Pt., Md.	— 0 50
Wellfleet, C. C., Mass	—0 11	Oyster B., L.I.S., N.Y	+3 6	Elkton, Md.....	+ 2 10
Provincetown, Mass.	—0 1	N'thpt. H., L.I.S., N.Y	+3 5	Pt. Dep., S. R., Md..	+ 2 41
Siasconset, Nant'k, I	+0 1	Trum. B., L.I.S., N.Y	+2 11	Virginia Beach, Va..	0 0
Nantucket H., Mass.	+0 55	Sag Har., L.I.S., N.Y	+2 19	Hatteras Inlet, N.C.	— 0 47
Edgartown, Mass....	+0 44	Montauk Pt. L., N.Y.	—0 1	Cape Lookout, N. C.	— 1 5
No Mans L'd I., Mass	—4 6	Bellport, N. Y.....	+2 39	Beaufort, N. C.....	— 0 12
Viney'd Hav'n, Mass	+0 11	Fire Isl'd Inlet, N.Y.	—0 56	Carolina Beach, N.C.	— 0 14
Falmouth, Mass.....	—1 8	Rockaway Inlet, N.Y.	—0 35	Wilmington, N. C...	+ 1 47
Tarpaulin Cove, Mass	—3 41	Coney Island, N. Y..	—0 42	B'nerman's B., N. C.	— 4 1
Cuttyhunk L., Mass..	—4 1	Tottenville, S. I., N.Y	—0 21	White Hall, N. C....	— 3 58
Woods Hole, Mass...	—2 55	Fort Tom., S.I., N.Y	—0 23	Georgetown, S. C....	+ 1 16
Bird Island L., Mass.	—3 43	Sing Sing, H.R., N.Y	+1 49	Bluff Pt. W. R., S.C.	+ 0 21
New-Bedford, Mass..	—3 40	Albany, H. R., N.Y.	+9 33	Port Royal, S. C....	+ 0 36
Newport, R. I.....	—3 48	Eliz'port, N. B., N. J	+0 10	Beaufort, S. C.....	+ 0 49
Bristol, R. I.....	—3 34	Long Branch, N. J..	—0 37	Savannah, Ga.....	+ 0 53
Pawtuxet, R. I.....	—3 21	Atlantic City, N. J..	—0 28	Warsaw Sound, Ga..	+ 0 4
Providence, R. I.....	—3 23	Cape May City, N. J.	—0 16	St. Andrew S., Ga...	+ 0 23

CHURCH DAYS.

Septuagesima Sunday	January 26	Low Sunday	April 6
Sexagesima Sunday	February 2	Rogation Sunday	May 4
Quinquagesima Sunday	February 9	Ascension Thursday	May 8
Shrove Tuesday	February 11	Whit Sunday, Pentecost	May 18
Ash Wednesday	February 12	Trinity Sunday	May 25
Quadragesima (Lent)	February 16	Corpus Christi	May 29
Mid-Lent Sunday	March 9	Advent Sunday	November 30
Passion Sunday	March 16	Ember Days	February 19, 21, 22
Palm Sunday	March 23	Ember Days	May 21, 23, 24
Good Friday	March 28	Ember Days	September 17, 19, 20
Easter Sunday	March 30	Ember Days	December 17, 19, 20

MOON SOUTH, OR ON THE UPPER MERIDIAN, FOR 1902.

Days.	Jan. H.M.	Feb. H.M.	Mar. H.M.	Apr. H.M.	May. H.M	une. H.M.	July H M.	Aug. H.M.	Sept. H.M.	Oct. H.M.	Nov. H.M.	Dec. H.M.
1	5 43	6 36	3 14	6 20	6 35	7 39	8 9	9 55	11 28	11 47	*50	1 8
2	6 27	7 23	6 3	7 8	7 22	8 31	9 7	10 55	*19	*34	1 37	1 56
3	7 11	8 11	6 51	7 58	8 10	9 26	10 8	11 53	1 8	1 21	2 25	2 42
4	7 56	8 59	7 40	8 44	9 0	10 24	11 11	*48	1 56	2 9	3 13	3 28
5	8 42	9 49	8 28	9 33	9 51	11 26	*12	1 40	2 43	2 56	4 0	4 13
6	9 29	10 38	9 17	10 22	10 46	*29	1 13	2 30	3 30	3 44	4 46	4 58
7	10 18	11 27	10 6	11 14	11 44	1 32	2 9	3 18	4 17	4 32	5 32	5 43
8	11 7	*16	10 55	*7	*44	2 32	3 2	4 4	5 4	5 19	6 18	6 28
9	11 56	1 5	11 45	1 3	1 47	3 29	3 52	4 51	5 51	6 6	7 3	7 15

MOON SOUTH, OR ON THE UPPER MERIDIAN, FOR 1902—(Continued).

Days.	Jan. H.M.	Feb. H.M.	Mar. H.M.	Apr. H.M.	May. H.M.	June. H.M.	July. H.M.	Aug. H.M.	Sept. H.M.	Oct. H.M.	Nov. H.M.	Dec. H.M.
10	*45	1 54	*35	2 2	2 48	4 22	4 39	5 37	6 39	6 53	7 50	8 5
11	1 34	2 43	1 27	3 1	3 48	5 12	5 25	6 24	7 27	7 31	8 38	8 59
12	2 21	3 34	2 20	4 2	4 45	5 59	6 11	7 11	8 14	8 26	9 28	9 56
13	3 9	4 26	3 15	5 1	5 38	6 44	6 56	7 58	9 1	9 13	10 21	10 56
14	3 57	5 21	4 12	5 57	6 28	7 29	7 42	8 46	9 49	10 1	11 17	11 59
15	4 45	6 17	5 11	6 51	7 16	8 14	8 28	9 34	10 36	10 51	†	†
16	5 36	7 15	6 9	7 42	8 1	8 59	9 16	10 22	11 23	11 43	17	2
17	6 29	8 14	7 6	8 30	8 46	9 45	10 3	11 9	†	†	1 18	2 4
18	7 25	9 11	8 1	9 17	9 30	10 32	10 51	11 56	12	37	2 20	3 2
19	8 23	10 7	8 54	10 2	10 15	11 19	11 39	†	1 2	1 34	3 21	3 57
20	9 24	11 0	9 45	10 47	11 1	†	†	43	1 54	2 33	4 18	4 49
21	10 24	11 51	10 33	11 32	11 47	0 7	26	1 30	2 48	3 33	5 13	5 38
22	11 23	†	11 20	†	†	0 55	1 13	2 18	3 43	4 32	6 4	6 25
23	†	40	†	18	35	1 42	1 59	3 7	4 41	5 29	6 53	7 11
24	19	1 27	0 6	1 4	1 22	2 29	2 45	3 58	5 39	6 24	7 40	7 57
25	1 12	2 13	0 51	1 51	2 10	3 15	3 32	4 52	6 37	7 16	8 26	8 43
26	2 2	2 58	1 37	2 38	2 57	4 0	4 20	5 48	7 33	8 6	9 12	9 31
27	2 50	3 43	2 23	3 26	3 44	4 46	5 9	6 46	8 28	8 55	9 59	10 17
28	3 36	4 29	3 9	4 14	4 31	5 34	6 1	7 44	9 20	9 42	10 45	11 5
29	4 21	—	3 56	5 1	5 17	6 22	6 56	8 43	10 10	10 28	11 33	11 53
30	5 5	—	4 44	5 48	6 3	7 14	7 54	9 40	10 59	11 15	*21	*40
31	5 50	—	5 32	—	6 50	—	8 54	10 35	—	*2	—	1 26

*Evening. †Morning.

TIME OF PASSING THE MERIDIAN, FOR THE SIX VISIBLE PLANETS, FOR 1902.

Month.	Day.....	Mercury..		Venus....		Mars.....		Jupiter...		Saturn....		Uranus...	
		P H	M M	P H	M M	P H	M M	P H	M M	P H	M M	A H	M M
Jan ..	1	0	3	3	4	1	27	0	52	0	35	10	24
Jan ..	6	0	19	2	58	1	24	0	37	0	18	10	7
Jan ..	11	0	35	2	45	1	20	0	22	0	1	9	48
Jan ..	16	0	50	2	31	1	16	0	7	*		9	33
Jan ..	21	1	5	2	14	1	13	*		11	27	9	10
Jan ..	26	1	17	1	53	1	9	11	38	11	9	8	51
Jan ..	31	1	24	1	29	1	5	11	23	10	52	8	45
Feb ..	1	1	25	1	23	1	4	11	20	10	49	8	33
Feb ..	6	1	20	0	55	0	59	11	5	10	31	8	12
Feb ..	11	1	1	0	24	0	55	10	51	10	14	7	52
Feb ..	16	*		*		0	50	10	35	9	57	7	33
Feb ..	21	11	46	11	21	0	45	10	21	9	39	7	18
Feb ..	26	11	11	10	54	0	40	10	5	9	22	6	55
Feb ..	28	11	0	10	44	0	38	9	59	9	15	6	51
Mar .	1	10	55	10	39	0	37	9	56	9	11	6	47
Mar .	6	10	38	10	17	0	32	9	41	8	53	6	24
Mar .	11	10	29	10	0	0	26	9	25	8	36	6	6
Mar .	16	10	27	9	46	0	21	9	10	8	18	5	48
Mar .	21	10	28	9	35	0	15	8	54	8	0	5	29
Mar .	26	10	33	9	27	0	10	8	38	7	41	5	9
Mar .	31	10	40	9	20	0	4	8	22	7	23	4	50
Apr ..	1	10	42	9	19	0	3	8	19	7	19	4	47
Apr ..	6	10	51	9	15	*		8	3	7	1	4	26
Apr ..	11	11	2	9	12	11	52	7	46	6	42	4	6
Apr ..	16	11	15	9	9	11	46	7	29	6	26	3	46
Apr ..	21	11	30	9	7	11	41	7	12	6	4	3	26
Apr ..	26	11	48	9	6	11	35	6	55	5	44	3	6
Apr ..	30	†		9	5	11	31	6	41	5	29	2	50
May .	1	0	9	9	5	11	30	6	38	5	25	2	46
May .	6	0	32	9	5	11	24	6	20	5	5	2	25
May .	11	0	54	9	5	11	19	6	2	4	46	2	5
May .	16	1	13	9	5	11	14	5	44	4	26	1	45
May .	21	1	27	9	6	11	8	5	25	4	6	1	24
May .	26	1	35	9	6	11	3	5	7	3	50	1	4
May .	31	1	36	9	8	10	58	4	48	3	25	0	43
June..	1	1	35	9	8	10	57	4	44	3	21	0	39
June..	6	1	27	9	8	10	52	4	24	3	1	0	19
June..	11	1	10	9	12	10	47	4	4	2	41	†	
June..	16	0	45	9	9	10	43	3	44	2	19	11	33
June..	21	0	15	9	17	10	38	3	24	1	58	11	13
June..	26	*		9	21	10	33	3	3	1	37	10	52
June..	30	11	20	9	24	10	29	2	46	1	21	10	36

Month.	Day.....	Mercury..		Venus....		Mars.....		Jupiter...		Saturn....		Uranus...	
		A H	M M	A H	M M	A H	M M	A H	M M	A H	M M	P H	M M
July .	1	11	15	9	25	10	28	2	42	1	16	10	32
July .	6	10	54	9	29	10	23	2	21	0	55	10	11
July .	11	10	41	9	34	10	19	1	59	0	34	9	51
July .	16	10	38	9	39	10	14	1	38	0	13	9	31
July .	21	10	43	9	45	10	9	1	16	†		9	10
July .	26	10	57	9	51	10	4	0	54	11	26	8	50
July .	31	11	17	9	57	9	59	0	31	11	5	8	30
Aug .	1	11	22	9	58	9	58	0	27	11	1	8	26
Aug .	6	11	46	10	4	9	52	0	5	10	40	8	6
Aug .	11		†	10	11	9	47	†		10	19	7	46
Aug .	16	0	27	10	17	9	41	11	20	9	58	7	26
Aug .	21	0	43	10	22	9	36	10	54	9	37	7	6
Aug .	26	0	56	10	28	9	30	10	32	9	21	6	47
Aug .	31	1	5	10	33	9	24	10	10	8	56	6	27
Sept .	1	1	7	10	34	9	22	10	6	8	52	6	23
Sept .	6	1	15	10	39	9	16	9	44	8	31	6	3
Sept .	11	1	20	10	43	9	9	9	23	8	11	5	44
Sept .	16	1	24	10	47	9	3	9	2	7	51	5	26
Sept .	21	1	25	10	51	8	56	8	41	7	31	5	6
Sept .	26	1	24	10	55	8	48	8	21	7	12	4	47
Sept .	30	1	19	10	57	8	43	8	5	6	56	4	32
Oct ..	1	1	18	10	58	8	41	8	1	6	52	4	21
Oct ..	6	1	5	11	1	8	33	7	41	6	33	4	9
Oct ..	11	0	43	11	4	8	25	7	22	6	14	3	50
Oct ..	16	0	8	11	7	8	16	7	3	5	55	3	31
Oct ..	21	*		11	11	8	9	6	44	5	36	3	13
Oct ..	26	10	56	11	14	8	0	6	26	5	17	2	54
Oct ..	31	10	39	11	18	7	52	6	8	4	59	2	35
Nov .	1	10	37	11	19	7	50	6	4	4	55	2	31
Nov .	6	10	36	11	23	7	41	5	47	4	37	2	13
Nov .	11	10	41	11	28	7	32	5	29	4	19	1	55
Nov .	16	10	49	11	33	7	22	5	12	4	1	1	36
Nov .	21	11	0	11	39	7	13	4	55	3	42	1	17
Nov .	26	11	11	11	45	7	3	4	39	3	25	1	0
Nov .	30	11	21	11	50	6	55	4	25	3	10	0	44
Dec .	1	11	24	11	52	6	53	4	22	3	7	0	41
Dec .	6	11	37	11	59	6	42	4	6	2	49	0	22
Dec .	11	11	51	†		6	32	3	49	2	32	0	4
Dec .	16		†	0	14	6	21	3	34	2	14		†
Dec .	21	0	21	0	22	6	9	3	18	1	57	11	27
Dec .	26	0	37	0	30	5	58	3	2	1	40	11	9
Dec .	31	0	52	0	37	5	46	2	47	1	23	10	51

*Morning. †Evening.

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CONJUNCTIONS OF PLANETS AND OTHER PHENOMENA, FOR 1902.

Mo.	Aspect.	Washington Time. D. H. M.	Distance apart. ° ′	Mo.	Aspect.	Washington Time. D. H. M.	Distance apart. ° ′
Jan.	☌ ☿ ♄	6 10 mo.	☿ 2 11 S.	July	☌ ♀ ☽	2 4 52 ev.	♀ 0 42 N.
"	☌ ☽ Uranus	7 4 53 mo.	Uran. 3 7 S.	"	☌ ♂ ☽	3 5 37 ev.	♂ 3 55 N.
"	☌ ♅ ☿	9 11 mo.	☿ 1 50 S.	"	☌ ☿ ☽	4 7 24 mo.	☿ 0 24 S.
"	☌ ♄ Sun	9 5 ev.		"	Earth farth'st.	From Sun 4 8	Morn.
"	☌ ♄ ☽	9 5 24 ev.	♄ 4 34 S.	"	☿ gr. elong.	15 9 ev.	☿ 20 35 W.
"	♀ brightest	9 8 ev.		"	Uranus ☌ ☽	17 4 58 mo.	Uran. 3 46 S.
"	☌ ♅ ☽	10 3 8 mo.	♅ 5 11 S.	"	☌ ♄ Sun	17 8 ev.	♄ 180 E.
"	☌ ♂ ☽	11 6 51 mo.	♂ 6 22 S.	"	☌ ♄ ☽	20 8 6 mo.	♄ 5 9 S.
"	☌ ♀ ☽	13 0 48 mo.	♀ 3 8 S.	"	☌ ♅ ☽	22 0 19 mo.	♅ 5 55 S.
"	☌ ♅ Sun	15 6 ev.		"	☌ ♂ Neptune	23 9 ev.	♂ 1 37 N.
"	☿ Stationary	22 5 ev.		"	☌ ♀ Neptune	27 0 2 ev.	♀ 0 11 N.
"	☌ ♀ ♂	23 8 ev.	☿ 0 25 S.				
				Aug.	☌ ♀ ♂	1 4 mo.	♀ 1 18 S.
Feb.	☌ ☿ ♂	1 9 mo.	☿ 6 34 S.	"	☌ ♂ ☽	1 10 52 mo.	♂ 5 19 N.
"	☿ gr. elong. E	3 5 mo.	☿ 17 18 E.	"	☌ ♀ ☽	1 11 8 mo.	
"	☌ ♀ ♂	5 4 ev.	♀ 8 38 N.	"	☌ ♅ Sun.	5 0 ev.	♅ 180 E.
"	☌ ♄ ☽	6 7 33 mo.	♄ 4 46 S.	"	☌ ♄ ☽	16 11 25 mo.	♄ 5 14 S.
"	☌ ♅ ☽	6 11 40 ev.	♅ 5 26 S.	"	☌ ♅ ☽	18 0 22 mo.	♅ 6 1 S.
"	☌ ♀ ☽	9 0 14 mo.	♀ 8 9 N.	"	☌ ♂ ☽	30 8 mo.	♂ 6 8 N.
"	☌ ♂ ☽	9 8 59 mo.	♂ 5 58 S.	"	☌ ♀ ☽	31 9 32 mo.	♀ 5 45 N.
"	☌ ☿ ♂	12 5 ev.	☿ 4 15 N.				
"	☌ ♀ Sun, inf.	14 6 ev.		Sep.	□ Uran. Sun.	10 0 8 ev.	Uran. 90 E.
				"	☌ ♄ ☽	12 0 5 ev.	♄ 5 24 S.
Mar.	☌ ♄ ☽	5 9 59 ev.	♄ 5 1 S.	"	☌ ♅ ☽	14 8 21 mo.	♅ 6 10 S.
"	♀ Stationary	6 3 mo.		"	☌ ☿ α Virgin.	20 0 2 ev.	Star 0 13 N.
"	☌ ♄ ☽	6 8 33 ev.	♅ 5 41 S.	"	Sun on Equa.	23 0 7 ev.	
"	☌ ♀ ☽	7 1 31 ev.	♀ 2 11 N.	"	☿ gr. elong.	24 11 ev.	☿ 26 11 E.
"	☌ ♂ ☽	10 8 50 mo.		"	♄ Stationary.	26 4 mo.	
"	□ Uran. W.	12		"	☌ ♂ ☽	27 5 18 ev.	♂ 6 24 N.
"	☿ gr. elong. W	17 9 mo.	☿ 27 40 W.	"	☌ ♀ ☽	30 10 1 mo.	♀ 4 36 N.
"	♀ brightest.	21 7 mo.					
"	Uranus stat.	26 10 ev.		Oct.	♅ Stationary.	4 8 mo.	
"	☌ ♂ Sun	29 8 ev.		"	☌ ♄ ☽	10 1 42 mo.	♄ 5 32 S.
				"	☌ ♅ ☽	11 11 3 mo.	♅ 6 14 S.
Apr.	☌ ♄ ☽	2 10 58 mo.	♄ 5 15 S.	"	□ ♄ Sun.	15 2 ev.	♄ 90 E.
"	☌ ♅ ☽	3 4 3 ev.	♅ 5 53 S.	"	☌ ☿ ♀	23 4 ev.	☿ 1 20 S.
"	☌ ☿ ☽	5 1 5 mo.	♀ 2 28 S.	"	☌ ♂ ☽	26 5 10 mo.	♂ 6 5 N.
"	☌ ♂ ☽	8 6 42 mo.	♂ 2 25 S.	"	☌ ♀ ☽	30 6 24 ev.	♀ 0 54 N.
"	□ ♄ Sun	18 6 mo.	♄ 90 W.				
"	☌ ☿ ♂	23 7 ev.	☿ 0 40 S.	Nov.	□ ♅ Sun.	1 0 9 ev.	♅ 90 E.
"	☿ gr. elong.	25 7 ev.	☿ 46 11 W.	"	☿ gr. elong.	4 8 mo.	☿ 18 50 W.
"	☌ ☽ Uranus.	26 4 18 ev.	Uran. 3 55 S.	"	☌ ♄ ☽	6 0 7 ev.	♄ 5 33 S.
"	☌ ♄ ☽	29 8 48 ev.	♄ 5 20 S.	"	☌ ♅ ☽	7 11 6 ev.	♅ 6 9 S.
				"	☌ ♂ ☽	23 2 42 ev.	♂ 5 19 N.
May	☌ ♅ ☽	1 7 59 mo.	♅ 5 58 S.	"	☿ ☌ Sun.	28 9 ev.	Superior.
"	☌ ♀ ☽	4 11 44 mo.	♀ 4 19 S.	"	☌ ♀ ☽	29 8 15 ev.	♀ 3 17 S.
"	☌ ♂ ☽	7 3 10 mo.	♂ 0 3 S.				
"	□ ♅ Sun	7 4 mo.		Dec.	☌ ♄ ☽	3 11 37 ev.	♄ 5 27 N.
"	♄ Stationary	8 5 mo.		"	☌ ♅ ☽	5 2 7 ev.	♅ 5 52 S.
"	☌ ☿ ☽	8 11 19 mo.	☿ 3 32 N.	"	☌ ♀ Uranus.	11 2 mo.	♀ 0 8 S.
"	☌ ☽ Uranus	23 8 51 ev.	Uran. 3 49 S.	"	☌ ☿ Uranus.	13 1 ev.	☿ 1 13 S.
"	☌ ♄ ☽	27 2 51 mo.	♄ 5 18 S.	"	☌ ♂ ☽	21 9 26 ev.	♂ 4 22 N.
"	☿ gr. elong.	28 1 ☿ 23 4 E.		"	☌ ♀ ♀	22 3 mo.	♀ 1 16 S.
"	☌ ♅ ☽	28 6 41 ev.	♅ 5 57 S.	"	Sun lowest.	21 1 ev.	
				"	□ ♂ Sun.	22 3 ev.	♂ 90 W.
June	☌ ♀ ☽	3 1 55 mo.	♀ 2 44 S.	"	☿ Neptune.	24 8 ev.	Nept. 180 E.
"	☌ ♂ ☽	4 10 39 ev.	♂ 2 9 N.	"	Uranus. ☽	28 9 34 mo.	Uran. 4 26 S.
"	♅ Stationary	6 6 mo.		"	☌ ♀ ☽	30 10 43 mo.	♀ 5 58 S.
"	Uran. ☿ Sun	10 10 ev.	Uran. 180 E.	"	☿ ☌ ☽	30 6 6 ev.	☿ 7 14 S.
"	Sun Highest	22 4 mo.					
"	☌ ♄ ☽	23 5 57 mo.	♄ 5 11 S.				
"	☌ ☿ Sun	23 3 ev.	Inferior				
"	☌ ♅ ☽	24 11 35 ev.	♅ 5 54 S.				

SIGNS OF PLANETS.

☽ Moon. ☿ Mercury. ♀ Venus. ♂ Mars. ♅ Jupiter. ♄ Saturn. □ 90° apart, ☍ 180° apart. ☌ Conjunction, or same celestial longitude of planets, and apparently near each other.

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Moon's Phases.	D.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
*16th						
Last Quarter . .	1	0 7 ev.	11 07 mo.	10 7 mo.	9 7 mo.	8 7 mo.
New Moon . . .	9	5 14 ev.	4 14 ev.	3 14 ev.	2 14 ev.	1 14 ev.
First Quarter . .	17	2 38 mo.	1 38 mo.	0 38 mo.	*11 38 ev.	*10 38 ev.
Full Moon . . .	23	8 6 ev.	7 6 ev.	6 6 ev.	5 6 ev.	4 6 ev.
Last Quarter . .	31	9 8 mo.	8 8 mo.	7 8 mo.	6 8 mo.	5 8 mo.

Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.

Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.

Calendar for N. York City; So. New York, Conn., E. L. Pa., N. J., North'n part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.

Cal. for Wash. D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.

Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.

Day of month	Day of year	Day of week	Sun in meridian, local time	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	1	W	12 3 31	7 37	4 31	mo.	7 30	4 33	mo.	1 32	7 25	4 43	mo.	4 51	7 30	4 33	mo.	7 31	5 5	mo.	1 25
2	2	Th	12 4 0	7 37	4 32	43	7 30	4 39	47	5 47	7 25	4 44	45	2 28	7 30	4 39	47	7 30	5 6	37	2 21
3	3	Fr	12 4 28	7 37	4 33	1 47	7 30	4 40	1 45	6 42	7 25	4 45	1 42	3 23	7 30	4 40	1 46	7 30	5 7	1 31	3 18
4	4	Sa	12 4 55	7 37	4 34	2 45	7 30	4 41	2 42	7 37	7 25	4 46	2 39	4 18	7 30	4 41	2 42	7 30	5 7	2 25	4 13
5	5	S	12 5 23	7 37	4 35	3 41	7 30	4 42	3 38	8 28	7 25	4 47	3 34	5 8	7 30	4 42	3 38	7 30	5 8	3 19	5 4
6	6	M	12 5 49	7 37	4 36	4 35	7 29	4 43	4 32	9 15	7 25	4 48	4 27	5 53	7 30	4 43	4 32	7 30	5 9	4 10	5 49
7	7	Tu	12 6 16	7 37	4 37	5 28	7 29	4 44	5 24	9 57	7 25	4 49	5 20	6 36	7 30	4 44	5 26	7 30	5 10	5 1	6 29
8	8	W	12 6 42	7 36	4 38	6 15	7 29	4 45	6 11	10 38	7 24	4 50	6 7	7 15	7 30	4 45	6 11	7 30	5 11	5 49	7 4
9	9	Th	12 7 7	7 36	4 39	6 57	7 29	4 46	6 54	11 17	7 24	4 51	6 50	7 54	7 30	4 46	6 54	7 30	5 12	6 33	7 40
10	10	Fr	12 7 32	7 36	4 40	sets	7 29	4 47	sets	11 57	7 24	4 52	sets	8 31	7 30	4 47	sets	7 30	5 12	sets	8 16
11	11	Sa	12 7 57	7 36	4 41	7 3	7 29	4 48	7 5	mo.	7 24	4 53	7 7	9 9	7 30	4 48	7 7	7 30	5 13	7 17	8 55
12	12	S	12 8 20	7 35	4 42	8 6	7 28	4 50	8 7	37	7 23	4 54	8 9	9 50	7 30	4 49	8 10	7 30	5 14	8 15	9 33
13	13	M	12 8 43	7 35	4 44	9 11	7 28	4 51	9 11	1 23	7 23	4 55	9 12	10 35	7 30	4 50	9 12	7 30	5 15	9 14	10 25
14	14	Tu	12 9 5	7 34	4 45	10 16	7 27	4 52	10 16	2 7	7 23	4 56	10 16	11 24	7 30	4 51	10 16	7 30	5 16	10 14	11 16
15	15	W	12 9 28	7 34	4 46	11 24	7 27	4 53	11 23	2 54	7 22	4 57	11 21	mo.	7 30	4 52	11 20	7 30	5 17	11 16	mo.
16	16	Th	12 9 49	7 33	4 47	mo.	7 27	4 54	mo.	3 44	7 22	4 59	mo.	19	7 30	4 53	mo.	7 30	5 18	mo.	13
17	17	Fr	12 10 9	7 32	4 49	33	7 26	4 55	31	4 39	7 21	5 0	29	1 20	7 30	4 54	26	7 30	5 19	19	1 15
18	18	Sa	12 10 29	7 32	4 50	1 41	7 26	4 56	1 39	5 37	7 21	5 1	1 35	2 27	7 30	4 55	1 32	7 30	5 20	1 23	2 20
19	19	S	12 10 48	7 31	4 51	2 51	7 25	4 58	2 48	6 33	7 21	5 2	2 44	3 33	7 30	4 56	2 40	7 30	5 21	2 33	3 25
20	20	M	12 11 6	7 30	4 53	3 57	7 24	4 59	3 53	7 38	7 20	5 3	3 49	4 36	7 30	4 57	3 44	7 30	5 21	3 31	4 27
21	21	Tu	12 11 24	7 30	4 54	4 59	7 24	5 0	4 56	8 38	7 19	5 4	4 51	5 35	7 30	4 58	4 47	7 30	5 22	4 33	5 27
22	22	W	12 11 40	7 29	4 55	5 55	7 23	5 1	5 51	9 35	7 18	5 5	5 47	6 30	7 30	4 59	5 47	7 30	5 23	5 29	6 23
23	23	Th	12 11 56	7 28	4 57	rises	7 22	5 3	rises	10 30	7 17	5 7	rises	7 22	7 30	5 0	rises	7 30	5 24	rises	7 15
24	24	Fr	12 12 11	7 27	4 58	6 15	7 22	5 4	6 17	11 22	7 17	5 8	6 19	8 12	7 30	5 1	6 22	7 30	5 25	6 29	8 5
25	25	Sa	12 12 26	7 26	4 59	7 28	7 21	5 5	7 24	evg.	7 16	5 9	7 25	9 01	7 30	5 2	7 27	7 30	5 26	7 31	8 51
26	26	S	12 12 39	7 25	5 1	8 29	7 20	5 6	8 29	1 1	7 16	5 10	8 33	9 48	7 29	5 3	8 30	7 30	5 27	8 32	9 37
27	27	M	12 12 52	7 24	5 2	9 33	7 19	5 8	9 32	1 49	7 15	5 11	9 32	10 33	7 29	5 4	9 30	7 30	5 28	9 30	10 22
28	28	Tu	12 13 4	7 23	5 4	10 34	7 18	5 9	10 33	2 37	7 14	5 13	10 32	11 16	7 29	5 5	10 30	7 30	5 29	10 28	11 8
29	29	W	12 13 15	7 22	5 5	11 39	7 17	5 10	11 37	3 25	7 13	5 14	11 36	12 0	7 29	5 6	11 33	7 30	5 30	11 26	11 53
30	30	Th	12 13 25	7 21	5 6	mo.	7 16	5 12	mo.	4 15	7 12	5 15	mo.	ev46	7 29	5 7	mo.	7 30	5 31	mo.	ev41
31	31	Fr	12 13 35	7 20	5 8	33	7 15	5 13	30	5 16	7 12	5 16	27	1 34	7 28	5 8	27	7 30	5 32	15	1 32

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Moon's Phases.	D.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
New Moon . . .	8	9 21 mo.	8 21 mo.	7 21 mo.	6 21 mo.	5 21 mo.
First Quarter . .	15	10 56 mo.	9 56 mo.	8 56 mo.	7 56 mo.	6 56 mo.
Full Moon . . .	22	9 3 mo.	8 3 mo.	7 3 mo.	6 3 mo.	5 3 mo.

				Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Cal. for Wash., D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.				Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.			
Sun in meridian, local time.....	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.
	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Day of week.....																			
Day of month....																			
Day of year.....																			
32	1 Sa	7 19	5 9	1 30	7 14	5 14	1 27	5 59	7 10	5 18	1 24	2 29	7 6	5 22	1 20	6 55	5 33	1 9	2 27
33	2 S	7 18	5 11	2 26	7 13	5 15	2 23	6 60	7 9	5 19	2 18	3 27	7 5	5 23	2 14	6 54	5 34	2 1	3 24
34	3 M	7 16	5 12	3 19	7 12	5 17	3 15	7 43	7 8	5 20	3 11	4 24	7 4	5 24	3 6	6 54	5 35	2 53	4 18
35	4 Tu	7 15	5 13	4 7	7 11	5 18	4 4	8 34	7 7	5 22	3 59	5 15	7 3	5 25	3 55	6 53	5 36	3 41	5 8
36	5 W	7 14	5 15	4 54	7 10	5 19	4 50	9 20	7 6	5 23	4 46	6 2	7 2	5 26	4 41	6 52	5 37	4 28	5 52
37	6 Th	7 13	5 16	5 34	7 8	5 20	5 31	10 4	7 5	5 24	5 27	6 46	7 1	5 27	5 23	6 51	5 37	5 12	6 34
38	7 Fr	7 11	5 18	6 11	7 7	5 22	6 9	10 48	7 4	5 25	6 6	7 28	7 0	5 28	6 3	6 50	5 38	5 53	7 14
39	8 Sa	7 10	5 19	sets	7 6	5 23	sets	11 32	7 3	5 26	sets	8 9	6 59	5 30	sets	6 50	5 39	sets	7 55
40	9 S	7 9	5 20	7 0	7 4	5 25	7 1	mo.	7 1	5 28	7 2	8 50	6 58	5 31	7 3	6 49	5 40	7 6	8 36
41	10 M	7 7	5 22	8 7	7 3	5 26	8 7	15	7 0	5 29	8 7	9 31	6 57	5 32	8 7	6 48	5 41	8 7	9 20
42	11 Tu	7 6	5 23	9 16	7 2	5 27	9 15	68	6 59	5 30	9 14	10 16	6 56	5 33	9 13	6 47	5 42	9 9	10 6
43	12 W	7 4	5 25	10 21	7 0	5 29	10 20	1 43	6 58	5 31	10 18	11 5	6 55	5 34	10 16	6 46	5 43	10 9	10 58
44	13 Th	7 3	5 26	11 33	6 59	5 30	11 30	2 30	6 56	5 32	11 27	11 59	6 54	5 35	11 25	6 45	5 44	11 16	11 53
45	14 Fr	7 1	5 27	mo.	6 58	5 31	mo.	3 21	6 55	5 34	mo.	mo.	6 52	5 36	mo.	6 44	5 45	mo.	mo.
46	15 Sa	7 0	5 29	40	6 56	5 32	37	4 17	6 54	5 35	33	1 1	6 51	5 38	30	6 43	5 46	18	55
47	16 S	6 58	5 30	1 48	6 55	5 34	1 44	5 16	6 52	5 36	1 40	2 8	6 50	5 39	1 35	6 42	5 46	1 22	2 0
48	17 M	6 57	5 32	2 49	6 53	5 35	2 45	6 18	6 51	5 37	2 41	3 10	6 49	5 40	2 36	6 41	5 47	2 23	3 7
49	18 Tu	6 55	5 33	3 46	6 52	5 36	3 42	7 20	6 50	5 38	3 38	4 21	6 47	5 41	3 34	6 40	5 48	3 20	4 12
50	19 W	6 54	5 34	4 35	6 51	5 37	4 31	8 23	6 48	5 40	4 28	5 21	6 46	5 42	4 24	6 39	5 49	4 12	5 13
51	20 Th	6 52	5 36	5 19	6 49	5 39	5 16	9 21	6 47	5 41	5 13	6 16	6 45	5 43	5 10	6 38	5 50	5 0	6 9
52	21 Fr	6 50	5 37	5 56	6 48	5 40	5 54	10 16	6 46	5 42	5 51	7 8	6 43	5 44	5 49	6 37	5 51	5 42	7 0
53	22 Sa	6 49	5 39	rises	6 46	5 41	rises	11 7	6 44	5 43	rises	7 55	6 42	5 45	rises	6 36	5 52	rises	7 47
54	23 S	6 47	5 40	7 15	6 45	5 42	7 15	11 54	6 43	5 44	7 15	8 40	6 41	5 46	7 15	6 35	5 52	7 15	8 31
55	24 M	6 45	5 41	8 18	6 43	5 44	8 17	ev40	6 41	5 45	8 16	9 23	6 39	5 47	8 15	6 34	5 53	8 12	9 13
56	25 Tu	6 44	5 43	9 19	6 42	5 45	9 18	1 25	6 40	5 47	9 16	10 04	6 38	5 49	9 14	6 32	5 54	9 8	9 54
57	26 W	6 42	5 44	10 19	6 40	5 46	10 17	2 8	6 38	5 48	10 14	10 43	6 37	5 50	10 12	6 31	5 55	10 3	10 34
58	27 Th	6 41	5 45	11 18	6 38	5 47	11 15	2 53	6 36	5 49	11 12	11 20	6 35	5 51	11 9	6 30	5 56	10 58	11 14
59	28 Fr	6 39	5 47	mo.	6 37	5 49	mo.	3 38	6 35	5 50	mo.	11 53	6 34	5 52	mo.	6 29	5 56	11 51	11 57

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3rd Month. **MARCH.** 31 Days.

Moon's Phases.	D.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Last Quarter	2	6 39 mo.	5 39 mo.	4 39 mo.	3 39 mo.	2 39 mo.
New Moon	9	10 50 ev.	9 50 ev.	8 50 ev.	7 50 ev.	6 50 ev.
First Quarter	16	6 13 ev.	5 13 ev.	4 13 ev.	3 13 ev.	2 13 ev.
Full Moon	23	11 21 ev.	10 21 ev.	9 21 ev.	8 21 ev.	7 21 ev.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun in meridian, local time	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Cal. for Wash., D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.			
				Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.
			H. M. S.	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
60	1	Sa .	12 12 37	6 37	5 48	14	6 36	5 51	11	4 26	6 35	5 53	7	ev38	6 33	5 54	3	6 28	5 59	mo.	ev42
61	2	S ...	12 12 25	6 35	5 49	1 8	6 35	5 52	1 4	5 17	6 34	5 53	1 0	1 28	6 32	5 55	56	6 27	5 59	42	1 35
62	3	M ..	12 12 13	6 34	5 51	1 59	6 33	5 53	1 55	6 9	6 32	5 54	1 51	2 32	6 30	5 56	1 46	6 26	6 0	1 33	2 32
63	4	Tu .	12 12 0	6 32	5 52	2 45	6 31	5 54	2 41	7 2	6 30	5 55	2 37	3 37	6 29	5 57	2 33	6 25	6 0	2 19	3 31
64	5	W ..	12 11 47	6 30	5 53	3 27	6 30	5 55	3 24	7 51	6 29	5 56	3 20	4 37	6 27	5 57	3 16	6 23	6 1	3 4	4 26
65	6	Th .	12 11 33	6 28	5 55	4 7	6 28	5 56	4 4	8 42	6 27	5 57	4 0	5 28	6 26	5 58	3 57	6 22	6 1	3 46	5 17
66	7	Fr .	12 11 19	6 26	5 56	4 43	6 26	5 57	4 40	9 33	6 25	5 58	4 38	6 15	6 24	5 59	4 35	6 21	6 2	4 26	6 3
67	8	Sa .	12 11 5	6 25	5 57	5 16	6 25	5 58	5 15	10 19	6 24	5 59	5 13	7 0	6 23	6 0	5 11	6 20	6 3	5 11	6 47
68	9	S ...	12 10 50	6 23	5 58	5 48	6 23	5 59	5 47	11 4	6 22	6 0	5 46	7 43	6 21	6 1	5 46	6 19	6 3	5 43	7 30
69	10	M ..	12 10 35	6 21	6 0	sets	6 21	6 0	sets	11 49	6 20	6 1	sets	8 27	6 20	6 2	sets	6 17	6 4	sets	8 16
70	11	Tu .	12 10 19	6 19	6 1	8 9	6 20	6 2	8 8	mo.	6 19	6 2	8 7	9 11	6 18	6 3	8 5	6 16	6 5	8 0	9 1
71	12	W ..	12 10 3	6 17	6 2	9 21	6 18	6 3	9 19	35	6 17	6 3	9 16	9 58	6 17	6 4	9 13	6 15	6 6	9 5	9 49
72	13	Th .	12 9 47	6 15	6 4	10 31	6 16	6 4	10 28	1 20	6 16	6 4	10 24	10 48	6 15	6 5	10 21	6 13	6 6	10 10	10 40
73	14	Fr .	12 9 30	6 14	6 5	11 39	6 14	6 5	11 36	2 10	6 14	6 5	11 32	11 43	6 13	6 6	11 28	6 12	6 7	11 15	11 36
74	15	Sa .	12 9 14	6 12	6 6	mo.	6 13	6 6	mo.	3 1	6 12	6 6	mo.	mo.	6 12	6 7	mo.	6 11	6 8	mo.	mo.
75	16	S ...	12 8 57	6 10	6 7	44	6 11	6 7	41	3 58	6 11	6 8	36	45	6 10	6 8	32	6 10	6 9	19	37
76	17	M ..	12 8 39	6 8	6 9	1 42	6 9	6 9	1 39	4 56	6 9	6 9	1 34	1 51	6 9	6 9	1 30	6 8	6 9	1 17	1 42
77	18	Tu .	12 8 22	6 6	6 10	2 33	6 7	6 10	2 30	6 0	6 7	6 10	2 26	3 0	6 7	6 10	2 22	6 7	6 10	2 9	2 50
78	19	W ..	12 8 4	6 4	6 11	3 19	6 6	6 11	3 15	7 5	6 6	6 11	3 11	4 6	6 6	6 11	3 5	6 6	6 11	2 57	3 56
79	20	Th .	12 7 46	6 3	6 12	3 55	6 4	6 12	3 53	8 7	6 4	6 12	3 50	5 5	6 4	6 12	3 47	6 4	6 12	3 39	4 58
80	21	Fr .	12 7 28	6 1	6 14	4 29	6 2	6 13	4 28	9 6	6 2	6 13	4 26	6 0	6 3	6 13	4 24	6 3	6 12	4 19	5 52
81	22	Sa .	12 7 10	5 59	6 15	5 1	6 0	6 14	5 0	10 0	6 1	6 14	4 59	6 49	6 1	6 14	4 59	6 1	6 13	4 56	6 42
82	23	S ...	12 6 52	5 57	6 16	rises	5 59	6 15	rises	10 50	5 59	6 15	rises	7 34	5 59	6 15	rises	5 59	6 14	rises	7 28
83	24	M ..	12 6 33	5 55	6 18	7 6	5 57	6 17	7 4	11 35	5 58	6 16	7 3	8 17	5 58	6 16	7 1	5 58	6 14	6 57	8 10
84	25	Tu .	12 6 15	5 53	6 19	8 7	5 55	6 18	8 5	ev18	5 56	6 17	8 2	8 57	5 56	6 17	8 0	5 57	6 15	7 53	8 48
85	26	W ..	12 5 56	5 51	6 20	9 6	5 53	6 19	9 3	58	5 54	6 18	9 0	9 34	5 54	6 18	8 57	5 56	6 16	8 48	9 25
86	27	Th .	12 5 38	5 49	6 21	10 3	5 52	6 20	10 0	1 40	5 52	6 19	9 57	10 10	5 53	6 19	9 53	5 55	6 16	9 42	10 0
87	28	Fr .	12 5 20	5 48	6 23	10 57	5 50	6 21	10 54	2 21	5 51	6 20	10 50	10 42	5 51	6 19	10 46	5 54	6 17	10 33	10 35
88	29	Sa .	12 5 1	5 46	6 24	11 50	5 48	6 22	11 47	3 4	5 49	6 21	11 42	11 15	5 50	6 20	11 38	5 52	6 18	11 29	11 14
89	30	S ...	12 4 43	5 44	6 25	mo.	5 46	6 23	mo.	3 49	5 47	6 22	mo.	11 50	5 48	6 21	mo.	5 51	6 19	mo.	11 57
90	31	M ..	12 4 24	5 42	6 26	38	5 45	6 24	35	4 36	5 46	6 23	30	ev39	5 47	6 22	26	5 50	6 19	13	ev48

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Moon's Phases.	D.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
*March 31 † 14th						
Last Quarter . .	1	2 24 mo.	1 24 mo.	0 24 mo.	*11 24 ev.	*10 24 ev.
New Moon . . .	8	9 50 mo.	8 50 mo.	7 50 mo.	6 50 mo.	5 50 mo.
First Quarter . .	15	1 25 mo.	0 25 mo.	†11 25 ev.	†10 25 ev.	†9 25 ev.
Full Moon . . .	22	2 49 ev.	1 49 ev.	0 49 ev.	11 49 mo.	10 49 mo.
Last Quarter . .	30	6 58 ev.	5 58 ev.	4 58 ev.	3 58 ev.	2 58 ev.

Day of month	Day of week	Sun in meridian, local time	Calendar for Me., N. B., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.				Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for N. York city, Conn., New Jersey, E. Pa., N. Mo., Kan., part of Ohio, S. Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Cal. for Wash., D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., C. Neb., C. Col., C. Utah, Nev., C. Cal.				Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.			
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
91	1 Tu	12 4 6	5 40	6 27	1 21		5 43	6 25	1 18	5 28	5 44	6 24	1 14	1 36	5 46	6 23	1 10		5 48	6 20	0 57	1 45
92	2 W	12 3 45	5 38	6 29	2 2		5 41	6 27	1 59	6 22	5 42	6 26	1 56	2 46	5 44	6 24	1 52		5 47	6 21	1 41	2 47
93	3 Th	12 3 30	5 36	6 30	2 39		5 40	6 28	2 36	7 16	5 41	6 27	2 33	3 52	5 42	6 25	2 30		5 46	6 21	2 21	3 46
94	4 Fr	12 3 12	5 35	6 31	3 13		5 38	6 29	3 10	8 8	5 39	6 28	3 8	4 50	5 41	6 26	3 6		5 45	6 22	2 59	4 41
95	5 Sa	12 2 55	5 33	6 32	3 44		5 36	6 30	3 43	8 59	5 37	6 29	3 42	5 40	5 39	6 27	3 41		5 43	6 23	3 37	5 31
96	6 S ...	12 2 37	5 31	6 34	4 20		5 35	6 31	4 19	9 47	5 36	6 30	4 18	6 28	5 37	6 28	4 17		5 42	6 23	4 14	6 20
97	7 M ...	12 2 20	5 29	6 35	4 59		5 33	6 32	4 58	10 35	5 34	6 31	4 57	7 12	5 36	6 29	4 57		5 41	6 24	4 55	7 6
98	8 Tu ...	12 2 3	5 27	6 36	sets		5 31	6 33	sets	11 23	5 33	6 32	sets	7 59	5 34	6 30	sets		5 39	6 25	sets	7 52
99	9 W ...	12 1 46	5 26	6 37	8 13		5 30	6 34	8 10	mo.	5 31	6 33	8 7	8 46	5 33	6 31	8 4		5 38	6 26	7 56	8 40
100	10 Th ...	12 1 30	5 24	6 39	9 25		5 28	6 36	9 22	11	5 30	6 34	9 18	9 35	5 31	6 32	9 14		5 37	6 26	9 3	9 30
101	11 Fr ...	12 1 14	5 22	6 40	10 32		5 26	6 37	10 28	1 0	5 28	6 35	10 24	10 27	5 30	6 33	10 19		5 36	6 27	10 6	10 22
102	12 Sa ...	12 0 58	5 20	6 41	11 35		5 25	6 38	11 32	1 50	5 26	6 36	11 27	11 22	5 28	6 34	11 23		5 34	6 28	11 10	11 19
103	13 S ...	12 0 42	5 19	6 42	mo.		5 23	6 39	mo.	2 43	5 25	6 37	mo.	mo.	5 27	6 35	mo.		5 33	6 28	mo.	mo.
104	14 M ...	12 0 26	5 17	6 44	30		5 21	6 40	27	3 40	5 24	6 38	22	25	5 25	6 36	18		5 32	6 29	5	20
105	15 Tu ...	12 0 11	5 15	6 45	1 16		5 20	6 41	1 12	4 40	5 22	6 39	1 9	1 32	5 24	6 37	1 6		5 31	6 30	54	1 24
106	16 W ...	11 59 56	5 13	6 46	1 56		5 18	6 42	1 54	5 42	5 20	6 40	1 51	2 40	5 23	6 38	1 48		5 30	6 31	1 40	2 30
107	17 Th ...	11 59 42	5 12	6 47	2 30		5 16	6 43	2 29	6 46	5 19	6 41	2 27	3 45	5 21	6 39	2 25		5 28	6 31	2 18	3 35
108	18 Fr ...	11 59 28	5 10	6 48	3 3		5 15	6 45	3 2	7 49	5 17	6 42	3 1	4 45	5 20	6 40	3 0		5 27	6 32	2 56	4 35
109	19 Sa ...	11 59 14	5 8	6 50	3 33		5 13	6 46	3 33	8 47	5 16	6 43	3 33	5 38	5 18	6 41	3 33		5 26	6 33	3 32	5 30
110	20 S ...	11 59 1	5 7	6 51	4 2		5 12	6 47	4 2	9 40	5 14	6 44	4 3	6 26	5 17	6 42	4 4		5 25	6 33	4 6	6 19
111	21 M ...	11 58 48	5 5	6 52	4 32		5 10	6 48	4 33	10 20	5 13	6 45	4 35	7 10	5 16	6 42	4 36		5 24	6 34	4 41	7 4
112	22 Tu ...	11 58 35	5 3	6 53	rises		5 9	6 49	rises	11 13	5 11	6 46	rises	7 50	5 14	6 43	rises		5 23	6 35	rises	7 45
113	23 W ...	11 58 23	5 2	6 55	7 55		5 7	6 50	7 52	11 54	5 10	6 47	7 49	8 27	5 13	6 44	7 46		5 21	6 36	7 34	8 22
114	24 Th ...	11 58 12	5 0	6 56	8 50		5 6	6 51	8 47	ev32	5 8	6 48	8 43	9 4	5 11	6 45	8 39		5 20	6 36	8 27	8 56
115	25 Fr ...	11 58 1	4 58	6 57	9 43		5 4	6 52	9 39	1 10	5 7	6 49	9 35	9 36	5 10	6 46	9 31		5 19	6 37	9 17	9 30
116	26 Sa ...	11 57 50	4 57	6 58	10 32		5 3	6 53	10 29	1 50	5 5	6 50	10 24	10 4	5 9	6 47	10 20		5 18	6 38	10 7	10 2
117	27 S ...	11 57 40	4 55	7 0	11 19		5 1	6 55	11 15	2 29	5 4	6 51	11 11	10 37	5 8	6 48	11 6		5 17	6 38	10 53	10 38
118	28 M ...	11 57 30	4 54	7 1	11 59		5 0	6 56	11 55	3 14	5 3	6 52	11 52	11 17	5 6	6 49	11 48		5 16	6 39	11 36	11 18
119	29 Tu ...	11 57 21	4 52	7 2	mo.		4 58	6 57	mo.	4 1	5 2	6 53	mo.	ev 4	5 5	6 50	mo.		5 15	6 40	mo.	ev 5
120	30 W ...	11 57 12	4 51	7 3	36		4 57	6 58	33	4 52	5 0	6 55	30	1 0	5 4	6 51	25		5 14	6 41	16	1 4

Moon's Phases.	D.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
New Moon . . .	7	6 45 ev.	5 45 ev.	4 45 ev.	3 45 ev.	2 45 ev.
First Quarter . .	14	9 39 mo.	8 39 mo.	7 39 mo.	6 39 mo.	5 39 mo.
Full Moon. . . .	22	6 46 mo.	5 46 mo.	4 46 mo.	3 46 mo.	2 46 mo.
Last Quarter . .	30	8 0 mo.	7 0 mo.	6 0 mo.	5 0 mo.	4 0 mo.

Calendar for Mr., Mass., Conn., R. I., Vt., N. H., N. York, Penn., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wisconsin, Minn., Ky., Tenn., Mo., Kans., Neb., Iowa, Dak., Mon., Wash., Ida., Wyom., Colo., Utah, Nev., Cal., Ore., Oregon, Alaska.

Day of Month.	Day of Year.	Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	121	Th	4 49	7 5	1 8
2	122	Fr	4 48	7 6	1 40
3	123	Sa	4 46	7 7	2 13
4	124	S	4 45	7 8	2 44
5	125	M	4 44	7 9	3 17
6	126	Tu	4 42	7 11	3 54
7	127	W	4 41	7 12	4 34
8	128	Th	4 40	7 13	sets
9	129	Fr	4 38	7 14	9 20
10	130	Sa	4 37	7 15	10 19
11	131	S	4 36	7 16	11 15
12	132	M	4 35	7 18	11 15
13	133	Tu	4 33	7 19	mo.
14	134	W	4 32	7 20	34
15	135	Th	4 31	7 21	1 7
16	136	Fr	4 30	7 22	1 37
17	137	Sa	4 29	7 23	2 6
18	138	S	4 27	7 24	2 35
19	139	M	4 26	7 25	3 4
20	140	Tu	4 25	7 26	3 35
21	141	W	4 25	7 28	4 10
22	142	Th	4 24	7 29	rises
23	143	Fr	4 23	7 30	8 33
24	144	Sa	4 23	7 31	9 15
25	145	S	4 22	7 32	9 53
26	146	M	4 21	7 33	10 35
27	147	Tu	4 20	7 34	11 10
28	148	W	4 20	7 35	11 43
29	149	Th	4 19	7 35	mo.
30	150	Fr	4 19	7 36	13
31	151	Sa	4 18	7 37	43

Sun in meridian, local time.....

Day of week.....

Day of month.....

Day of year.....

Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan, Wisconsin, Minn., Ky., Tenn., Mo., Kans., Neb., Iowa, Dak., Wyom., Colo., Utah, Nev., Cal., So. Idaho, So. Oregon.

Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
4 56	7 0	1 6	5 45
4 54	7 1	1 39	6 39
4 53	7 2	2 12	7 32
4 52	7 3	2 44	8 25
4 51	7 4	3 17	9 17
4 49	7 5	3 55	10 8
4 48	7 6	4 37	10 58
4 47	7 7	sets	11 48
4 46	7 8	9 17	mo.
4 44	7 9	10 16	39
4 43	7 10	11 18	1 31
4 42	7 11	11 53	2 25
4 41	7 12	mo.	3 22
4 40	7 13	32	4 21
4 39	7 14	1 6	5 22
4 38	7 15	1 37	6 24
4 37	7 16	2 6	7 25
4 36	7 17	2 36	8 23
4 35	7 18	3 5	9 17
4 34	7 19	3 33	10 5
4 33	7 20	4 13	10 48
4 32	7 21	rises	11 27
4 31	7 22	8 25	ev 5
4 30	7 23	9 11	42
4 30	7 24	9 55	1 20
4 29	7 25	10 32	1 58
4 28	7 26	11 8	2 43
4 28	7 27	11 41	3 29
4 27	7 28	mo.	4 18
4 26	7 29	12	5 10
			6 4

Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North Ohio, Ind., Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., Kans., Mo., Ky., Tenn., N. Carolina, So. Colo., Utah, Nev., Cal.

Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. Y.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
4 59	6 56	1 4	2 4
4 58	6 57	1 37	3 9
4 56	6 58	2 11	4 12
4 55	6 59	2 44	5 8
4 54	7 0	3 19	5 58
4 52	7 2	4 0	7 38
4 51	7 3	sets	8 23
4 49	7 4	9 12	9 20
4 48	7 5	10 11	10 13
4 47	7 6	11 4	11 8
4 46	7 7	11 50	mo.
4 45	7 8	mo.	8
4 44	7 9	29	1 10
4 43	7 10	1 4	2 15
4 42	7 11	1 37	3 19
4 41	7 12	2 7	4 18
4 40	7 13	2 37	5 12
4 39	7 14	3 7	6 0
4 39	7 15	3 41	6 46
4 38	7 16	4 16	7 26
4 37	7 17	rises	8 4
4 36	7 18	8 20	8 39
4 35	7 19	9 7	9 8
4 35	7 20	9 51	9 37
4 34	7 20	10 29	10 11
4 34	7 21	11 5	10 50
4 33	7 22	11 39	11 35
4 32	7 23	mo.	ev30
4 31	7 24	43	2 34

Cal. for Wash., D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kans., Cent. Col., C. Utah, Cent. Neb., C. Cal.

Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
5 2	6 52	1 1
5 1	6 53	1 35
5 0	6 54	2 11
4 59	6 55	2 44
4 58	6 56	3 20
4 57	6 57	4 0
4 55	6 58	4 43
4 54	6 59	sets
4 53	7 0	9 8
4 52	7 1	10 6
4 51	7 2	11 0
4 50	7 2	11 47
4 49	7 3	mo.
4 49	7 4	27
4 48	7 5	1 3
4 47	7 6	1 36
4 46	7 7	2 7
4 45	7 8	2 38
4 44	7 9	3 10
4 43	7 10	3 43
4 43	7 10	4 20
4 42	7 11	rises
4 41	7 12	8 16
4 41	7 13	9 3
4 40	7 14	9 47
4 39	7 14	10 25
4 39	7 15	11 2
4 38	7 16	11 37
4 38	7 17	mo.
4 37	7 17	9
4 37	7 18	42

Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss.; South Ark., North. Louis., Texas, So. Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.

Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
5 13	6 42	53	2 7
5 12	6 43	1 30	3 10
5 11	6 44	2 8	4 8
5 10	6 45	2 45	5 2
5 9	6 45	3 24	5 53
5 8	6 46	4 6	6 44
5 7	6 47	4 52	7 34
5 7	6 47	sets	8 24
5 6	6 48	8 55	9 15
5 5	6 49	9 53	10 8
5 4	6 49	10 49	11 3
5 3	6 50	11 37	mo.
5 2	6 51	mo.	1
5 2	6 51	20	1 52
5 1	6 52	59	2 25
5 0	6 53	1 35	3 8
5 0	6 54	2 9	4 8
4 59	6 54	2 42	5 3
4 58	6 55	3 16	5 54
4 58	6 55	3 52	6 40
4 57	6 56	4 31	7 20
4 57	6 57	rises	7 57
4 56	6 57	8 3	8 30
4 56	6 58	8 49	9 0
4 55	6 59	9 34	9 30
4 55	7 0	10 14	10 5
4 55	7 0	10 54	10 46
4 54	7 1	11 31	11 35
4 54	7 1	mo.	ev30
4 54	7 2	5	1 32
4 53	7 2	41	2 35

Moon's Phases.	D.	Inter-Col.	Eastern	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
*5th		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
New Moon . . .	6	2 11 mo.	1 11 mo.	0 11 mo	*11 11 ev.	*10 11 ev.
First Quarter . . .	12	7 54 ev.	6 54 ev.	5 54 ev.	4 54 ev.	3 54 ev.
Full Moon. . . .	20	10 16 ev.	9 16 ev.	8 16 ev.	7 16 ev.	6 16 ev.
Last Quarter . .	28	5 52 ev.	4 52 ev.	*3 52 ev.	2 52 ev.	1 52 ev.

Sun in meridian, local time.....

Day of week.....

Day of month....

Day of year.....

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun in meridian, local time	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis. Minn. N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston.	Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash. D. C. Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
152	1	S	11 67 30	4 17	7 38	1 13	4 25	7 30	1 14	6 59	4 31	7 24	1 14	3 33	4 36	7 19	1 15	4 52	7 3	1 17	3 37
153	2	M	11 67 39	4 17	7 39	1 47	4 25	7 30	1 49	7 54	4 30	7 25	1 50	4 39	4 36	7 19	1 52	4 52	7 3	1 57	4 35
154	3	Tu	11 67 49	4 16	7 40	2 25	4 25	7 31	2 27	8 48	4 30	7 26	2 30	5 36	4 36	7 20	2 32	4 52	7 4	2 41	5 31
155	4	W	11 67 58	4 16	7 40	3 7	4 24	7 32	3 10	9 42	4 30	7 26	3 14	6 29	4 35	7 21	3 17	4 52	7 4	3 28	6 25
156	5	Th	11 68 9	4 15	7 41	3 53	4 24	7 32	4 1	10 35	4 29	7 27	4 5	7 21	4 35	7 21	4 9	4 52	7 5	4 22	7 17
157	6	Fr	11 68 19	4 15	7 42	sets	4 24	7 33	sets	11 28	4 29	7 28	sets	8 15	4 35	7 22	sets	4 51	7 5	sets	8 20
158	7	Sa	11 68 30	4 15	7 43	9 0	4 23	7 33	8 57	mo.	4 29	7 28	8 53	9 6	4 34	7 23	8 49	4 51	7 6	8 36	8 59
159	8	S	11 68 41	4 14	7 43	9 49	4 23	7 34	9 46	20	4 29	7 29	9 43	9 59	4 34	7 23	9 39	4 51	7 6	9 23	9 51
160	9	M	11 68 53	4 14	7 44	10 32	4 23	7 35	10 30	1 14	4 28	7 30	10 27	10 52	4 34	7 24	10 25	4 51	7 7	10 16	10 45
161	10	Tu	11 69 4	4 14	7 44	11 8	4 23	7 36	11 6	2 7	4 28	7 30	11 4	11 47	4 34	7 24	11 3	4 51	7 7	10 57	11 40
162	11	W	11 69 16	4 14	7 45	11 40	4 22	7 36	11 39	3 2	4 28	7 31	11 38	mo.	4 34	7 25	11 37	4 51	7 8	11 35	mo.
163	12	Th	11 69 28	4 14	7 46	mo.	4 22	7 37	mo.	3 59	4 28	7 31	mo.	44	4 34	7 25	mo.	4 51	7 8	mo.	37
164	13	Fr	11 69 41	4 14	7 46	10	4 22	7 37	10	4 57	4 28	7 32	10	1 44	4 34	7 26	11	4 51	7 8	11	1 35
165	14	Sa	11 69 53	4 13	7 47	39	4 22	7 38	40	5 57	4 28	7 32	41	2 44	4 34	7 26	42	4 51	7 9	45	2 35
166	15	S	12 0 6	4 13	7 47	1 8	4 22	7 38	1 9	6 56	4 28	7 32	1 11	3 44	4 34	7 26	1 13	4 51	7 9	1 19	3 35
167	16	M	12 0 18	4 13	7 47	1 38	4 22	7 38	1 40	7 53	4 28	7 33	1 43	4 40	4 34	7 27	1 45	4 51	7 9	1 54	4 31
168	17	Tu	12 0 31	4 13	7 48	2 10	4 22	7 39	2 13	8 47	4 28	7 33	2 16	5 32	4 34	7 27	2 19	4 51	7 10	2 30	5 24
169	18	W	12 0 44	4 14	7 48	2 47	4 22	7 39	2 50	9 36	4 28	7 33	2 54	6 20	4 34	7 28	2 53	4 51	7 10	3 10	6 12
170	19	Th	12 0 57	4 14	7 48	3 27	4 22	7 39	3 31	10 19	4 28	7 34	3 35	7 2	4 34	7 28	3 40	4 52	7 10	3 53	6 54
171	20	Fr	12 1 10	4 14	7 49	rises	4 23	7 40	rises	10 59	4 29	7 34	rises	7 41	4 34	7 28	rises	4 52	7 11	rises	7 30
172	21	Sa	12 1 23	4 14	7 49	7 56	4 23	7 40	7 53	11 36	4 29	7 34	7 49	8 15	4 34	7 28	7 45	4 52	7 11	7 32	8 2
173	22	S	12 1 35	4 14	7 49	8 37	4 23	7 40	8 34	ev13	4 29	7 34	8 30	8 44	4 35	7 28	8 26	4 52	7 11	8 15	8 32
174	23	M	12 1 48	4 15	7 49	9 13	4 23	7 40	9 11	50	4 29	7 34	9 8	9 14	4 35	7 29	9 5	4 52	7 11	8 55	9 5
175	24	Tu	12 2 1	4 15	7 49	9 46	4 23	7 40	9 44	1 30	4 29	7 35	9 42	9 47	4 35	7 29	9 39	4 53	7 11	9 32	9 40
176	25	W	12 2 14	4 15	7 49	10 15	4 24	7 41	10 14	2 15	4 30	7 35	10 12	10 26	4 35	7 29	10 11	4 53	7 11	10 6	10 21
177	26	Th	12 2 27	4 16	7 49	10 45	4 24	7 41	10 44	3 0	4 30	7 35	10 43	11 10	4 36	7 29	10 43	4 53	7 12	10 41	11 9
178	27	Fr	12 2 39	4 16	7 49	11 15	4 24	7 41	11 15	3 33	4 30	7 35	11 16	ev 1	4 36	7 29	11 18	4 54	7 12	11 17	ev 2
179	28	Sa	12 2 52	4 17	7 49	11 48	4 25	7 40	11 48	4 09	4 31	7 35	11 50	59	4 37	7 29	11 51	4 54	7 12	11 55	1 2
180	29	S	12 3 4	4 17	7 49	mo.	4 25	7 40	mo.	5 33	4 31	7 35	mo.	2 2	4 37	7 29	mo.	4 54	7 12	mo.	2 5
181	30	M	12 3 16	4 18	7 49	22	4 26	7 40	23	6 30	4 31	7 35	25	3 10	4 37	7 29	28	4 55	7 12	84	3 10

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7th Month.	JULY.	31 Days.

Moon's Phases.	D.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
*27th		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
New Moon . . .	5	8 59 mo.	7 59 mo.	6 59 mo.	5 59 mo.	4 59 mo.
First Quarter . .	12	8 46 mo.	7 46 mo.	6 46 mo.	5 46 mo.	4 46 mo.
Full Moon. . . .	20	0 45 ev.	11 45 mo.	10 45 mo.	9 45 mo.	8 45 mo.
Last Quarter . .	28	1 14 mo.	0 14 mo.	*11 14 ev.	*10 14 ev.	*9 14 ev.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun in meridian, local time	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston.
			H.M.S.	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
182	1	Tu	12 3 28	4 18	7 40	0 59	4 26	7 40	1 2	7 18
183	2	W	12 3 40	4 19	7 49	1 44	4 26	7 40	1 47	8 25
184	3	Th	12 3 51	4 19	7 49	2 37	4 27	7 40	2 41	9 22
185	4	Fr	12 4 2	4 20	7 48	3 39	4 28	7 40	3 42	10 17
186	5	Sa	12 4 13	4 21	7 48	sets	4 29	7 39	sets	11 11
187	6	S	12 4 24	4 21	7 48	8 23	4 29	7 39	8 21	mo.
188	7	M	12 4 34	4 22	7 47	9 3	4 30	7 39	9 1	3
189	8	Tu	12 4 44	4 23	7 47	9 38	4 30	7 38	9 37	56
190	9	W	12 4 53	4 24	7 46	10 10	4 31	7 38	10 10	1 48
191	10	Th	12 5 2	4 25	7 46	10 40	4 32	7 38	10 41	2 40
192	11	Fr	12 5 11	4 26	7 45	11 10	4 33	7 37	11 12	3 34
193	12	Sa	12 5 19	4 27	7 45	11 40	4 33	7 37	11 42	4 28
194	13	S	12 5 26	4 27	4 44	mo.	4 34	7 36	mo.	5 25
195	14	M	12 5 33	4 28	7 43	13	4 35	7 36	16	6 21
196	15	Tu	12 5 40	4 29	7 43	48	4 36	7 35	51	7 17
197	16	W	12 5 46	4 30	7 42	1 27	4 37	7 34	1 30	8 11
198	17	Th	12 5 52	4 30	7 41	2 10	4 37	7 34	2 13	9 0
199	18	Fr	12 5 57	4 31	7 40	2 57	4 38	7 33	3 0	9 45
200	19	Sa	12 6 1	4 32	7 40	3 50	4 39	7 32	3 53	10 26
201	20	S	12 6 5	4 33	7 39	rises	4 40	7 31	rises	11 5
202	21	M	12 6 9	4 34	7 38	7 48	4 41	7 30	7 46	11 43
203	22	Tu	12 6 12	4 35	7 37	8 20	4 42	7 30	8 19	ev22
204	23	W	12 6 14	4 36	7 36	8 50	4 43	7 29	8 49	1 5
205	24	Th	12 6 16	4 37	7 35	9 20	4 44	7 28	9 20	1 47
206	25	Fr	12 6 17	4 39	7 34	9 51	4 45	7 27	9 51	2 32
207	26	Sa	12 6 18	4 40	7 33	10 23	4 46	7 26	10 25	3 19
208	27	S	12 6 18	4 41	7 32	10 59	4 47	7 25	11 1	4 10
209	28	M	12 6 17	4 42	7 31	11 39	4 48	7 24	11 42	5 6
210	29	Tu	12 6 16	4 43	7 30	mo.	4 49	7 23	mo.	6 5
211	30	W	12 6 15	4 44	7 28	27	4 50	7 22	30	7 5
212	31	Th	13 6 12	4 45	7 27	1 22	4 51	7 21	1 26	8 5

Day of month	Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.
	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	4 32	7 35	1 5	4 20	4 38	7 29	1 8	4 55	7 12	1 17	4 12
2	4 32	7 35	1 51	5 20	4 38	7 29	1 55	4 55	7 12	2 6	5 11
3	4 33	7 34	2 45	6 16	4 39	7 29	2 50	4 56	7 12	3 3	6 7
4	4 33	7 34	3 47	7 11	4 39	7 28	3 51	4 56	7 11	4 4	7 1
5	4 34	7 34	sets	8 2	4 40	7 28	sets	4 57	7 11	sets	7 54
6	4 35	7 34	8 18	8 54	4 41	7 28	8 15	4 57	7 11	8 5	8 43
7	4 35	7 33	8 50	9 46	4 41	7 28	8 57	4 58	7 11	8 50	9 33
8	4 36	7 33	9 36	10 35	4 42	7 27	9 35	4 58	7 11	9 31	10 24
9	4 37	7 33	10 10	11 25	4 42	7 27	10 9	4 59	7 11	10 8	11 15
10	4 37	7 32	10 42	mo.	4 43	7 27	10 42	4 59	7 10	10 44	mo.
11	4 38	7 32	11 13	17	4 44	7 26	11 15	5 0	7 10	11 19	7
12	4 39	7 31	11 44	1 11	4 44	7 26	11 47	5 0	7 10	11 54	1 1
13	4 39	7 31	mo.	2 7	4 45	7 26	mo.	5 1	7 9	mo.	1 57
14	4 40	7 30	19	3 4	4 46	7 25	22	5 2	7 9	31	2 56
15	4 41	7 30	54	4 2	4 46	7 24	58	5 2	7 9	1 9	3 55
16	4 42	7 29	1 34	4 57	4 47	7 24	1 38	5 3	7 8	1 51	4 50
17	4 43	7 29	2 18	5 45	4 48	7 23	2 22	5 3	7 8	2 35	5 40
18	4 44	7 28	3 5	6 29	4 49	7 23	3 9	5 4	7 7	3 22	6 23
19	4 44	7 27	3 57	7 8	4 50	7 22	4 1	5 5	7 7	4 14	7 1
20	4 45	7 26	rises	7 45	4 51	7 21	rises	5 5	7 6	rises	7 35
21	4 46	7 26	7 43	8 21	4 52	7 21	7 40	5 6	7 6	7 32	8 7
22	4 47	7 25	8 17	8 55	4 52	7 20	8 15	5 6	7 5	8 9	8 40
23	4 48	7 24	8 48	9 31	4 53	7 19	8 47	5 7	7 5	8 44	9 18
24	4 48	7 23	9 20	10 11	4 54	7 18	9 20	5 8	7 4	9 20	10 0
25	4 49	7 23	9 52	10 56	4 55	7 18	9 53	5 8	7 4	9 56	10 46
26	4 50	7 22	10 26	11 46	4 56	7 17	10 28	5 9	7 3	10 34	11 39
27	4 51	7 21	11 4	ev42	4 57	7 16	11 6	5 10	7 2	11 15	ev37
28	4 52	7 20	11 45	1 46	4 58	7 15	11 49	5 10	7 1	12 0	1 40
29	4 53	7 19	mo.	2 54	4 58	7 14	mo.	5 11	7 1	mo.	2 47
30	4 54	7 18	34	4 0	4 59	7 13	38	5 12	7 0	51	3 52
31	4 55	7 17	1 30	5 4	4 59	7 12	1 34	5 12	6 59	1 48	4 55

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Moon's Phases.	D.	Inter–Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
*11th †18th		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
New Moon . . .	3	4 17 ev.	3 17 ev.	2 17 ev.	1 17 ev.	0 17 ev.
First Quarter . .	10	*0 24 mo.	11 24 ev.	10 24 ev.	9 24 ev.	8 24 ev.
Full Moon. . . .	19	2 3 mo.	1 3 mo.	0 3 mo.	†11 3 ev.	†10 3 ev.
Last Quarter . .	26	7 4 mo.	6 4 mo.	5 4 mo.	4 4 mo.	3 4 mo.

			Sun in meridian, local time:	Calendar for Me., N. H., Ont., N. Y., Mich., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.					Calendar for Boston, Mass.; N. Hampshire, Vermont; Central New York; So. Michigan and Wisconsin; North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.					Calendar for N. York city; Conn.; New Jersey, North Pa., E. Pa., of Ohio, Ind. and part of Ill., Iowa, Neb., N. Col.; Utah, Nev., Cal.					Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.				Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.		
				Sun rises.	H	M	Sun sets.	H	M	Moon rises.	H	M	Sun rises.	H	M	Sun sets.	H	M	Moon rises.	H	M	H. W. N. Y.	H	M	Sun rises.	H	M	Sun sets.	H	M	Moon rises.	H	M	H. W. Charleston.	H	M
			H. M. S.	H	M		H	M		H	M		H	M		H	M		H	M		H	M		H	M		H	M		H	M	
213	1	Fr	12 6 10	4 46	7	26	2 24	4 52	7	20	2 28	9	6	4 56	7	16	2 32	6	2	5 0	7	11	2 37	5	13	6	56	2 50	5	52
214	2	Sa	12 6 6	4 47	7	25	3 32	4 53	7	18	3 35	10	0	4 57	7	14	3 39	6	56	5 1	7	10	3 43	5	14	6	53	3 54	6	47
215	3	S	12 6 2	4 48	7	23	4 43	4 54	7	17	4 45	10	54	4 58	7	13	4 48	7	47	5 2	7	9	4 51	5	15	6	57	5 1	7	37
216	4	M	12 5 57	4 50	7	22	sets	4 55	7	16	sets	11	47	4 59	7	12	sets	8	37	5 3	7	7	sets	5	15	6	56	sets	8	26
217	5	Tu	12 5 52	4 51	7	21	8 8	4 56	7	15	8 7	mo.		5 0	7	11	8 9	9	25	5 4	7	7	8 5	5	16	6	55	8 8	9	13
218	6	W	12 5 46	4 52	7	19	8 40	4 57	7	14	8 40	8	7	5 1	7	10	8 40	10	11	5 5	7	6	8 40	5	17	6	54	8 41	10	0
219	7	Th	12 5 40	4 53	7	18	9 10	4 58	7	12	9 11	1	26	5 2	7	9	9 12	10	57	5 6	7	5	9 13	5	17	6	53	9 17	10	47
220	8	F	12 5 33	4 54	7	16	9 40	4 59	7	11	9 41	2	15	5 3	7	7	9 43	11	43	5 6	7	4	9 45	5	18	6	52	9 52	11	34
221	9	Sa	12 5 25	4 55	7	15	10 12	5 0	7	10	10 15	3	5	5 4	7	6	10 18	mo.		5 8	7	2	10 21	5	19	6	51	10 30	mo.		24	
222	10	S	12 5 17	4 57	7	14	10 47	5 1	7	8	10 50	3	56	5 5	7	5	10 54		31	5 8	7	1	10 57	5	19	6	50	11 8			1	8
223	11	M	12 5 8	4 58	7	12	11 26	5 2	7	7	11 29	4	49	5 6	7	4	11 33	1	22	5 9	7	0	11 37	5	20	6	49	11 49	1	17
224	12	Tu	12 4 59	4 59	7	11	mo.	5 3	7	6	mo.	5	42	5 7	7	2	mo.	2	18	5 10	6	59	mo.	5	21	6	48	mo.	2	14
225	13	W	12 4 49	5 0	7	9	6	5 4	7	4	10	6	39	5 8	7	1	14	3	20	5 11	6	58	19	5	21	6	47	32	8	13
226	14	Th	12 4 33	5 1	7	7	53	5 5	7	3	57	7	31	5 9	7	0	1 1	4	17	5 12	6	56	1 5	5	22	6	46	1 19	4	10
227	15	Fr	12 4 27	5 2	7	6	1 43	5 6	7	1	1 46	8	21	5 10	6	58	1 51	5	9	5 13	6	54	1 55	5	23	6	45	2 8	5	2
228	16	Sa	12 4 15	5 3	7	4	2 38	5 7	7	0	2 41	9	8	5 11	6	57	2 45	5	55	5 14	6	53	2 49	5	23	6	44	3 0	5	47
229	17	S	12 4 3	5 4	7	3	3 36	5 8	6	58	3 38	9	51	5 12	6	55	3 42	6	36	5 15	6	52	3 45	5	24	6	43	3 35	6	28
230	18	M	12 3 50	5 5	6	1	4 36	5 10	6	57	4 33	10	32	5 13	6	54	4 40	7	15	5 16	6	51	4 43	5	25	6	42	4 51	7	3
231	19	Tu	12 3 37	5 7	7	0	rises	5 11	6	55	rises	11	15	5 14	6	53	rises	7	53	5 17	6	50	rises	5	26	6	41	rises	7	40
232	20	W	12 3 23	5 8	6	58	7 23	5 12	6	54	7 23	11	56	5 15	6	51	7 23	8	30	5 17	6	48	7 23	5	26	6	40	7 21	8	17
233	21	Th	12 3 9	5 9	6	56	7 55	5 13	6	52	7 55	ev	37	5 16	6	50	7 56	9	9	5 18	6	47	7 56	5	27	6	38	7 53	8	57
234	22	F	12 2 54	5 11	6	55	8 26	5 14	6	51	8 28	1	20	5 17	6	48	8 29	9	50	5 19	6	45	8 31	5	28	6	37	8 35	9	40
235	23	Sa	12 2 39	5 12	6	53	9 1	5 15	6	49	9 3	2	5	5 17	6	47	9 5	10	35	5 20	6	44	9 7	5	28	6	36	9 15	10	27
236	24	S	12 2 24	5 13	6	51	9 38	5 16	6	48	9 43	2	53	5 18	6	45	9 46	11	25	5 21	6	43	9 49	5	29	6	35	9 59	11	19
237	25	M	12 2 8	5 14	6	49	10 24	5 17	6	46	10 28	3	46	5 19	6	44	10 31	ev	22	5 22	6	41	10 35	5	30	6	34	10 47	ev	17
238	26	Tu	12 1 51	5 15	6	48	11 17	5 18	6	44	11 19	4	44	5 20	6	42	11 23	1	27	5 23	6	40	11 28	5	30	6	32	11 41	1	21
239	27	W	12 1 35	5 17	6	46	mo.	5 19	6	43	mo.	5	45	5 21	6	41	mo.	2	36	5 24	6	38	mo.	5	31	6	31	mo.	2	28
240	28	Th	12 1 17	5 18	6	44	12	5 20	6	41	16	6	48	5 22	6	39	20	3	45	5 25	6	37	24	5	32	6	30	38	3	36
241	29	Fr	12 1 0	5 19	6	42	1 16	5 21	6	39	1 19	7	50	5 23	6	37	1 23	4	49	5 26	6	35	1 27	5	32	6	29	1 40	4	40
242	30	Sa	12 0 42	5 20	6	41	2 23	5 22	6	38	2 26	8	50	5 24	6	36	2 30	5	47	5 26	6	34	2 33	5	33	6	28	2 44	5	38
243	31	S	12 0 24	5 21	6	39	3 34	5 23	6	36	3 36	9	45	5 25	6	34	3 39	6	40	5 27	6	32	3 41	5	33	6	26	3 50	6	31

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9th Month.	SEPTEMBER.	30 Days.

Moon's Phases.	D.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
*1st New Moon . . .	2	1 19 mo.	0 19 mo.	*11 19 ev.	*10 19 ev.	* 9 19 ev.
First Quarter . .	9	6 15 ev.	5 15 ev.	4 15 ev.	3 15 ev.	2 15 ev.
Full Moon. . . .	17	2 23 ev.	1 23 ev.	0 23 ev.	11 23 mo.	10 23 mo.
Last Quarter . .	24	0 31 ev.	11 31 mo.	10 31 mo.	9 31 mo.	8 31 mo.

Sun in meridian, local time.....	H. M. S.	12 0 6	11 59 47	11 59 29	11 59 9	11 58 49	11 58 29	11 58 9	11 57 49	11 57 29	11 57 8	11 56 47	11 56 26	11 56 5	11 55 44	11 55 23	11 55 2	11 54 40	11 54 19	11 53 58	11 53 36	11 53 15	11 52 54	11 52 33	11 52 12	11 51 52	11 51 31	11 51 11	11 50 51	11 50 31	11 50 11
Day of week.....		M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	S	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	S	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	S	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	S	M	Tu
Day of month.....		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Day of year.....		244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273

Calendar for Maine, N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mont., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho

Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
H M	H M	H M
5 22	6 37	4 44
5 24	6 35	sets
5 25	6 33	7 3
5 26	6 32	7 41
5 27	6 30	8 12
5 28	6 28	8 47
5 29	6 26	9 23
5 31	6 24	10 3
5 32	6 22	10 46
5 33	6 20	11 34
5 34	6 19	mo.
5 35	6 17	23
5 36	6 15	1 23
5 37	6 14	2 22
5 38	6 13	3 23
5 39	6 11	4 26
5 40	6 9	5 27
5 41	6 7	rises
5 42	6 6	6 28
5 43	6 5	7 3
5 44	6 3	7 41
5 45	6 2	8 25
5 46	6 0	9 13
5 47	5 58	10 8
5 48	5 56	11 9
5 49	5 54	mo.
5 50	5 53	14
5 51	5 51	1 21
5 52	5 49	2 29
5 53	5 47	3 37
5 54	5 46	4 43
5 56	5 44	

Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.

Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	In. W. Boston.
H M	H M	H M	H M
5 24	6 35	4 45	10 39
5 26	6 33	sets	11 29
5 27	6 31	7 4	mo.
5 28	6 29	7 43	17
5 29	6 28	8 14	1 3
5 30	6 26	8 50	1 49
5 31	6 24	9 26	2 35
5 32	6 22	10 6	3 23
5 33	6 21	10 50	4 10
5 34	6 19	11 38	5 1
5 35	6 17	mo.	5 54
5 36	6 15	31	6 48
5 37	6 14	1 26	7 39
5 38	6 12	2 24	8 33
5 39	6 10	3 25	9 14
5 40	6 8	4 27	10 1
5 41	6 7	rises	10 45
5 42	6 6	6 28	11 26
5 43	6 5	6 33	ev11
5 44	6 3	7 5	55
5 45	6 2	7 43	
5 46	6 0	8 28	1 41
5 47	5 58	9 16	2 31
5 48	5 56	10 12	3 26
5 49	5 54	11 12	4 25
5 50	5 53	mo.	5 28
5 51	5 51	17	6 31
5 52	5 49	1 23	7 35
5 53	5 47	2 31	8 35
5 54	5 46	3 37	9 31
5 56	5 44	4 43	10 23

Calendar for New York city

Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. Y.
H M	H M	H M	H M
5 26	6 33	4 47	7 30
5 27	6 31	sets	8 18
5 28	6 29	7 5	9 2
5 29	6 28	7 44	9 46
5 30	6 26	8 16	10 28
5 31	6 25	8 53	11 10
5 32	6 23	9 29	11 52
5 33	6 21	10 10	mo.
5 34	6 20	10 54	37
5 35	6 18	11 42	1 28
5 36	6 16	mo.	2 29
5 37	6 15	35	3 31
5 38	6 13	1 29	4 28
5 39	6 11	2 27	5 16
5 40	6 9	3 27	6 0
5 41	6 8	4 28	6 42
5 42	6 6	rises	7 24
5 43	6 4	6 30	8 5
5 44	6 3	7 7	8 46
5 45	6 1	7 46	9 30
5 46	5 59	8 32	10 18
5 47	5 58	9 20	11 9
5 48	5 56	10 16	ev 6
5 49	5 54	11 16	1 10
5 50	5 53	mo.	2 20
5 51	5 52	21	3 30
5 52	5 50	1 26	4 33
5 53	5 48	2 33	5 31
5 54	5 47	3 39	6 23
5 54	5 44	4 43	7 11

Cal. for Wash., D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., E. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Colo., Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.

Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
H M	H M	H M
5 28	6 31	4 49
5 29	6 29	sets
5 30	6 28	7 5
5 31	6 26	7 46
5 32	6 25	8 19
5 33	6 23	8 56
5 34	6 22	9 33
5 35	6 21	10 14
5 36	6 18	11 47
5 37	6 17	mo.
5 38	6 15	39
5 39	6 14	1 33
5 40	6 12	2 30
5 41	6 10	3 29
5 42	6 9	4 30
5 43	6 7	rises
5 44	6 6	6 31
5 45	6 4	7 9
5 46	6 3	7 49
5 47	6 1	8 35
5 48	5 59	9 24
5 48	5 58	10 21
5 49	5 56	11 20
5 50	5 54	mo.
5 50	5 53	24
5 51	5 52	1 29
5 52	5 51	2 35
5 53	5 50	3 40
5 54	5 48	4 42
5 55	5 46	

Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.

Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.
H M	H M	H M	H M
5 34	6 25	4 54	7 20
5 35	6 24	sets	8 7
5 35	6 22	7 7	8 51
5 36	6 21	7 50	9 35
5 37	6 20	8 36	10 18
5 37	6 19	9 25	11 0
5 38	6 17	9 44	11 46
5 39	6 16	10 27	mo.
5 39	6 15	11 12	35
5 40	6 13	12 0	1 29
5 41	6 12	mo.	2 28
5 41	6 11	51	3 25
5 42	6 9	1 44	4 20
5 43	6 8	2 38	5 7
5 44	6 7	3 35	5 50
5 44	6 5	4 34	6 31
5 45	6 4	rises	7 12
5 45	6 2	6 35	7 53
5 46	6 1	7 15	8 35
5 46	6 0	7 58	9 20
5 47	5 58	8 46	10 9
5 48	5 57	9 37	11 2
5 48	5 56	10 34	12 0
5 49	5 54	11 33	ev 4
5 50	5 53	mo.	2 11
5 50	5 52	38	3 20
5 51	5 50	1 38	4 23
5 52	5 49	2 41	5 21
5 52	5 48	3 44	6 14
5 53	5 46	4 44	7 3

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Moon's Phases.	D.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
*16th		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
New Moon . . .	1	1 9 ev.	0 9 ev.	11 9 mo.	10 9 mo.	9 9 mo
First Quarter . .	9	1 21 ev.	0 21 ev.	11 21 mo.	10 21 mo.	9 21 mo
Full Moon. . . .	17	2 1 mo.	1 1 mo.	0 1 mo.	*11 1 ev.	*10 1 ev.
Last Quarter . .	23	6 58 ev.	5 58 ev.	4 58 ev.	3 58 ev.	2 58 ev.
New Moon . . .	31	4 13 mo.	3 13 mo.	2 13 mo.	1 13 mo.	0 13 mo

		Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., Nc. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mont., Wash., N. Ore. N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for N. York city; Conn., So. New York, N. J., North R. I., Pa., N. J., Southern parts of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev. Cal.				Cal. for Wash. D. C. Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, & Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C. Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark. North Louis., North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.	
Sun in meridian, ♑ local time.....		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Day of week.....	Day of month....	11 49 52	5 41	5 47	5 57	5 42	5 47	11 10	5 56	5 43	5 46	7 56	5 55	5 43	5 45	5 54	5 45	5 43	7 47
Day of year.....	1 W	11 49 33	5 39	sets	5 58	5 40	sets	11 56	5 57	5 41	sets	8 39	5 56	5 42	sets	5 54	5 44	sets	8 30
274	2 Th	11 49 14	5 37	6 42	5 59	5 39	6 45	mo.	5 58	5 39	6 48	9 20	5 57	5 40	6 51	5 55	5 42	7 0	9 10
275	3 Fr	11 48 55	5 35	7 19	6 0	5 37	7 22	40	5 59	5 38	7 26	9 59	5 58	5 39	7 29	5 56	5 41	7 40	9 49
276	4 Sa	11 48 37	5 33	7 58	6 1	5 35	8 4	1 21	6 0	5 36	8 5	10 37	5 59	5 37	8 9	5 57	5 40	8 21	10 29
277	5 S ...	11 48 19	5 32	8 41	6 2	5 33	8 44	2 4	6 1	5 35	8 49	11 14	6 0	5 35	8 53	5 57	5 39	9 6	11 10
278	6 M ...	11 48 2	5 30	9 27	6 3	5 32	9 31	2 48	6 2	5 33	9 35	11 53	6 1	5 34	9 40	5 58	5 37	9 53	11 54
279	7 Tu .	11 47 45	5 28	10 18	6 4	5 30	10 21	3 36	6 4	5 31	10 25	mo.	6 2	5 32	10 29	5 59	5 36	10 42	mo.
280	8 W ...	11 47 28	5 26	11 12	6 6	5 28	11 15	4 25	6 4	5 30	11 18	39	6 3	5 31	11 22	6 0	5 35	11 33	44
281	9 Th .	11 47 12	5 25	mo.	6 7	5 27	mo.	5 16	6 5	5 28	mo.	1 35	6 4	5 29	mo.	6 0	5 33	mo.	1 40
282	10 Fr .	11 46 56	5 23	9	6 8	5 25	11	6 8	6 7	5 27	14	2 40	6 5	5 28	17	6 1	5 32	26	2 36
283	11 Sa .	11 46 41	5 21	1 9	6 9	5 23	1 11	7 1	6 8	5 25	1 13	3 40	6 6	5 26	1 16	6 2	5 31	1 23	3 33
284	12 S ...	11 46 26	5 19	2 10	6 10	5 22	2 11	7 51	6 9	5 23	2 12	4 34	6 7	5 25	2 16	6 2	5 30	2 19	4 25
285	13 M ...	11 46 12	5 18	3 13	6 11	5 20	3 14	8 40	6 10	5 22	3 14	5 22	6 8	5 23	3 15	6 3	5 29	3 17	5 14
286	14 Tu .	11 45 58	5 16	4 17	6 13	5 19	4 17	9 28	6 11	5 20	4 17	6 9	6 9	5 22	4 17	6 4	5 27	4 16	6 0
287	15 W ...	11 45 44	5 14	5 25	6 14	5 17	5 25	10 13	6 12	5 19	5 23	6 55	6 10	5 21	5 22	6 5	5 26	5 18	6 45
288	16 Th .	11 45 30	5 12	rises	6 15	5 15	rises	11 0	6 13	5 17	rises	7 40	6 11	5 19	rises	6 5	5 25	rises	7 30
289	17 Fr .	11 45 20	5 11	6 19	6 16	5 14	6 26	11 45	6 14	5 16	6 25	8 25	6 12	5 18	6 28	6 6	5 24	6 39	8 16
290	18 Sa .	11 45 8	5 9	7 8	6 17	5 12	7 11	ev32	6 15	5 14	7 15	9 12	6 13	5 16	7 19	6 7	5 23	7 31	9 3
291	19 S ...	11 44 57	5 7	7 58	6 18	5 11	8 6	1 21	6 16	5 13	8 10	10 1	6 14	5 15	8 15	6 8	5 22	8 28	9 54
292	20 M ...	11 44 47	5 6	8 52	6 20	5 9	9 6	2 13	6 18	5 12	9 11	10 56	6 15	5 14	9 15	6 9	5 21	9 23	10 48
293	21 Tu .	11 44 37	5 4	9 46	6 21	5 8	10 9	3 8	6 19	5 10	10 13	11 52	6 16	5 13	10 17	6 9	5 19	10 28	11 45
294	22 W ...	11 44 28	5 3	10 41	6 22	5 6	11 16	4 7	6 20	5 9	11 19	ev57	6 18	5 11	11 22	6 10	5 18	11 32	ev48
295	23 Th .	11 44 20	5 1	mo.	6 23	5 5	mo.	5 10	6 21	5 7	mo.	2 5	6 19	5 10	mo.	6 11	5 17	mo.	1 53
296	24 Fr .	11 44 13	4 59	20	6 24	5 3	22	6 13	6 22	5 6	24	3 9	6 20	5 9	27	6 12	5 16	34	3 0
297	25 Sa .	11 44 6	4 58	1 27	6 26	5 2	1 28	7 18	6 23	5 4	1 29	4 14	6 21	5 8	1 31	6 13	5 15	1 35	4 3
298	26 S ...	11 44 0	4 56	2 32	6 27	5 1	2 33	8 18	6 24	5 3	2 33	5 11	6 22	5 6	2 34	6 13	5 14	2 35	5 1
299	27 M ...	11 43 55	4 55	3 35	6 28	4 59	3 35	9 14	6 26	5 2	3 35	6 2	6 23	5 5	3 35	6 14	5 13	3 33	5 54
300	28 Tu .	11 43 50	4 53	4 38	6 29	4 57	4 37	10 5	6 27	5 1	4 36	6 50	6 24	5 4	4 35	6 15	5 12	4 31	6 42
301	29 W ...	11 43 47	4 52	5 41	6 31	4 56	5 40	10 52	6 28	4 59	5 38	7 34	6 25	5 2	5 35	6 16	5 11	5 29	7 26
302	30 Th .	11 43 44	4 51	6 42	6 32	4 55	6 39	11 35	6 29	4 58	6 36	8 15	6 26	5 1	6 34	6 17	5 10	6 25	8 7
303	31 Fr .	11 43 41	4 49	7 37	6 33	4 53	7 36	ev50	6 30	4 56	7 34	8 57	6 27	5 0	7 33	6 18	5 9	7 23	8 49
304																			

11th Month. NOVEMBER. 30 Days.

Moon's Phases. *14th †21st	D.	Inter-Col. H. M.	Eastern. H. M.	Central. H. M.	Mountain. H. M.	Pacific. H. M.
First Quarter . .	8	8 29 mo.	7 29 mo.	6 29 mo.	5 29 mo.	4 29 mo.
Full Moon . . .	15	1 6 mo.	0 6 mo.	*11 6 ev.	*10 6 ev.	*9 6 ev.
Last Quarter . .	22	3 47 mo.	2 47 mo.	1 47 mo.	0 47 mo.	†11 47 ev.
New Moon . . .	29	10 4 ev.	9 4 ev.	8 4 ev.	7 4 ev.	6 4 ev.

Day of year......	Day of month....	Day of week......	Sun in meridian, local time.......	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston.
			H.M.S.	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
305	1	Sa .	11 43 42	6 33	4 49	5 55	6 33	4 54	5 58	mo.
306	2	S ...	11 43 40	6 40	4 48	6 36	6 34	4 53	6 39	15
307	3	M ..	11 43 40	6 41	4 47	7 20	6 36	4 51	7 24	55
308	4	Tu .	11 43 40	6 42	4 45	8 10	6 37	4 50	8 13	1 35
309	5	W ..	11 43 41	6 44	4 44	9 2	6 38	4 49	9 6	2 17
310	6	Th .	11 43 43	6 45	4 42	9 57	6 39	4 48	10 0	3 1
311	7	Fr .	11 43 46	6 47	4 41	10 55	6 41	4 47	10 58	3 45
312	8	Sa .	11 43 49	6 48	4 40	11 55	6 42	4 45	11 56	4 37
313	9	S ...	11 43 53	6 49	4 39	mo.	6 43	4 44	mo.	5 27
314	10	M ..	11 43 59	6 51	4 38	55	6 44	4 43	56	6 20
315	11	Tu .	11 44 4	6 52	4 37	1 58	6 46	4 42	1 58	7 12
316	12	W ..	11 44 15	6 53	4 35	3 4	6 47	4 41	3 3	8 4
317	13	Th .	11 44 19	6 55	4 34	4 12	6 48	4 40	4 10	8 54
318	14	Fr .	11 44 27	6 56	4 33	5 20	6 49	4 39	5 18	9 43
319	15	Sa .	11 44 37	6 57	4 32	rises	6 51	4 39	rises	10 33
320	16	S ...	11 44 47	6 59	4 31	5 49	6 52	4 38	5 52	11 23
321	17	M ..	11 44 58	7 0	4 30	6 49	6 53	4 37	6 53	ev12
322	18	Tu .	11 45 10	7 1	4 30	7 55	6 54	4 36	7 58	1 3
323	19	W ..	11 45 22	7 3	4 29	9 3	5 56	4 35	9 6	1 56
324	20	Th .	11 45 36	7 4	4 28	10 11	6 57	4 34	10 13	2 51
325	21	Fr .	11 45 50	7 5	4 27	11 18	6 58	4 34	11 20	3 50
326	22	Sa .	11 46 6	7 7	4 26	mo.	6 59	4 33	mo.	4 50
327	23	S ...	11 46 22	7 8	4 26	25	7 0	4 32	26	5 52
328	24	M ..	11 46 38	7 9	4 25	1 29	7 2	4 32	1 29	6 56
329	25	Tu .	11 46 56	7 10	4 24	2 31	7 3	4 31	2 30	7 57
330	26	W ..	11 47 15	7 11	4 24	3 33	7 4	4 31	3 32	8 53
331	27	Th .	11 47 34	7 13	4 23	4 34	7 5	4 30	4 32	9 45
332	28	Fr .	11 47 54	7 14	4 23	5 33	7 6	4 30	5 30	10 32
333	29	Sa .	11 48 14	7 15	4 22	6 29	7 7	4 30	6 26	11 14
334	30	S ...	11 48 36	7 16	4 22	7 24	7 8	4 29	7 21	11 53

Day of month	Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Charleston.
	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	6 30	4 57	6 2	8 55	6 27	5 0	6 6	6 18	5 9	6 17	8 45
2	6 31	4 56	6 43	9 31	6 28	4 59	6 47	6 19	5 9	7 0	9 21
3	6 32	4 54	7 28	10 7	6 29	4 58	7 33	6 19	5 8	7 46	9 57
4	6 34	4 53	8 18	10 40	6 31	4 57	8 22	6 20	5 7	8 25	10 34
5	6 35	4 52	9 9	11 16	6 32	4 56	9 13	6 21	5 6	9 25	11 15
6	6 36	4 51	10 8	11 59	6 33	4 55	10 6	6 22	5 5	10 17	mo.
7	6 37	4 50	11 0	mo.	6 34	4 54	11 3	6 23	5 4	11 12	1
8	6 38	4 49	11 58	53	6 35	4 53	12 0	6 24	5 4	mo.	53
9	6 40	4 48	mo.	1 52	6 36	4 52	mo.	6 25	5 3	7	1 50
10	6 41	4 47	57	2 55	6 37	4 51	58	6 26	5 2	1 2	2 50
11	6 42	4 46	1 59	3 54	6 38	4 50	1 59	6 27	5 2	2 0	3 46
12	6 43	4 45	3 3	4 47	6 39	4 49	3 2	6 27	5 1	3 0	4 40
13	6 44	4 44	4 9	5 33	6 40	4 48	4 7	6 28	5 0	4 2	5 30
14	6 46	4 43	5 16	6 28	6 41	4 47	5 13	6 29	5 0	5 5	6 20
15	6 47	4 42	rises	7 17	6 43	4 47	rises	6 30	4 59	rises	7 10
16	6 48	4 41	5 57	8 7	6 44	4 46	6 1	6 31	4 59	6 14	7 58
17	6 49	4 40	6 57	8 57	6 45	4 45	7 2	6 32	4 58	7 15	8 48
18	6 50	4 39	8 2	9 48	6 46	4 44	8 6	6 33	4 58	8 18	9 40
19	6 51	4 39	9 9	10 41	6 47	4 44	9 12	6 34	4 57	9 23	10 33
20	6 53	4 38	10 16	11 38	6 48	4 43	10 19	6 35	4 57	10 27	11 30
21	6 54	4 38	11 22	ev40	6 49	4 43	11 23	6 36	4 56	11 29	ev30
22	6 55	4 37	mo.	1 42	6 50	4 42	mo.	6 37	4 56	mo.	1 31
23	6 56	4 36	27	2 47	6 51	4 42	27	6 38	4 56	30	2 35
24	6 57	4 36	1 29	3 40	6 52	4 41	1 28	6 38	4 55	1 28	3 37
25	6 58	4 35	2 29	4 46	6 53	4 40	2 28	6 39	4 55	2 25	4 36
26	6 59	4 35	3 30	5 39	6 55	4 40	3 28	6 40	4 55	3 22	5 30
27	7 0	4 35	4 29	6 27	6 56	4 40	4 26	6 41	4 55	4 18	6 20
28	7 2	4 34	5 27	7 11	6 57	4 40	5 23	6 42	4 54	5 13	7 5
29	7 3	4 34	6 22	7 52	6 58	4 39	6 18	6 43	4 54	6 7	7 45
30	7 4	4 34	7 16	8 31	6 59	4 39	7 12	6 44	4 54	6 59	8 22

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Moon's Phases.	D.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
*7th		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
First Quarter . .	8	2·26 mo.	1 26 mo.	0 26 mo.	*11 26 ev.	*10 26 ev.
Full Moon . . .	14	11 47 ev.	10 47 ev.	9 47 ev.	8 47 ev.	7 47 ev.
Last Quarter . .	21	4 0 ev.	3 0 ev.	2 0 ev.	1 0 ev.	0 0 ev.
New Moon . . .	29	5 25 ev.	4 25 ev.	3 25 ev.	2 25 ev.	1 25 ev.

Sun in meridian, local time.....

Day of week.....

Day of month.....

Day of year.....

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun in meridian, local time	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., N. W. T., Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho			Calendar for Boston, Mass., R. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, &c. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, &c. Idaho, &c. Oregon.				Calendar for N. York city: Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.				Calendar for Washington, D. C., Penn., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.				Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, &c. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, &c. California.		
				Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Charleston.
				H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M		H M	H M	H M	H M
335	1	M . .	11 48 57	7 17	4 21	6 3	7 22	4 29	6 7	mo.	7 5	4 34	6 11	9 7	7 0	4 39	6 16		6 45	4 54	6 29	8 56
336	2	Tu . .	11 49 20	7 18	4 21	6 55	7 11	4 29	6 58	30	7 6	4 33	7 2	9 40	7 1	4 39	7 6		6 45	4 54	7 19	9 23
337	3	W . .	11 49 43	7 20	4 21	7 49	7 12	4 28	7 52	1 8	7 7	4 33	7 56	10 11	7 2	4 38	7 59		6 46	4 54	8 11	10 2
338	4	Th . .	11 50 7	7 21	4 20	8 45	7 13	4 28	8 48	1 46	7 8	4 33	8 51	10 45	7 2	4 38	8 54		6 47	4 54	9 3	10 40
339	5	Fr . .	11 50 32	7 22	4 20	9 43	7 14	4 28	9 45	2 26	7 9	4 32	9 48	11 26	7 3	4 38	9 50		6 48	4 54	9 57	11 24
340	6	Sa . .	11 51 7	7 23	4 20	10 43	7 15	4 28	10 45	3 12	7 10	4 32	10 46	mo.	7 5	4 38	10 48		6 49	4 54	10 52	mo.
341	7	S . . .	11 51 42	7 24	4 20	11 43	7 16	4 28	11 44	3 59	7 11	4 32	11 44	16	7 5	4 38	11 45		6 49	4 54	11 47	13
342	8	M . . .	11 51 48	7 25	4 20	mo.	7 17	4 28	mo.	4 48	7 12	4 32	mo.	1 12	7 6	4 38	mo.		6 50	4 54	mo.	1 10
343	9	Tu . .	11 52 15	7 26	4 20	46	7 17	4 28	46	5 41	7 13	4 32	45	2 13	7 7	4 38	45		6 51	4 54	44	2 9
344	10	W . .	11 52 41	7 27	4 20	1 49	7 18	4 28	1 49	6 35	7 14	4 32	1 47	3 15	7 8	4 38	1 46		6 52	4 54	1 42	3 10
345	11	Th . .	11 53 9	7 27	4 20	2 56	7 19	4 28	2 54	7 30	7 15	4 32	2 52	4 15	7 9	4 38	2 50		6 53	4 55	2 44	4 8
346	12	Fr . .	11 53 36	7 28	4 20	4 6	7 20	4 28	4 4	8 24	7 15	4 32	4 1	5 11	7 9	4 39	3 58		6 54	4 55	3 49	5 4
347	13	Sa . .	11 54 4	7 29	4 20	5 16	7 21	4 28	5 13	9 17	7 16	4 33	5 10	6 5	7 10	4 39	5 6		6 54	4 55	4 55	5 58
348	14	S . . .	11 54 33	7 30	4 20	6 24	7 22	4 28	6 21	10 10	7 16	4 33	6 17	6 58	7 11	4 39	6 13		6 55	4 55	6 0	6 51
349	15	M . . .	11 55 1	7 31	4 21	rises	7 22	4 29	rises	11 2	7 17	4 33	rises	7 50	7 12	4 39	rises		6 56	4 56	rises	7 42
350	16	Tu . .	11 55 30	7 31	4 21	6 42	7 23	4 29	6 45	11 54	7 18	4 33	6 49	8 42	7 12	4 40	6 53		6 56	4 56	7 4	8 35
351	17	W . .	11 55 59	7 32	4 21	7 53	7 24	4 29	7 54	ev 46	7 18	4 33	7 59	9 34	7 13	4 40	8 2		6 57	4 56	8 11	9 25
352	18	Th . .	11 56 29	7 33	4 21	9 5	7 24	4 29	9 6	1 39	7 19	4 34	9 8	10 27	7 14	4 41	9 11		6 58	4 57	9 17	10 17
353	19	Fr . .	11 56 58	7 33	4 22	10 13	7 25	4 30	10 14	2 33	7 20	4 34	10 15	11 21	7 14	4 41	10 17		6 58	4 57	10 21	11 11
354	20	Sa . .	11 57 23	7 34	4 22	11 20	7 26	4 30	11 20	3 30	7 20	4 35	11 21	ev 18	7 15	4 41	11 21		6 59	4 58	11 22	ev 7
355	21	S . . .	11 57 53	7 34	4 23	mo.	7 26	4 31	mo.	4 23	7 21	4 35	mo.	1 17	7 15	4 42	mo.		6 59	4 58	mo.	1 5
356	22	M . . .	11 58 23	7 35	4 24	mo.	7 26	4 31	23	5 27	7 21	4 36	22	2 17	7 16	4 42	22		7 0	4 59	20	2 5
357	23	Tu . .	11 58 53	7 35	4 24	1 26	7 27	4 32	1 25	6 28	7 22	4 37	1 23	3 17	7 16	4 43	1 22		7 0	4 59	1 17	3 6
358	24	W . .	11 59 28	7 36	4 25	2 28	7 27	4 32	2 26	7 29	7 22	4 37	2 24	4 16	7 17	4 43	2 21		7 1	5 0	2 14	4 6
359	25	Th . .	11 59 58	7 36	4 25	3 26	7 28	4 33	3 23	8 28	7 23	4 38	3 20	5 11	7 17	4 44	3 17		7 1	5 0	3 8	5 3
360	26	Fr . .	12 0 23	7 36	4 26	4 23	7 28	4 33	4 20	9 21	7 23	4 39	4 17	6 2	7 17	4 44	4 13		7 1	5 1	4 2	5 55
361	27	Sa . .	12 0 54	7 37	4 26	5 18	7 28	4 34	5 15	10 8	7 23	4 39	5 11	6 48	7 18	4 45	5 7		7 2	5 2	4 54	6 41
362	28	S . . .	12 1 27	7 37	4 27	6 10	7 29	4 35	6 6	10 50	7 23	4 40	6 2	7 28	7 18	4 46	5 57		7 2	5 2	5 44	7 22
363	29	M . . .	12 1 57	7 37	4 28	6 58	7 29	4 36	6 54	11 27	7 24	4 40	6 50	8 7	7 18	4 47	6 45		7 2	5 3	6 32	7 58
364	30	Tu . .	12 2 26	7 37	4 29	sets	7 29	4 37	sets	mo.	7 24	4 41	sets	8 41	7 19	4 47	sets		7 2	5 4	sets	8 30
365	31	W . .	12 2 55	7 37	4 30	6 38	7 30	4 37	6 41	3	7 24	4 42	6 44	9 14	7 19	4 48	6 47		7 3	5 4	6 53	9 0

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THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Congress and Its Powers.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Representatives, How Chosen.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five and Georgia three. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Senators, Choice, Organization, Impeachment Trials.

Sec. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Elections to Congress—Assemblings.

Sec. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Separate Powers of Each House.

Sec. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior and, with the concur-

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ance of two-thirds, expel a member. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal. Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Compensations and Privileges.

Sec. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Revenue Bills—Procedure—President's Action.

Sec. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and to proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the prsons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless Congress by their adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law. Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

General Powers of Congress.

Sec. 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; to borrow money on the credit of the United States; to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes; to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States; to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures; to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States; to establish postoffices and postroads; to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the laws of nations; to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years; to provide and maintain a navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and expel invasions; to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress; to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sec. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on

such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding an office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

Limitations of Its Powers.

Sec. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Limitations of State Powers.

ARTICLE II.

The President and His Powers.

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representativs, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States. No person except a natural born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Electoral College—Eligibility, Succession, Compensation.

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Sec. 2. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Military, Civil and Treaty-making Powers.

Sec. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all of the officers of the United States.

Messages and Extra Sessions.

Sec. 4. The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Removal by Impeachment.

ARTICLE III.

Supreme Courts and Judicial Powers.

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Limits of Judicial Power.

Sec. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

Treason and Its Punishment.

ARTICLE IV.

Rights of States and Citizens.

Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into

Equal Rights of Citizens.

another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Creation of New States.

Sec. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or part of States, without the consent of the Legislature of the States concerned as well as of the Congress. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Guaranty of Republican Government.

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Amendments to Constitution.

Action by Congress—Ratification.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Supreme Authority of Constitution.

Debts and Treaties—Official Oaths—No Religious Test.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the confederation. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification of Constitution.

Nine States Sufficient to Establish.

The ratification of the convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON, President and Deputy from Virginia.

New-Hampshire—JOHN LANGDON, NICHOLAS GILMAN.
Massachusetts—NATHANIEL GORHAM, RUFUS KING.
Connecticut—WM. SAML. JOHNSON, ROGER SHERMAN.
New-York—ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
New-Jersey—WILL. LIVINGSTON, DAVID BREARLY, WM. PATERSON, JONA. DAYTON.
Pennsylvania—B. FRANKLIN, THOMAS MIFFLIN, ROBERT MORRIS, GEO. CLYMER, THOMAS FITZSIMONS, JARED INGERSOLL, JAMES WILSON, GOUV. MORRIS.
Delaware—GEO. READ, GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun'r, JOHN DICKINSON, RICHARD BASSETT, JACO. BROOM.
Maryland—JAMES M'HENRY, DAN. OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER, DANL. CARROLL.
Virginia—JOHN BLAIR, JAMES MADISON, Jun'r.
North Carolina—WM. BLOUNT, RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, HU. WILLIAMSON.
South Carolina—J. RUTLEDGE, CH'S COATESWORTH PINCKNEY, CHARLES PINCKNEY, PIERCE BUTLER.
Georgia—WILLIAM FEW, ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

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AMENDMENTS.

(The first ten amendments were proposed at the first session of the 1st Congress of the United States, which was begun and held at the city of New-York on March 4, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of States.—1 vol. Laws of U. S., p. 72. They together constitute a Bill of Rights.) The following is the preamble and resolution: Congress of the United States begun and held at the city of New-York, on Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1789.

Amendments Speedily Following Adoption of Constitution.

The conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added; and as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE I.—Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.—A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.—No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.—No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.—In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.—In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed $20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.—Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.—The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.—The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.—(Proposed by Congress held at Philadelphia, December 2, 1793; publication declared by President, January 8, 1798.) The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.—(Proposed at first session of VIIIth Congress, in Washington, December 17, 1803; ratification announced by Secretary of State, September 25, 1804.)

Election of President and Vice-President.

The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the

President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Amendments Following Civil War.

ARTICLE XIII.—(Proposed by Congress February 1, 1865; ratification announced by Secretary of State, December 18, 1865.) Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

ARTICLE XIV.—(Proposed by Congress June 16, 1866; ratification announced by Secretary of State, July 28, 1868.) Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

(Note.—On June 7, 1898, President McKinley approved of an act of Congress which declared that "the disabilities imposed by Section 3, XIVth Amendment of the Constitution, heretofore incurred, are hereby removed.")

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.—(Proposed by Congress February 27, 1869; ratification announced by Secretary of State, March 30, 1870.) Section 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

LAW AS TO PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The Presidential succession is fixed by chapter 4 of the acts of the XLIXth Congress, first session. In case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice-President, then the Secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President elected. If there be no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury will act; and the remainder of the order of succession is as follows: The Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture. The acting President must, upon taking office, convene Congress, if not at the time in session, in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice. This act applies only to such Cabinet officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate, and are eligible under the Constitution to the Presidency.

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THE REVISED NEW-YORK CHARTER.

A revision of the charter of the city of New-York, which was drawn up by the Charter Revision Commission and passed in an amended form April 4, 1901, by the Legislature, was subsequently approved by Governor Odell, and therefore is now a law. After its passage several supplementary acts were passed by the legislature, and these also are laws.

The legislative power of the city was vested in two houses, known respectively as the Council and the Board of Aldermen. The charter revision conferred all legislative power upon a Board of Aldermen. The aldermen, it was stated, were to be elected in November, 1901, and every two years thereafter. The president of the Board of Aldermen is to be elected by the city at large. There are sev-

The Board of Aldermen.

enty-three aldermanic districts, consisting of one in each Assembly district in the counties of greater New-York, with the exception that two representatives each are granted to the XXIst, XXIIId, XXXIst and XXXIVth Assembly districts of New-York County, four representatives to the XXXVth Assembly District of New-York, two to Chester, New-York County, two to the town of New-Utrecht, in the Borough of Brooklyn, two to the town of Newtown in Queens County, two to the town of Jamaica in Queens County, one to the town of Castleton, one to the towns of Middletown and Southfield, and one to the towns of Northfield and Westfield—the last five named towns all in Richmond County. The president of the Board of Aldermen possesses all the powers of the Mayor during his disability or absence.

No ordinance can be passed except by a vote of a majority of all the members of the Board of Aldermen. The act says that "in case the ordinance or resolution involves the expenditure of money, the creation of a debt, or the laying of an assessment, it shall require a vote of three-fourths of all the members of the Board of Aldermen to pass it over the Mayor's veto; and if it involves the grant

Powers of the Board of Aldermen.

of a franchise, the Mayor's veto shall be final. It declares that "the Board of Aldermen shall have power to make, establish, alter, modify, amend and repeal all ordinances, rules and police, health, park, fire and building regulations." Also that "the Board of Aldermen is authorized to grant from time to time to any corporation thereunto duly authorized the franchise or right to construct and operate railways in, upon, over, under and along streets, avenues, waters, rivers, public places, parkways or highways of the city, but no such grant shall be made except upon the limitations and conditions in this act elsewhere provided in respect of the grant by the Board of Aldermen of franchises and rights in or under the streets, avenues, waters, rivers, public places, parkways and highways of the city." The Board of Aldermen is given authority to pass ordinances in regard to theatres, the markets, the hotels, the fire limits, the use of vaults, and to fix the annual fee, not exceeding $20, for each streetcar operated in the city. The act further says: "It shall be the duty of the Board of Aldermen, upon the recommendation of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to fix the salary of every officer or person whose compensation is paid out of the city treasury other than day laborers, and teachers, examiners and members of the supervising staff of the Department of Education, irrespective of the amount fixed by this act, except that no change shall be made in the salary of an elected officer or head of a department during his tenure of office. The Board of Aldermen may reduce, but may not increase, any salary recommended by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; but the action of the Board of Aldermen on reducing any salary so recommended shall be subject to the veto power of the Mayor, as provided in Section 40 of this act. In case the Board of Aldermen shall vote to reduce more than one salary, the Mayor may approve the reduction of one or more salaries, and may disapprove the action of others. In such case the reductions he shall approve shall become effective; but as to those which he shall not approve, the recommendations of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall become effective unless the reductions be again voted by a three-fourths vote of the Board of Aldermen."

In regard to franchises the act says: "After the approval of this act no franchise or right to use the streets, avenues, waters, rivers, parkways or highways of the city shall be granted by the Board of Aldermen to any person or corporation for a longer period than twenty-five years, except as hereinafter provided, but such grant may at the

Franchises.

option of the city provide for giving to the grantee the right on a fair revaluation or revaluations to renewals not exceeding in the aggregate twenty-five years. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this section contained shall apply to consents granted to railroad corporations, and the Board of Aldermen is hereby authorized in its discretion to grant a franchise or right to any railroad corporation to use any of said streets, avenues, waters, rivers, parkways or highways in the city of New-York for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface thereof for any period not exceeding fifty years, and any such grant may at the option of the city provide for giving to the grantee the right, on a fair revaluation or revaluations, to renewals not exceeding in the aggregate twenty-five years; provided, however, that any grant to construct a tunnel railroad or renewal thereof shall only be made after an agreement has been entered into by such a tunnel corporation to pay to the city of New York at least 3 per centum of the net profits derived from the use of any tunnel

which it shall construct, after there shall have first been retained by such company from such net profits a sum equal to 5 per centum upon the sum expended to construct such tunnel."

Powers of the Mayor.

The Mayor of the city, the charter revision provided, should be elected in November, 1901, for a term of two years, and every two years thereafter for a like period. The salary of the Mayor is $15,000 a year. The Mayor may, whenever in his judgment the public interests shall so require, remove from office any public officer holding office by appointment from him, except members of the Board of Education, Aqueduct Commissioners, trustees of the College of the City of New-York, trustees of Bellevue and allied hospitals, "and except also judicial officers for whose removal other provision is made by the constitution."

Administrative Departments.

The administrative departments are as follows: Department of Finance, Law Department, Police Department, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Department of Street Cleaning, Department of Bridges, Department of Parks, Department of Public Charities, Department of Correction, Fire Department, Department of Docks and Ferries, Department of Taxes and Assessments, Department of Education, Department of Health, Tenement House Department. The head of the Department of Finance is the Controller, who is to be elected at the same time with the Mayor, and is to have like him a term of two years. All of the departments are single headed commissions, except the Park Department, which has three commissioners; the Department of Taxes and Assessments, which has five; the Department of Education, forty-six members of a Board of Education, and the Department of Health, which has three commissioners.

Duties of the Mayor.

The Mayor must at least once a year submit to the Board of Aldermen a general statement of the finances, government and improvements of the city, keep himself informed as to the doings of the several departments and be vigilant in enforcing the ordinances of the city and the laws of the State. The Mayor appoints besides those already named all members of any board authorized to superintend the erection or repair of any building belonging to the city, inspectors of weights and measures, two commissioners of accounts and three Civil Service Commissioners.

Controller, Chamberlain, Sinking Fund.

The Controller has control of the fiscal concerns of the corporation. The account of every department are subject to his inspection and revision. All claims against the city, except certain specified ones, are subject to his audit. The assent of the Controller is necessary to all agreements for the acquisition of real estate. He receives a salary of $15,000 a year. He has charge of the Wallabout Market. The Mayor appoints the Chamberlain of the city, who receives all moneys paid into the treasury of the city. His salary is $12,000 a year. The Sinking Fund Commissioners consist of the Mayor, Controller, Chamberlain, president of the Board of Aldermen and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen. The board administers the various sinking funds.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment consists of the Mayor, the Controller, the president of the Board of Aldermen, and the presidents of the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond. Except as specifically provided by the charter every act of the board must be adopted, if adopted, by "a majority of the whole number of votes authorized by this section to be cast by said board. The Mayor, Controller and the president of the Board of Aldermen shall each be entitled to cast three votes, the presidents of the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn shall each be entitled to cast two votes and the presidents of the boroughs of The Bronx, Queens and Richmond shall each be entitled to cast one vote. A quorum of said board shall consist of a sufficient number of the members thereof to cast nine votes, of whom at least two of the members hereby authorized to cast three votes each shall be present." It is provided that the board shall annually "make a budget of the amounts estimated to be required to pay the expenses of conducting the public business of the city of New-York, and of the counties of New-York, Kings, Queens and Richmond for the next ensuing year. Such budget shall be prepared in such detail as to the titles of appropriations, the terms and conditions, not inconsistent with law, under which the same may be expended, the aggregate sum and the items thereof allowed to each department, bureau, office, board or commission, as the said Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall deem advisable. The budget is submitted to the Board of Aldermen. The act then says: "The Board of Aldermen may reduce the said several amounts fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, except such amounts as are now or may hereafter be fixed by law, and except such amounts as may be inserted by the said Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the payment of State taxes and payment of interest and principal of the city debt, but the Board of Aldermen may not increase such amounts nor vary the terms and conditions thereof, nor insert any new items. Such action of the Board of Aldermen on reducing any item or amount fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall be subject to the veto power of the Mayor, as elsewhere provided in this act, and unless such veto is overridden by a three-fourths vote of the Board of Aldermen, the item or amount as fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall stand as part of the budget." The Board of Estimate and Apportionment also is directed to include in its final estimate money for the support of a large number of charitable institutions, which are named.

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The Corporation Counsel, who is the head of the Law Department, receives $15,000 a year. He has charge of all the law business of the corporation, all legal proceedings in opening, widening and closing streets, in acquiring property for the city by condemnation proceedings, and the preparation of all leases and contracts. He is the legal adviser of the Mayor, the presidents of the boroughs, the Board of Aldermen and every department.

Law Department.

The head of the Police Department is the Police Commissioner, whose term of office is five years. The act then says: "The said commissioner may, whenever, in the judgment of the Mayor of said city or the Governor, the public interests shall so require, be removed from office by either, and shall be ineligible for reappointment thereto. The successors in office of the said commissioner shall also be appointed by the Mayor of the city within ten days after any vacancy shall occur, and shall be removed by either the Mayor or Governor whenever the public interests so require. The salary of said Police Commissioner shall be $7,500 a year. The said commissioner shall have the power to appoint, from the citizens of the United States and residents of the said city, and at pleasure remove, two deputies, to be known as first deputy commissioner and second deputy commissioner. The Police Department consists also of fifteen inspectors, one captain to each fifty of the total number of patrolmen, except in the rural part of the city, "sergeants of police, not exceeding four in number to each fifty of the total number of patrolmen; roundsmen not exceeding four in number to each fifty patrolmen; detective sergeants to the number authorized by law; the members of the telegraph force as specified in Section 277 of this act; the superintendent and inspectors of boilers as specified in Section 342 of this act; doormen of police, not exceeding two in number to each fifty of the total number of patrolmen; surgeons of police, not exceeding forty in number, one of whom shall be chief surgeon, and patrolmen to the number of 6,382."

Police Department.

The president of each borough is elected for two years. He has the following powers: "He may appoint and at pleasure remove a Commissioner of Public Works for his borough, who may discharge all the administrative powers of the president of the borough relating to streets, sewers, public buildings and supplies conferred upon him by this act; and who shall, in the absence or illness of such president discharge all the duties of such president. He shall, within the borough for which he shall have been elected, have cognizance and control: (1) Of regulating, grading, curbing, flagging and guttering of streets and laying of crosswalks; (2) of constructing and repairing public roads; (3) of paving, repaving, resurfacing and repairing of all streets, and of the relaying of all pavements removed for any cause; (4) of the laying or relaying of surface railroad tracks in any public street or road, of the form of rail used, or character of foundation, and the method of construction, and of the restoration of the pavement or surface after such work; (5) of the filling of sunken lots, fencing of vacant lots, digging down lots, and of licensing vaults under sidewalks; (6) of the removal of incumbrances; (7) of the issue of permits to builders and others to use or open the streets; (8) of the construction and maintenance of all bridges and tunnels which are within his borough, and form a portion of the highways thereof, except such bridges as cross navigable streams; (9) of all subjects relating to the public sewers and drainage of his borough, and shall initiate the making of all plans for the drainage of his borough, except as otherwise specifically provided in this act. He shall have charge of the construction of all sewers in accordance with said plans. He shall have in charge the management, care and maintenance of the sewer and drainage system of the borough of which he shall be president and the licensing of all cisterns and cesspools." The presidents of the boroughs of Queens and Richmond also have supervision of the street cleaning of their boroughs.

Borough Officers.

The act says in regard to the Bureau of Buildings: "There shall be in the office of each borough president a bureau to be known as 'the Bureau of Buildings for the Borough of ————.' The presidents of the boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn shall, each within the borough for which he is elected, appoint a superintendent of buildings for the borough. The presidents of the boroughs of Queens and Richmond may, whenever appropriation is made therefor by the Board of Aldermen upon the recommendation of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, each within the borough for which he is elected, in like manner appoint a superintendent of buildings for the borough. Each superintendent of buildings shall, within the borough or boroughs in which he has jurisdiction, have charge of the administration of, and it shall be his duty, subject to and in accordance with the general rules and regulations established by the president of the borough, to enforce such rules and regulations and the provisions of this chapter and of such ordinances as may be established by the Board of Aldermen and of the laws relating to the construction, alteration or removal of buildings or other structures erected or to be erected within such borough."

Bureau of Buildings.

The act creates twenty-five districts of local improvements, divided as follows: 1. Richmond Borough. 2. Wards 1 and 2, Borough of Queens. 3. Wards 3, 4 and 5, Borough of Queens, 4. Third Senate District, 5. Fourth Senate District. 6. Wards 8, 30 and 31, Borough of Brooklyn. 7, Wards 10 and 12, Borough of Brooklyn. 8. Sixth Senate District. 9. Seventh Senate District. 10. Eighth Senate District. 11. Ninth Senate District. 12. Tenth Senate District. 13. Eleventh Senate District. 14. Twelfth Senate District. 15. Thirteenth Senate District. 16. Fourteenth Senate District. 17. Fifteenth Senate District. 18. Sixteenth Senate District. 19. Fifteenth and Seventeenth Assembly

Local Boards.

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districts of the county of New-York. 20. Eighteenth Senate District. 21. Nineteenth and Twenty-first Assembly districts of the county of New-York. 22. Thirty-first and twenty-third Assembly districts of the county of New-York. 23. Twentieth Senate District and that part of the Twenty-first Senate District in the Borough of Manhattan. 24. That part of the Twenty-first Senate District in the Borough of The Bronx west of the Bronx River. 25. That part of the Twenty-second Senate District east of the Bronx River. Each local board of improvement has as its members the president of the borough wherein the district is situated, and each member of the Board of Aldermen "who represents an aldermanic district within such local improvement district." The members of the local board serve as such members without compensation. The act then says: "A local board, subject to the restrictions provided by this act, shall have power in all cases where the cost of the improvement is to be met in whole or in part by assessments upon the property benefited to initiate proceedings for the following purposes: To construct tunnels and bridges lying wholly within the borough; to acquire title to land for parks and squares, streets, sewers, tunnels and bridges, and approaches to bridges and tunnels; to open, close, extend, widen, grade, pave, regrade, repave and repair the streets, avenues and public places, and to construct sewers within the district; to flag or reflag, curb or recurb the sidewalks, and to relay crosswalks on such streets and avenues; to set or to reset street lamps; and to provide signs designating the names of streets. All resolutions affecting more than one local improvement district or the borough generally shall be adopted only at a joint meeting of all the local boards of the borough, and by a majority of the members of said boards."

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

The Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity has charge of the supply and distribution of water, and also has the following duties: "Of the making and performance of contracts when duly authorized in accord with the provisions of this act, and for the execution of the same in the matter of furnishing the city, or any part thereof, with gas, electricity, or any other illuminant, or of steam; of the selecting, locating and removing and changing of lights for the use of the city; of the inspecting and testing of gas and electricity used for light, heating and power purposes, electric meters, electric wires and of all lights furnished to said city; and of the use and transmission of gas, electricity, pneumatic power and steam for all purposes in, upon, across, over and under all streets, roads, avenues, parks, public places and public buildings; of the construction of electric mains, conduits, conductors, and subways in any such streets, roads, avenues, parks and public places, and the granting of the permission to open streets, when approved by the borough president, and to open the same for the purpose of carrying on therein the business of transmitting, conducting, using and selling electricity, steam, or for the service of pneumatic tubes."

Street Cleaning, Bridges, Parks.

The Commissioner of Street Cleaning has charge of the sweeping and cleaning of the streets in the boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn, and of the removal of ashes and garbage in these boroughs. The Commissioner of Bridges has charge of all the bridges and of the operation of the railroad on the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, and of the construction and management of tunnels beneath navigable streams. The three Commissioners of Parks have charge of the parks in every borough; one has administrative jurisdiction in the boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, one in the borough of The Bronx, and one in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. Each Commissioner receives $5,000 salary.

Art Commission.

An Art Commission has as its members the Mayor, the president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the president of the New-York Public Library, the president of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, one painter, one sculptor, one architect, and three other residents of the city of New-York. The act then says: "Hereafter no work of art shall become the property of the city of New-York, by purchase, gift or otherwise, unless such work of art or a design of the same, together with a statement of the proposed location of such work of art, shall first have been submitted to and approved by the commission."

Public Charities.

The Department of Public Charities has as its head one Commissioner of Public Charities, whose salary is $7,500 yearly. The commissioner has charge of all hospitals, asylums, almshouses and other institutions for the care of the feeble minded, the sick and the destitute, except certain specified institutions.

Bellevue Hospital—Department of Correction.

Bellevue Hospital and allied hospitals are in charge of a board of trustees of seven persons, consisting of the Commissioner of Public Charities and six persons appointed by the Mayor.

The Department of Correction has as its head one commissioner at a salary of $7,500. He has charge of all institutions for the care and custody of criminals and misdemeanants, except certain specified institutions.

Fire, Docks and Ferries.

The Fire Department has one commissioner at its head, who receives $7,500 a year. He has charge of the government, management, maintenance and direction of the Fire Department of the city. The Department of Docks and Ferries has as its head one commissioner, who receives $6,000 a year salary. He has exclusive charge of the wharf property belonging to the city of New-York, and of the repairing, rebuilding, altering and leasing of this property. He cannot, however, make any contract or execute any deed for the wharf property unless it has

first been approved by resolution in writing passed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The Dock Commissioner also is authorized to lease the franchise of ferries.

The Department of Taxes and Assessments has at its head five commissioners, one of whom is designated as the president. The salary of the president is $8,000 a year, while that of the other commissioners is $7,000 a year.

Taxes and Assessments. The commissioners appoint forty deputy tax commissioners, whose duty it is to assess all the taxable property in the several districts to which they are assigned. The act then says: "There shall be kept in the several offices established by the Department of Taxes and Assessments books to be called 'the annual record of the assessed valuation of real and personal estate of the borough of ————,' in which shall be entered in detail the assessed valuations of such property within the limits of the several boroughs of the city of New-York as established by this act, which said books shall be open for public inspection, examination and correction from the second Monday in January until the first day of April in each year; but on said last mentioned day the same shall be closed to enable the Board of Taxes and Assessments to prepare assessment rolls of the several boroughs for delivery to the Board of Aldermen."

Board of Assessors. The Mayor is authorized to appoint three persons to make assessments for local improvements. The Controller, the Corporation Counsel and the president of the Department of Taxes and Assessments by the terms of the act are the Board for the Revision of Assessments.

Department of Education. The Department of Education has at its head a Board of Education of forty-six members, appointed by the Mayor. The forty-six members of the Board of Education are divided as follows: Borough of Manhattan, 22; Borough of The Bronx, 4; Borough of Brooklyn, 14; Borough of Queens, 4; Borough of Richmond, 2. The Board of Education has the management and control of the public schools of the city. The act further says: "The Board of Education shall administer all moneys appropriated or available for educational purposes in the city of New-York, subject to the general provisions of this act relating to the audit and payment of salaries and other claims by the Department of Finance. Prior to February 15, 1902, the Board of Education shall divide the boroughs under its charge into forty-six school board districts, of which twenty-two shall be wholly in the Borough of Manhattan, fourteen wholly in the Borough of Brooklyn, four wholly in the Borough of The Bronx, four wholly in the Borough of Queens, and two wholly in the Borough of Richmond. There shall be in each of said districts a local school board consisting of seven members, as follows: Five persons to be appointed by the president of the borough, a member of the Board of Education designated by the president of that board, and the district superintendent assigned to duty in such district by the city superintendent. Subject to regulation by the bylaws of the Board of Education, the duties and powers of the local school boards shall be as follows: In their respective districts, they shall visit, at least once in every quarter, all the schools in the district, and inspect the same, in respect to punctual and regular attendance of the pupils and teachers, the number and fidelity of the teachers, the studies, progress, order and discipline of the pupils, the cleanliness, safety, warming, ventilation and comfort of school premises, and the observance of the provisions of the school laws in respect to the teaching of sectarian doctrines or the use of sectarian books; and shall call the attention of the Board of Education, without delay, to every matter requiring official action. They shall also, on or before the first day of January and June of each year, make a written report to the Board of Education in respect to the condition of the schools, the efficiency of teachers, and wants of the district, especially in regard to schools and school premises. They shall report immediately to the Board of Education whenever additional accommodation is necessary for kindergarten or elementary school purposes, with a recommendation of the sites within their respective districts which they consider it necessary to acquire for such purposes. They shall also recommend the erection of such buildings on said sites or on any other property owned by the city of New-York, and such repairs or alterations of school buildings as they deem necessary or desirable. They shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to try charges made by a principal, a district superintendent, or by any parent or guardian of a pupil, residing in the district, against a teacher employed within their respective districts, for gross misconduct, insubordination, neglect of duty or inefficiency. On receiving notice of said charges they shall immediately proceed to try and determine the case and shall fix the penalty or punishment to be imposed for the offence committed, which shall consist of a fine, suspension for a fixed time without pay, or dismissal. Their determination upon such charges and the penalty or punishment imposed therefor shall be reported immediately to the Board of Education, which may reject, confirm or modify the determinations of the local board, and the penalty or punishment imposed and the decision of the board shall be final except as to matters in relation to which, under the general school laws of the State, an appeal may be taken to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction."

Department of Health. The Department of Health has at its head a Commissioner of Health, the Police Commissioner and the Health Officer of the Port. It is the duty of the Department of Health to enforce all the laws of the State in regard to the preservation of human life. This includes all laws relative to cleanliness, the sale of unwholesome food and the purity of the water supply. The Board of Health is authorized to establish and maintain hospitals for the care of persons sick with contagious diseases. Births, deaths and marriages are reported to the Board of Health, whose members keep a record of them.

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Tenement House Department.

The Tenement House Department has at its head a Tenement House Commissioner, whose salary is $7,500 a year. The department is divided into a new building bureau, an inspection bureau and a bureau of records. The building bureau examines plans for the light and ventilation of tenement houses, the inspection bureau inspects all completed tenement houses and records all violations of the tenement house laws and ordinances, and the bureau of records contains a record of every tenement house in the city.

Inferior Local Courts.

The City Court of New-York and the Municipal Court are continued. The several boroughs are divided into districts, in each of which sessions of the Municipal Court are held. In The Bronx, two districts; Manhattan, eleven districts; Brooklyn, five districts; Queens, three districts; Richmond, two districts.

Inferior Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction.

For the purpose of the administration of criminal justice the city is divided into two divisions, the first division embracing the boroughs of The Bronx and of Manhattan and the second division embracing the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond. The Board of City Magistrates in the first division consists of twelve magistrates, while in the second division there are fifteen magistrates, ten of whom are residents of Brooklyn, three of Queens, and two of the Borough of Richmond. In the first division the magistrates are appointed by the Mayor. At the general city election of November, 1901, one City Magistrate was elected in each Congress District of Kings County, and two City Magistrates at Large, and this principle of electing the City Magistrates is hereafter to be continued in the Borough of Brooklyn. City Magistrates in the Borough of Brooklyn who were appointed after January 31, 1899, are to hold office until their successors are elected at a general election to be held in 1907. Magistrates are to be elected in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond in 1905 and 1907.

Marshals.

In 1898 the Mayor appointed ten marshals, who are to hold their office for six years.

Board of City Record.

The city publishes a City Record, in which are printed corporation notices relating to the various boroughs. When they relate to the Borough of Brooklyn they are also published in newspapers of that borough.

Coroners.

The charter provides for the election of four coroners in the Borough of Manhattan, two in the Borough of The Bronx, two in the Borough of Brooklyn, two in the Borough of Queens, and one in the Borough of Richmond, all for a term of four years.

Other New-York Laws.

Chapter 33, Laws of 1901, abolished the Board of Police and put in its place one Police Commissioner.

Chapter 93, Laws of 1901, authorized the city of New-York to condemn lands in order to secure water rights.

Chapter 122, Laws of 1901, repealed the charter of the Ramapo Water Company.

Chapter 154, Laws of 1901, incorporates the Naval Arch Association "for the purpose of procuring and receiving by voluntary contributions, donations and bequests, such a sum of money as may be proper for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the victories and valor of the officers and men of the United States Navy, and particularly for erecting, maintaining and decorating a triumphal arch of stone on a site on the water front of Manhattan Island, together with suitable approaches to said arch."

Chapter 186, Laws of 1901, gives the Board of Education control and management of the public school teachers' retirement fund.

Chapter 299, Laws of 1901, authorizes the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to increase the salaries of judges of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District, while on duty in the counties of Queens, Kings and Richmond, to a sum equal to that received as additional compensation by judges of the First Judicial District.

Chapter 334, Laws of 1901, in relation to tenement houses in cities of the first class, prescribes minutely the character of their construction, the guards against fire, the provisions for light and ventilation, and the sanitary requirements.

Chapter 733, Laws of 1901, provides for an examination of a person's qualifications who desires to operate a boiler.

Chapter 570, Laws of 1901, sets apart land in Forest Park, Queens County, for a new reservoir.

Chapter 580, of the Laws of 1901, authorizes the city to acquire sites for the Carnegie libraries.

Chapter 587, of the Laws of 1901, permits of the sale of land acquired for rapid transit purposes which shall be considered unnecessary.

Chapter 602, Laws of 1901, authorizes the judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First and Second Judicial Departments to appoint commissioners of jurors in the counties of New-York and Kings.

Chapter 601, Laws of 1901, repeals the law of 1896, under which special jury commissioners were appointed in the counties of New-York and Kings.

Chapter 634, Laws of 1901, provides that 10 per cent of the fees received yearly from the liquor tax in New-York City shall be turned over to the treasurer of the Fire Department relief fund, to be added to that fund.

Chapter 712, Laws of 1901, authorizes measures to be taken to enlarge the terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge in Manhattan so as to relieve the congestion of travel.

Chapter 724, of the Laws of 1901, says if the Commissioner of Docks declines to

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agree upon a rental for wharf property the Sinking Fund Commissioners may overrule him, and "the Commissioner of Docks shall thereupon execute such lease."

Chapter 730, Laws of 1901, gives telegraph operators of the Police Department the rank of sergeants.

Chapter 723, of the Laws of 1901, gives any Park Commissioner authority to regulate projections on and determine the line or curb and the surface construction of all streets and avenues lying within any park, square or public place in his jurisdiction.

Chapter 720, Laws of 1901, authorizes the Fire Commissioner to select the grade of cloth required for uniforms of members of the Fire Department.

Chapter 95, Laws of 1901, provides that the Mayor of New-York shall appoint four commissioners of elections, two from the majority party and two from the minority party. They are to be appointed on the nomination of the chairmen of the county committees of the minority and the majority party in the counties of New-York and Kings. The same act abolished the General Bureau of Elections of the Police Department and its branches in the boroughs of The Bronx, Brooklyn, Richmond and Queens, and conferred all their powers upon the Board of Elections established.

Chapter 516, Laws of 1901, authorizes the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the New-York Central Railroad to adopt plans for the abolition of certain grade crossings at Spuyten Duyvil.

Chapter 297, Laws of 1901, amends Section 13 of Chapter 499 of the Laws of 1897, entitled "An act to regulate and improve Atlantic-ave., between Flatbush-ave. and Atkins-ave., in the city of Brooklyn, and providing for the removal of the steam railroad of the Long Island Railroad Company from the surface, and for changing the grade of said railroad and providing for all changes in avenues, streets and railroads that may be rendered necessary by reason of such changes, and providing means for the payment thereof," so as to read as follows: "The board appointed as provided in the fourth section of this act, shall forthwith begin the work hereby authorized and shall cause the same to be prosecuted to completion with reasonable expedition. When completed, the Long Island Railroad Company, as the lessee of the said Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, of Brooklyn, its successors, or assigns, are authorized and directed to run their trains over the said improvement, and the route of said railroad as constructed and authorized by law, and no trains or cars of other companies without permission of the said Long Island Railroad Company shall be run therein or thereon."

Chapter 510, Laws of 1901, provides for the improvement of Bedford-ave., in the Borough of Brooklyn.

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The following table gives a list of the Mayors of New-York since 1665, when Thomas Willett was appointed by the Governor of the Province. The office was filled by the same appointing power until 1784, when for six years the power was vested in the Appointing Board of the State of New-York. From 1820 to 1830, when the charter was amended, the Common Council was the appointing power. Robert A. Van Wyck was the first Mayor elected under the Greater New-York charter:

	Mayors.	Terms.		Mayors.	Terms.		Mayors.	Terms.
1	Thos. Willett.	1665	34	J. Jansen....	1725-1726	65	W. F. Havemeyer	1845-1846
2	T. Delavall...	1606	35	Robt. Lurting	1726-1735			
3	Thos. Willett.	1667	36	Paul Richard.	1735-1739	66	A. H. Mickle..	1846-1847
4	C. Steenwyck.	1668-1670	37	J. Cruger, sr.	1739-1744	67	Wm. V. Brady	1847-1848
5	T. Delavall...	1671	38	S. Bayard....	1744-1747	68	W. F. Havemeyer	1848-1849
6	M. Nicolls....	1672	39	Edw. Holland	1747-1757			
7	J. Lawrence..	1673	40	J. Cruger, jr.	1757-1766	69	C. S. Woodhull	1849-1851
8	Wm. Dervall.	1675	41	W. Hicks.....	1766-1776	70	A. C. Kingsland	1851-1853
9	N. de Meyer.	1676	42	D. Matthews (Tory)	1776-1784	71	J. A. Westervelt	1853-1855
10	S. v. Cortlandt	1677				72	Fernando Wood	1855-1858
11	T. Delavall...	1678	43	James Duane.	1784-1789	73	D. F. Tiemann.	1858-1860
12	F. Rombouts.	1679	44	R. Varick....	1789-1801	74	Fernando Wood	1860-1862
13	William Dyre.	1680-1681	45	E. Livingston	1801-1803	75	George Opdyke.	1862-1864
14	C. Steenwyck.	1682-1683	46	De W. Clinton	1803-1807	76	C. G. Gunther.	1864-1866
15	G. Minville...	1684	47	M. Willett...	1807-1808	77	J. T. Hoffman.	1866-1868
16	N. Bayard....	1685	48	De W. Clinton	1808-1810	78	T. Coman (act.)	1868
17	S. v. Cortlandt	1686-1687	49	Jacob Radcliff	1810-1811	79	A. Oakey Hall.	1869-1872
18	P. Delanoy...	1689-1690	50	De W. Clinton	1811-1815	80	W. F. Havemeyer	1873-1874
19	J. Lawrence..	1691	51	J. Ferguson..	1815			
20	A. de Peyster	1692-1695	52	Jacob Radcliff	1815-1818	81	S. B. H. Vance (acting)	1874
21	Wm. Merritt.	1695-1698	53	C. D. Colden.	1818-1821			
22	J. de Peyster.	1698-1699	54	Stephen Allen	1821-1824	82	W. H. Wickham	1875-1876
23	David Provost	1699-1700	55	W. Paulding.	1825-1826	83	Smith Ely.....	1877-1878
24	I. de Riemer.	1700-1701	56	Philip Hone..	1826-1827	84	Edward Cooper.	1879-1880
25	Thomas Noell	1701-1702	57	W. Paulding.	1827-1829	85	Wm. R. Grace.	1881-1882
26	Philip French	1702-1703	58	Walter Bowne	1829-1833	86	Franklin Edson.	1883-1884
27	Wm. Peartree	1703-1707	59	Gideon Lee...	1833-1834	87	Wm. R. Grace.	1885-1886
28	E. Wilson....	1707-1710	60	C. W. Lawrence	1834-1837	88	A. S. Hewitt...	1887-1888
29	J. v. Cortlandt	1710-1711				89	Hugh J. Grant.	1889-1892
30	C. Heathcote.	1711-1714	61	Aaron Clark.	1837-1839	90	T. F. Gilroy....	1893-1894
31	John Johnson.	1714-1719	62	I. L. Varian.	1839-1841	91	Wm. L. Strong.	1895-1897
32	J. v. Cortlandt	1719-1720	63	R. H. Morris.	1841-1844	92	R.A. Van Wyck	1898-1901
33	Robt. Walters	1720-1725	64	James Harper	1844-1845	93	Seth Low.....	1902-1904

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AMENDED WAR REVENUE LAW.

The Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1901, known as the "Emergency Revenue Reduction Law," amended and modified in many important particulars the War Revenue Act of June 13, 1898. Of the fifty-one sections of the earlier law, one section—18—was repealed outright, while nine others—sections 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 13, 29, 30 and 35—were materially altered. Sections 5, 25, 49 and 51 have become inoperative in most of their provisions by limitation since January, 1899. Below is given an abstract of the War Revenue Tax scheme, as left in force by the law of March 2, 1901.

Of the unrepealed sections of the law of June 13, 1898, these enact other than internal tax legislation:

Section 31 is administrative and reads: "That all administrative, special or stamp provisions of the law, including the laws in relation to the assessment of taxes, not heretofore specifically repealed, are hereby made applicable to this act."

Sections 32 and 33 relate to loans, and read: (32) "That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, such sum or sums as in his judgment may be necessary to meet public expenditures, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness in such form as he may prescribe and in denominations of $50 or some multiple of that sum; and each certificate so issued shall be payable, with the interest accrued thereon, at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: Provided, That the amount of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed $100,000,000; and the provisions of existing law respecting counterfeiting and other fraudulent practices are hereby extended to the bonds and certificates of indebtedness authorized by this act." (33) "That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized on account of the existing war (such proceeds when so received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such war expenditures) the sum of $400,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of $20 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and payable twenty years from such date, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin at the rate of 3 per centum per annum; and the bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority: Provided, That the bonds authorized by this section shall be first offered at par as a popular loan under such regulations, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will give opportunity to the citizens of the United States to participate in the subscriptions to such loan, and in allotting said bonds the several subscriptions of individuals shall be first accepted, and the subscriptions for the lowest amounts shall be first allotted: Provided, further, That any portion of any issue of said bonds not subscribed for as above provided may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury at not less than par, under such regulations as he may prescribe, but no commissions shall be allowed or paid thereon; and a sum not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per centum of the amount of the bonds and certificates herein authorized is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expense of preparing, advertising and issuing the same."

Section 34, which relates to the coinage of silver bullion, reads: "That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to coin into standard silver dollars as rapidly as the public interests may require, to an amount, however, of not less than $1,500,000 in each month, all of the silver bullion now in the Treasury purchased in accordance with the provision of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' and said dollars, when so coined, shall be used and applied in the manner and for the purposes named in said act."

Section 50 reads: "That there shall be levied, collected and paid upon tea, when imported from foreign countries, a duty of 10 cents per pound."

Sections 5 and 25 provide for the printing and sale of internal revenue stamps. They direct that "the adhesive stamps used in the payment of the tax levied in Schedules A and B of this act shall be furnished for sale by the several collectors of internal revenue, who shall sell and deliver them at their face value to all persons applying for the same except officers or employes of the internal revenue service: Provided, That such collectors may sell and deliver such stamps in quantities of not less than $100 of face value, with a discount of 1 per cent, except as otherwise provided by this act. And the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, make all needful rules and regulations for the proper enforcement of this act."

Paragraph 3 of Section 8, as amended—prescribing stamp taxes—deals with "bucket shop" operations, which are subjected to the following imposts and restrictions: "From and after April 1, 1901, every person, association, copartnership, or corporation who or which shall in his, its, or their own behalf, or as agent, engage in the business of making or offering to make contracts, agreements, trades, or transactions respecting the purchase or sale, or purchase and sale, of any grain, provisions, raw or unmanufactured cotton, stock, bonds, or other securities wherein both parties thereto, or such person, association, copartnership, or corporation above named, contemplate or intend

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that such contracts, agreements, trades, or transactions shall be or may be closed, adjusted, or settled according or with reference to the public market quotations of prices made on any board of trade or exchange upon which the commodities or securities referred to in said contracts, agreements, trades or transactions are dealt in, and without a bona fide transaction on such board of trade or exchange, or wherein both parties, or such person, association, copartnership, or corporation above named, shall contemplate or intend that such contracts, agreements, trades, or transactions shall be or may be deemed closed or terminated when the public market quotations of prices made on such board of trade or exchange for the articles or securities named in such contracts, agreements, trades, or transactions shall reach a certain figure, and every person, association, copartnership, and corporation who or which shall in his or its own behalf or as agent conduct what is commonly known as a 'bucket shop' shall pay a stamp tax of two cents on each $100 in value or fraction thereof, of the merchandise covered or pretended to be covered, and also a tax of two cents on each $100 on the face value or fraction thereof, of all stocks, bonds, or other securities covered or pretended to be covered by each and all of such contracts, agreements, trades, or transactions: Provided however, That the payment of any tax imposed by this paragraph shall not be held or construed to exempt any such person, association, copartnership, or corporation from any penalty or punishment provided by the laws of any State for carrying on such business, or the making of such contracts, agreements, trades, or transactions within such State, or in any manner to authorize the commencement or continuance of such business or the making of any such contracts, agreements, trades, or transactions contrary to the laws of such State, or in any place prohibited by municipal law; and on or before April 1, 1901, every such person, association, copartnership, or corporation, as aforesaid, shall, for each office or place of business and for each branch office or place of business, wherever established, pay a special tax of $12 50, and on or before July 1, 1901, and annually thereafter, for every such office or branch office, a special tax of $50, and such taxes shall be in addition to all other special taxes imposed by this act. Every person, association, copartnership, or corporation proposing to engage in or continue the business aforesaid shall, before commencing such business, file with the collector or proper deputy collector of the district in which it is proposed to carry on such business a notice in writing under oath, and in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe, stating the name of the person, association, copartnership, or corporation intending to engage in such business, the names of the members of any such association or copartnership, and the names of the officers of any such corporation, together with the residences of all the individuals whose names are thus required, and the place (including street number) where such business is to be carried on, and it shall be the duty of the collector of internal revenue to keep in his office a book in which shall be recorded a complete copy of all such notices, and such book shall be open to public inspection. Every person, association, copartnership, or corporation conducting or transacting the business aforesaid shall keep or cause to be kept just and true books of account, wherein shall be plainly and legibly recorded on the day of the making of every such contract, agreement, trade, or transaction a complete and exact specification thereof, including the date thereof, the other party thereto, and the quantity, price, and the gross amount in value of each article or commodity covered or pretended to be covered by each such contract, agreement, trade, or transaction, and such books shall at all reasonable times and hours be subject to the inspection of the collector, deputy collector, and the inspector of internal revenue or any duly authorized agent of the Internal Revenue Department, and every such person, association, copartnership, or corporation shall deliver to the other party to each such contract, agreement, trade, or transaction, at the time of making the same, a written memorandum also containing the complete and exact specification thereof, above referred to; to which the proper stamp shall be, before delivery, affixed. Every person, association, copartnership, or corporation who shall, in his or their own behalf, or as agent, engage in or continue in the business hereinbefore defined without having filed the notice herein required, or who shall fail or refuse to keep any such book or make any return, report, or affidavit required as aforesaid, or shall make a false, fraudulent, or partial return, report, or affidavit, or shall fail or refuse to deliver a written memorandum, as hereinbefore required, or shall in any other respect violate any of the provisions of this paragraph, shall, besides being liable for the amount of the tax or taxes herein prescribed, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for each and every such offence, pay a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, or be imprisoned not less than three months nor more than two years, or both, in the discretion of the court. All provisions of law now in force relating to the collection, recovery, and enforcement of taxes, fines, and penalties imposed under the law concerning internal revenue and not inconsistent with the provisions of this paragraph shall extend and apply to the recovery and enforcement of the taxes, fines, and penalties imposed by this paragraph."

DETAILS OF ARTICLES, TAXES AND PENALTIES.

SECTION 1.—BEER, LAGER BEER, ALE, OR OTHER SIMILAR FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Thirty-one gallon barrel..... $1 60
(Like rate for other quantity or for the fractional parts of a barrel.)

SECTION 2.—SPECIAL TAXES AFTER JULY 1, 1901.

Bankers with capital, preceding fiscal year, not over $25,000.....$50 00
For every additional thousand in excess of $25,000..... 2 00
(In estimating capital surplus shall be included. Any savings bank having no capital stock, and whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning or in-

vesting the same for the benefit of its depositors, and which does no other business of banking, not subject to this tax.)
Brokers who have not paid as bankers.....$50 00
Pawnbrokers.....20 00
Brokers, Class 2, commonly known as "bucket shop" operators (for each office or place of business, and in addition to special tax imposed on brokers, as brokers proper).....50 00
Custom House brokers.....10 00
Proprietors of theatres, museums and concert halls in cities over 25,000 population per last census.....100 00
Proprietors of circuses.....100 00
Proprietors or agents of all other exhibitions or shows for money.....10 00
Proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms, for each alley or table.....5 00

SECTION 3.—TAXES UPON TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND SNUFF.

Tobacco or snuff, per pound.....12
Cigars weighing over 3 pounds per 1,000.....3 00
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000.....18c. per lb.
Cigarettes weighing over 3 pounds per 1,000.....$3 00
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000, of a wholesale value of not more than $2 per 1,000.....18c. per lb.
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000, of a wholesale value of more than $2 per 1,000.....36c. per lb.

(All cigars and cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000, held for taxation purposes to weigh 3 pounds. A discount of 20 per cent is allowed on all stamp sales by collectors to manufacturers or tobacco and snuff. Packages of smoking tobacco authorized by law to be 1 ounce, 1⅝ ounce, 2 ounce, 2½ ounce, 3 ounce, 3½ ounce and 4 ounce. Rebate given on taxes paid on original packages of snuff, smoking tobacco and cigars still unbroken July 1, 1901, on which reduced rates are imposed or stamp discounts allowed; but claim for rebate must be presented within 60 days from that date, and must exceed $10 in value.)

SECTION 4.—TAXES UPON TOBACCO DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

The amount of such annual taxes to be computed on the basis of the annual sales for the preceding fiscal year.
Dealers in leaf tobacco, sales not over 50,000 pounds.....$6 00
Over 50,000 pounds and not over 100,000 pounds.....12 00
Over 100,000 pounds.....24 00
Dealers in tobacco, sales over 50,000 pounds.....12 00

(Persons whose business it is to sell, or offer for sale, manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars are dealers in tobacco, excepting manufacturers thereof selling own products at the place of manufacture.)
Manufacturers of tobacco, sales not over 50,000 pounds.....$6 00
Over 50,000 pounds and not over 100,000 pounds.....12 00
Over 100,000 pounds.....24 00
Manufacturers of cigars, sales not over 100,000 cigars.....6 00
Over 100,000 and not over 200,000 cigars.....12 00
Over 200,000 cigars.....24 00

SECTION 6.—TAXES PAYABLE BY ADHESIVE STAMPS.
(SCHEDULE A.—DOCUMENTS.)

Bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness (see also Section 17) issued on or after July 1, 1898, on each $100 face value or fraction thereof.....05
Certificates of stock, each original issue, on each $100 face value or fraction thereof.....05
Sales of shares or certificates of stock, on each $100 face value or fraction thereof.....02
Agreements to sell certificates of stock, on each $100, etc.....02
Memoranda of sales, or deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock, on each $100, etc.....02
Assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement or memorandum, or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock, or to secure the future payment of money, or for the future transfer of any stock, on each $100, etc. 02

(If evidence of sale, etc., is on books only, stamp the books; if by transfer of certificate, stamp the certificate; if by delivery of certificate assigned in blank, seller must give to buyer a bill or memorandum of sale, to which stamp must be affixed; the bill or memorandum to show date, name of seller, amount of sale, and matter of thing to which it pertained, sale or transfer of stocks without affixing stamps, a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.)
Boards of Trade and Produce Exchanges, products or merchandise: Present or future delivery, for each $100 value, etc.....01
For each additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100.....01

(Bill, agreement or memorandum must be stamped; failure to stamp, with intent to defraud, a misdemeanor punishable by fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or imprisonment for six months, or both. But no bill, memorandum, agreement, or other evidence of such sale, or agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, in case of products or merchandise actually delivered to, and while in vessel, boat, or car, and actually in course of transportation, shall be subject to this tax, provided such bill, memorandum, agreement, or other evidence of such sale, or agreement of sale, or

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agreement to sell shall be accompanied by bills of lading or vouchers showing that the said products are actually in course of transportation as aforesaid.)

Bucket shop sales or transfers (defined in paragraph 3, Section 8, given above), on each $100 value or fraction thereof of stocks or merchandise dealt in..... 02

(Penalties for not affixing stamps, see paragraph 3, Section 8.)

Bill of exchange (inland), draft or order for payment of any sum of money, otherwise than at sight or on demand, and for each renewal of the same, for a sum not over $100..... 02

And for each additional $100, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $100..... 02

Bills of exchange (foreign) or letters of credit, orders by telegraph or express, drawn in but payable out of the United States, singly or otherwise than in sets of three or more, for not more than $100, and for each $100 or fraction in excess 02

Sets of two or more, for not more than $100, or for each fraction in excess of $100, each bill of each set..... 01

(Bills of exchange drawn against the value of products or merchandise actually exported to foreign countries not subject to this tax, if such bills are accompanied by proper invoices, receipts, bills of lading, or vouchers, showing that goods of a value at least equal to the amount for which said bill of exchange may be drawn have been exported.)

Bills of lading for goods, etc., shipped by freight; each bill of lading, manifest or other memorandum, and each duplicate thereof..... 01

Bonds, indemnity and surety..... 50

Certificate of profits, or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulation of any association, company, or corporation, and on all transfers thereof, on each $100 of face value, or fraction thereof.. 02

Contract: Broker's note, or memorandum of sale of goods, merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or other property, each note or memorandum of sale not otherwise provided for in this act..... 10

Conveyance: Deed, etc., conveying land, tenements or other realty, value exceeding $2,500 and not exceeding $3,000..... 25

For each additional $500 or fractional part thereof, exceeding $3,000..... 25

Entry of goods, wares or merchandise at Custom House, not over $100 in value. 25

Over $100 and not over $500 in value..... 50

Over $500 in value..... 1 00

Entry for withdrawal from customs bonded warehouse..... 50

Passage tickets: Ticket, order or certificate for pasage by vessel to any foreign port costing $50..... 50

For each $50 or part thereof additional..... 50

SCHEDULE B.—SPARKLING OR OTHER WINES.

Sparkling or other wines, bottled for sale: Each bottle of one pint or less... 01

Upon each bottle of over one pint..... 02

PENALTIES.

SECTION 8.—For counterfeiting, etc., any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or any part thereof, or in any way knowingly or wilfully aiding, abetting, or assisting in committing such offences, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000. Or by imprisonment and confinement at hard labor not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court. These penalties also imposed for injuring or removing impressions of stamp, plate, etc., and for removing cancelling marks, for reusing such stamps, and for having in possession restored stamps, etc.

SECTION 9.—CANCELLATION OF STAMPS.—Write or stamp thereon the initials of name and date of use. Penalty for failure to so cancel stamp subjects the user, except in cases already noted in Schedule A, to a fine of not less than $50, nor more than $500, or to imprisonment of not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 10.—Penalty for not stamping any bill of exchange, draft, or order, or promissory note, liable to any of the taxes imposed by this act, not exceeding (at the discretion of the court) $200.

SECTION 11.—Foreign bills of exchange payable in the United States must be stamped by acceptors same as inland bills of exchange or promissory notes. Penalty for not stamping not over (in the discretion of the court) $100.

SECTION 12.—Sales of stamps by persons not collectors. (See also Section 25.)

SECTION 13.—Penalty for not stamping documents, except in cases heretofore specified, a fine not exceeding $50, or imprisonment not over six months, or both, in the discretion of the court; and such documents, etc., not being stamped according to law, shall be deemed invalid and of no effect. First proviso: For subsequently affixing stamps upon payment of penalty of $10 and interest where the whole tax exceeds $50, at the rate of 6 per cent. Second proviso: If omission to stamp was without design to defraud United States, within twelve months collector may remit fine and paper may be recorded on payment of fee legally charged therefor. Third proviso: If stamp is not affixed where no collection district is established, the paper may be stamped. But rights acquired in good faith not invalidated.

SECTION 14.—Unstamped instrument, paper or document required by law to be stamped, cannot be used in any court as evidence until legal stamp is affixed. Provided, foreign bonds, etc., unstamped, may be used, if stamped in the United States.

SECTION 15.—Record or registry of unstamped paper, etc., cannot be used in evidence.

SECTION 16.—Kind of stamp not material, if it is a legal documentary stamp, representing the proper amount of tax.

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SECTION 17.—Bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness of the United States, or officers of any State, county, town, municipal corporation, or other corporation exercising the taxing power, are exempt from stamp taxes under this act, but only in exercise of functions strictly belonging to them in their governmental, taxing or municipal capacity. Provided further, that stock and bonds of co-operative building and loan associations whose capital stock is not over $10,000, and building and loan associations or companies loaning only to their shareholders, are exempt.

SECTION 19.—All provisions of this act relating to dies, stamps, adhesive stamps, and stamp taxes are extended to and include all articles in Schedule B (except where manifestly inapplicable).

SECTION 20.—Penalty for selling articles in Schedule B without stamp is not more than $500, or imprisonment not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 21.—Penalty for evading stamp taxes in Schedule B, for every such article, is not more than $500, or imprisonment not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court, and every such article shall also be forfeited.

SECTION 22.—Penalty for removing articles taxed in Schedule B without stamp, fine of not more than $500, or imprisonment not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court, together with the forfeiture of any such article or commodity. Provided, that articles mentioned in Schedule B may be exported in bond free of tax. (See also Regulations. Series 7, No. 24.)

SECTION 23.—Manufacturers of any articles in Schedule B must make monthly returns, and file with the collector for the district in which he resides a declaration that no such article has been removed, etc., since his last return, without the use of the proper stamp, on pain of forfeiting for every refusal or neglect to make such declaration $100, and in case of making false or untrue declaration, shall be fined not more than $500, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 24.—Tax on articles in Schedule B shall attach to all articles and things sold or removed for sale on and after July 1, 1898. Every person, except as otherwise provided in this act, who offers or exposes for sale any article or thing provided for in Schedule B, whether of foreign or domestic manufacture, shall be deemed the manufacturer thereof, and be subject to all the taxes, liabilities and penalties imposed by law for sale of such articles without the use of the proper stamps, and all such articles of foreign manufacture shall, in addition to import duty thereon, be subject to the stamp tax prescribed in this act. Proviso: Secretary of the Treasury is to make regulations as to imported articles in Schedule B liable to tax.

SECTION 26.—Drawback shall be allowed upon articles taxed in Schedule B, exported on and after July 1, 1898, equal to the amount of the stamp tax paid, and no more; to be paid by the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Treasurer of the United States upon regulations prescribed and promulgated in a separate pamphlet (Series 7, No. 24) by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SECTION 27.—Parties who refine petroleum, or sugar, or who own or control any pipe line for transporting oil or other products, whose gross annual receipts exceed $250,000, shall pay annually a special excise tax equal to one-fourth of 1 per cent on gross amount of all receipts in excess of $250,000. And monthly returns of amount of gross receipts must be made to the collector of the district in which place of business is located. Parties making false or fraudulent returns, or failing or refusing to make returns, are liable to a penalty of not less than $1,000 and not exceeding $10,000 for each failure or refusal to make return and for each and every false or fraudulent return.

SECTION 28.—On and after July 1, 1898, a stamp tax shall be levied and collected on every seat in a palace car or parlor car and on every berth sold in a sleeping car, the stamp to be affixed to the ticket and paid by the company issuing the same..... .01

SECTION 29.—LEGACIES AND DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Where the whole amount of such personal property exceeds $10,000 in actual value, passing from any person dying on or after June 13, 1898, taxes accrue and should be paid before distribution to the legatees, as follows: Personal property value over $10,000 and not over $25,000, the tax shall be:

1. Legatees of lineal issue on lineal ancestor, brother or sister to the person who died, for each and every $100 clear value..... .75
2. Legatee the descendant of a brother or sister of the person who died, for each and every $100 clear value..... $1 50
3. Where legatee is the brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the person who died, for each and every $100 clear value..... 3 00
4. Where legatee is the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the said grandparents of the person who died, for each and every $100 clear value..... 4 00
5. Where legatee shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity than is hereinbefore stated, or a stranger in blood to the person who died, or shall be a body politic or corporate, for each and every $100 clear value..... 5 00

Provided, that all legacies, etc., passing to husband or wife of the person who died shall be exempt from tax or duty. Where values of legacy or property exceed $25,000, the rate hereinbefore given should be multiplied as follows: Over $25,000 and not over $100,000, by 1½. Over $100,000 and not over $500,000, by 2. Over $500,000

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and not over $1,000,000, by 2½. Over $1,000,000, by 3. (But nothing in this section applies to bequests or legacies for uses of a religious, literary, charitable, or educational character, or for the encouragement of art, or to legacies or bequests to societies for the prevention of cruelty to children, including all bequests or legacies of such character on which the tax imposed had not been paid or collected on March 1, 1901, nor to any estate, where the testator or intestate died before June 13, 1898.)

SECTION 30.—The tax imposed in Section 29 shall be a lien upon the property at issue for twenty years. Executor, administrator or trustee must pay the tax to the collector of the district within which deceased person resided, and must make return to said collector in duplicate. Failure or refusal to pay or render returns necessitates the collector to make lists and valuation and apply through proper court for actual or constructive possession of the personal estate, to be sold on decree of such court for the benefit of the tax or duty, together with all costs and expenses to be allowed by the court. Every person shall exhibit all evidence in his possession concerning such personal estate at the request of the collector, and upon refusal or neglect so to do shall forfeit and pay $500. Provided that in all legal controversies where such deed shall be the subject of judicial investigation, the recital of the deed shall be prima facie evidence of its truth and that the requirements of the law had been complied with by the officers of the Government. Refusal to make statement, or false statement on the part of an executor or administrator involves a forfeit not exceeding $1,000, with cost of suit to recover it. Any tax paid under Sections 29 and 30 shall be deducted from the legacy or distributive share on account of which the same is charged. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint a competent person, at a salary of $3,000, to facilitate the enforcement of the tax on legacies, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to assign one or more special agents to aid in such enforcement. (For sections 31, 32, 33 and 34 see beginning of this chapter.)

SECTION 35.—"Mixed flour" shall be understood to mean the food product resulting from the grinding or mixing together of wheat, or wheat flour, as the principal constituent in quantity, with any other grain, or the product of any other grain, or other material, except such material, not exceeding 5 per centum in quantity, and not the product of any grain, as is commonly used for baking purposes: Provided, That when the product resulting from the grinding or mixing together of wheat or wheat flour with any other grain, or the product of any other grain, of which wheat or wheat flour is not the principal constituent as specified in the foregoing definition, is intended for sale, or is sold, or offered for sale as wheat flour, such product shall be held to be mixed flour within the meaning of this act.

SECTION 36.—Special tax before engaging in the business of making, packing or repacking mixed flour, at the rate of $12 per annum, subject to the fines and penalties imposed by Sections 3,239 and 3,242, U. S. Revised Statutes, for any violation thereof.

SECTION 37.—Provides for the making, packing or repacking mixed flour, and for the marking or branding of each package thereof. Failure to comply with the provisions of this section subjects party to a fine of not less than $250 and not more than $500, or to be imprisoned not less than sixty days nor more than one year.

SECTION 38.—All sales and consignments of mixed flour shall be in packages not before used. Persons knowingly selling or offering for sale in other than marked and branded packages; falsely marking or branding, or unlawfully removing such marks or brands, for each offence to be fined not less than $250 nor more than $500, and imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

SECTION 39.—Requires a certain label to be affixed to each package. Failure to affix or removal thereafter imposes a fine for each label of not less than $50.

SECTION 40.—Barrel or package not to exceed 196 pounds in weight, stamp taxes are as follows: Per barrel of 196 pounds or more than 98 pounds, 4 cents; half barrel of 98 pounds or more than 49 pounds, 2 cents; quarter barrel of 49 pounds or more than 24½ pounds, 1 cent; eighth barrel of 24½ pounds or less, ½ cent. Penalty for violation: Fine of not less than $250 and not more than $500, or imprisonment not to exceed one year.

SECTION 41.—Authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to assess when removed for consumption or sale without the use of the proper stamps.

SECTION 42.—Mixed flour imported from foreign countries, in addition to import duties, must pay internal revenue tax imposed by Section 40 of this act, and to be stamped, branded, etc., as in case of flour mixed in the United States. Fine for violation not less than $50 nor more than $500.

SECTION 43.—Persons knowingly receiving for sale or for repacking and resale mixed flour from any person who has not paid the tax thereon to be fined not less than $50, and to forfeit to the United States said articles.

SECTION 44.—Mixed flour may be exported in bond free of tax under certain regulations.

SECTION 45.—Stamps on packages when emptied must be cancelled or destroyed by the person having possession at that time. Failure to do so subjects person to fine not over $25.

SECTION 46.—Fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed by Sections 36 to 45, both inclusive, may be recovered in court.

SECTION 47.—Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to make regulations governing manufacture and sale of mixed flour.

SECTION 48.—A person found guilty of a second or any subsequent violations of Sections 36 to 45, inclusive, in addition to penalties herein imposed, shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days.

For Section 50, see beginning of chapter. The amended law went into effect July 1, 1901, except the provisions governing bucket shop dealings, which became operative

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THE LVITH CONGRESS.

PUBLIC ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE SECOND SESSION (1900-1901).

Relations with Cuba.

By the act approved March 2, 1901, "Making appropriation for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902," the President of the United States is authorized to "leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people" on the fulfilment of certain conditions. The proviso containing this authorization is as follows: "That in fulfilment of the declaration contained in the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, entitled, 'For the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect,' the President is hereby authorized to 'leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people' so soon as a government shall have been established in said island under a constitution which, either as a part thereof or in an ordinance appended thereto, shall define the future relations of the United States with Cuba, substantially as follows: 1. That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain by colonization or for military or naval purposes or otherwise, lodgment in or control over any portion of said island. 2. That said government shall not assume or contract any public debt, to pay the interest upon which, and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which, the ordinary revenues of the island, after defraying the current expenses of government, shall be inadequate. 3. That the government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the Treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the government of Cuba. 4. That all acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupancy thereof are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected. 5. That the government of Cuba will execute, and as far as necessary extend, the plans already devised or other plans to be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the commerce of the Southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein. 6. That the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba, the title thereto being left to future adjustment by treaty. 7. That to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba, and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defence, the government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points, to be agreed upon with the President of the United States. 8. That by way of further assurance the government of Cuba will embody the foregoing provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States."

Civil Government for the Philippines.

In the same act provision is made for the establishment of a civil form of government for the Philippine Islands, as follows: "All military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine Islands, acquired from Spain by the treaties concluded at Paris on December 10, 1898, and at Washington on November 7, 1900, shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such person and persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for the establishment of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion: Provided, That all franchises granted under the authority hereof shall contain a reservation of the right to alter, amend or repeal the same. Until a permanent government shall have been established in said archipelago full reports shall be made to Congress on or before the first day of each regular session of all legislative acts and proceedings of the temporary government instituted under the provisions hereof; and full reports of the acts and doings of said government, and as to the condition of the archipelago and of its people, shall be made to the President, including all information which may be useful to the Congress in providing for a more permanent government: Provided, That no sale or lease or other disposition of the public lands or the timber thereon or the mining rights therein shall be made: And provided further, That no franchise shall be granted which is not approved by the President of the United States, and is not in his judgment clearly necessary for the immediate government of the islands and indispensable for the interest of the people thereof, and which cannot, without great public mischief, be postponed until the establishment of permanent civil government; and all such franchises shall terminate one year after the establishment of such permanent civil government."

By the act approved January 16, 1901, the Federal House of Representatives is to consist after March 3, 1903, of 386 members—an increase of twenty-nine over the present number. Representatives are allotted among the several States as follows: Alabama, nine; Arkansas, seven; California, eight; Colorado, three; Connecticut, five;

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Delaware, one; Florida, three; Georgia, eleven; Idaho, one; Illinois, twenty-five; Indiana, thirteen; Iowa, eleven; Kansas, eight; Kentucky, eleven; Louisiana, seven; Maine, four; Maryland, six; Massachusetts, fourteen; Michigan, twelve; Minnesota, nine; Mississippi, eight; Missouri, sixteen; Montana, one; Nebraska, six; Nevada, one; New-Hampshire, two; New-Jersey, ten; New-York, thirty-seven; North Carolina, ten; North Dakota, two; Ohio, twenty-one; Oregon, two; Pennsylvania, thirty-two; Rhode Island, two; South Carolina, seven; South Dakota, two; Tennessee, ten; Texas, sixteen; Utah, one; Vermont, two; Virginia, ten; Washington, three; West Virginia, five; Wisconsin, eleven; Wyoming, one. Representatives assigned to new States admitted to the Union shall be in addition to the number 386. Representatives shall be elected in each State from districts "composed of contiguous and compact territory and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants." The districts must equal in number the number of Representatives allotted to each State; but in cases where increased representation is allowed the additional members are to be elected at large, until a new apportionment is made by the State Legislature.

Reapportionment of Representatives in Congress.

The act approved February 2, 1901, "To increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," provides for an enlarged and radically reorganized standing army. The first eleven sections prescribe a minimum and a maximum enlisted strength for each branch of the service, and also fix the grades and numbers of line officers assigned to each arm. The army is to consist hereafter of "fifteen regiments of cavalry, a corps of artillery, thirty regiments of infantry, one lieutenant-general, six major-generals, fifteen brigadier-generals, an Adjutant-General's Department, an Inspector-General's Department, a Judge Advocate-General's Department, a Quartermaster's Department, a Subsistence Department, a Medical Department, a Pay Department, a Corps of Engineers, an Ordnance Department, a Signal Corps, the officers of the Record and Pension Office, the chaplains, the officers and enlisted men of the army on the retired list, the professors, corps of cadets, the army detachments and band at the United States Military Academy, Indian scouts as now authorized by law, and such other officers and enlisted men as may hereinafter be provided for."

Army Reorganization.

Each regiment of cavalry is to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, three majors, fifteen captains, fifteen first lieutenants and fifteen second lieutenants; two veterinarians, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one commissary-sergeant, three squadron sergeants-major, two color-sergeants with rank, pay and allowances of squadron sergeant-major, one band, and twelve troops organized into three squadrons of four troops each. Squadron adjutants shall receive $1,800 per annum and the allowances of first lieutenants; squadron quartermasters and commissaries shall receive $1,600 per annum and the allowances of second lieutenants. Each troop of cavalry shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, six sergeants, six corporals, two cooks, two farriers and blacksmiths, one saddler, one wagoner, two trumpeters and forty-three privates. The President, in his discretion, may increase the number of corporals in any troop of cavalry to eight, and the number of privates to seventy-six, but the total number of enlisted men authorized for the whole army shall not at any time be exceeded.

The Cavalry.

In the artillery arm the regimental organization is discontinued and that arm is to be designated as the Artillery Corps. It is to comprise two branches—coast artillery—the portion charged with the care and use of land and coast fortifications, including submarine mine and torpedo defences—and field artillery—the portion accompanying an army in the field, including field and light artillery proper, horse artillery, siege artillery, mountain artillery and machine gun batteries. All officers of artillery are to be placed on one list, in respect to promotion, according to seniority in their several grades, and shall be assigned to coast or to field artillery according to special aptitude. The Artillery Corps is to consist of a chief of artillery, detailed by the President from the colonels of artillery, to serve on the staff of the general officer commanding the army, with duties prescribed by the Secretary of War; fourteen colonels, one of whom shall be the chief of artillery; thirteen lieutenant-colonels, thirty-nine majors, 195 captains, 195 first lieutenants, 195 second lieutenants, twenty-one sergeants-major with the rank, pay and allowances of regimental sergeants-major of infantry; twenty-seven sergeants-major with the rank, pay and allowances of battalion sergeants-major of infantry; one electrician sergeant to each coast artillery post having electrical appliances; thirty batteries of field artillery, 126 batteries of coast artillery, and ten bands organized as now authorized by law for artillery regiments. The aggregate number of enlisted men for the artillery shall not, however, exceed 18,920, exclusive of electrician sergeants. Each company of coast artillery is to be organized as is now prescribed by law for a battery of artillery. But the enlisted strength of any company may be fixed, under the direction of the Secretary of War, according to the requirements of the service to which it may be assigned. First class gunners are to receive $2 a month, and second class guners $1 per month in addition to their pay. Each battery of field artillery is to be organized as is now prescribed by law, the enlisted strength to be fixed by the Secretary of War. The increase for the artillery is to be made as follows: Not less than 20 per centum before July 1, 1901, and not less than 20 per centum each succeeding twelve months until the total number provided for shall have been attained. All vacancies caused by this act are to be

The Artillery.

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filled by promotion according to seniority in the artillery arm. Second lieutenants of infantry or cavalry may, in the discretion of the President, be transferred to the artillery arm, taking rank therein according to date of commission, and such transfers shall be subject to approval by a board of artillery officers appointed to pass upon the capacity of such officers for artillery service. But the increase of officers of artillery shall be only in proportion to the increase of men.

The Infantry.

Each regiment of infantry is to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, three majors, fifteen captains, fifteen first lieutenants and fifteen second lieutenants; one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one commissary-sergeant, three battalion sergeants-major, two color-sergeants with rank, pay and allowances of battalion sergeants-major, one band and twelve companies, organized into three battalions of four companies each. Battalion adjutants shall receive $1,800 per annum and the allowances of first lieutenants, mounted; battalion quartermasters and commissaries shall receive $1,600 per annum and the allowances of second lieutenants, mounted. Each infantry company shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, four sergeants, six corporals, two cooks, two musicians, one artificer and forty-eight privates. The President, in his discretion, may increase the number of sergeants in any company of infantry to six, the number of corporals to ten, and the number of privates to 127. The enlisted force of the Corps of Engineers is to consist of one band and three battalions of engineers. The engineers' band shall be organized as now provided by law for bands of infantry regiments. Each battalion of engineers shall consist of one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant and four companies. Each company of engineers shall consist of one first sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, with the rank, pay and allowances of sergeant, eight sergeants, ten corporals, two musicians, two cooks, thirty-eight first class and thirty-eight second class privates. The President may, in his discretion, increase the number of sergeants in any company of engineers to twelve, the number of corporals to eighteen, the number of first class privates to sixty-four and the number of second class privates to sixty-four. Officers detailed from the Corps of Engineers to serve as battalion adjutants and battalion quartermasters and commissaries shall, while so serving, receive the pay and allowances of battalion staff officers of infantry regiments. Sections 12 to 27, inclusive, deal with the organization and functions of the staff departments. Chaplains are to be appointed, one for each regiment of cavalry and infantry, and twelve for the artillery corps, with rank, pay and allowances of captains of infantry. The office of post chaplain is abolished. Every appointee must be less than forty years old.

The Staff Departments.

The Adjutant-General's Department is to consist of one adjutant-general with the rank of major-general (during the service of the present incumbent only; after that the adjutant-general is to be a brigadier-general), five assistant adjutants-general with the rank of colonel, seven assistant adjutants-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and fifteen assistant adjutants-general with the rank of major. All corps vacancies created by reorganization are to be filled, as far as possible, by promotion according to seniority of officers of the Adjutant-General's Department. The Inspector-General's Department is to consist of one inspector-general with the rank of brigadier-general, four inspectors-general with the rank of colonel, four inspectors-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and eight inspectors-general with the rank of major. All resulting vacancies to be filled, as far as possible, by promotion according to seniority of officers of the Inspector-General's Department. The Judge Advocate-General's Department is to consist of one judge advocate-general with the rank of brigadier-general, two judge advocates with the rank of colonel, three judge advocates with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, six judge advocates with the rank of major, and for each geographical department or tactical division of troops not provided with a judge advocate from the list of officers holding permanent commissions in the Judge Advocate-General's Department one acting judge advocate with the rank, pay and allowances of captain, mounted. Promotions to vacancies above the grade of major to be made, according to seniority, from officers now holding commission in the Judge Advocate-General's Department. Vacancies in the grade of major may be filled by appointment of officers holding commissions as judge advocate of volunteers since April 21, 1898. Vacancies which may occur thereafter in the grade of major in the Judge Advocate-General's Department shall be filled by the appointment of officers of the line, or of persons who have satisfactorily served as judge advocates of volunteers since April 21, 1898, or of persons from civil life not over thirty-five years of age, who shall pass a satisfactory examination prescribed by the Secretary of War. Acting judge advocates are to be detailed from officers of the grades of captain or first lieutenant of the line, who, while so serving, shall continue to hold their commissions in the arm of the service to which they belong. Upon completion of a tour of duty not exceeding four years they shall be returned to the arm in which commissioned, and shall not be again detailed until they shall have completed two years' duty with that arm. The Quartermaster's Department is to consist of one quartermaster-general with the rank of brigadier-general, six assistant quartermasters-general with the rank of colonel, nine deputy quartermasters-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, twenty quartermasters with the rank of major, sixty quartermasters with the rank of captain, mounted; the military storekeeper now provided for by law, and 150 post quartermaster-sergeants. All vacancies in the grade of colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major created by this section to be filled by promotion according to seniority. To fill original vacancies created in the grade of captain the President is authorized to appoint officers of volunteers commissioned in the Quartermaster's Department since April 21, 1898. The President is also

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authorized to continue in service for duty in the Philippine Islands and on transports, twenty-four captains and assistant quartermasters of volunteers—this authority to extend only for the period in which their services shall be absolutely necessary. The Subsistence Department is to consist of one commissary-general with the rank of brigadier-general, three assistant commissaries-general with the rank of colonel, four deputy commissaries-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, nine commissaries with the rank of major, twenty-seven commissaries with the rank of captain, mounted, and the number of commissary-sergeants now authorized by law, who shall hereafter be known as post commissary-sergeants. All resulting vacancies in the grades of colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major are to be filled by promotion, according to seniority. To fill original vacancies in the grade of captain the President is authorized to appoint officers of volunteers commissioned in the Subsistence Department since April 21, 1898. The Medical Department is to consist of one surgeon-general with the rank of brigadier-general, eight assistant surgeons-general with the rank of colonel, twelve deputy surgeons-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, sixty surgeons with the rank of major, 240 assistant surgeons with the rank of captain or first lieutenant, the Hospital Corps, as now authorized by law, and the Nurse Corps. All vacancies created in the grades of colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major are to be filled by promotion according to seniority, subject to examination. The period during which any assistant surgeon shall have served as a surgeon or assistant surgeon in the volunteer army during the war with Spain or since shall be counted as a portion of the five years' service required to entitle him to rank as captain. In emergencies the Surgeon-General of the Army, with the approval of the Secretary of War, may appoint as many contract surgeons as may be necessary, at a compensation not to exceed $150 per month. On or after the passage of this act the President may appoint for duty in the Philippine Islands fifty surgeons of volunteers with the rank and pay of major, and 150 assistant surgeons of volunteers with the rank and pay of captain, mounted, for a period of two years: Provided, That so many of these volunteer medical officers as are not required shall be honorably discharged whenever in the opinion of the Secretary of War their services are no longer necessary. Assistant surgeons in the volunteer army commissioned by the President as captains, in accordance with the act of March 2, 1899, shall be entitled to the pay of captain, mounted, from acceptance of such commission. The Surgeon-General of the Army, with the approval of the Secretary of War, is authorized to employ dental surgeons in the proportion of not to exceed one for every one thousand officers and enlisted men, and not exceeding thirty in all. Said dental surgeons shall be employed as contract dental surgeons under the terms and conditions applicable to army contract surgeons, and shall be graduates of standard medical or dental colleges, trained in the several branches of dentistry, of good moral and professional character, and shall pass a satisfactory professional examination. Dental college graduates now employed in the Hospital Corps detailed as dental surgeons for a period of not less than twelve months, who are shown to have rendered satisfactory service, may be appointed contract dental surgeons without examination. The Secretary of War is authorized to appoint in the Hospital Corps, in addition to the 200 hospital stewards now allowed by law, 100 hospital stewards. Men who have served as hospital stewards of volunteer regiments or acted in that capacity during and since the Spanish-American war for more than six months may be appointed hospital stewards in the regular army. But all men so appointed shall be of good moral character and shall have passed a satisfactory mental and physical examination. The Nurse Corps (female) shall consist of one superintendent, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, who shall be a graduate of a hospital training school having a course of instruction of not less than two years, whose term of office may be terminated at his discretion, whose compensation shall be $1,800 per annum, and of as many chief nurses, nurses and reserve nurses as may be needed. Reserve nurses shall receive no compensation except when on duty. All nurses in the Nurse Corps shall be appointed or removed by the Surgeon-General, with the approval of the Secretary of War; they shall be graduates of hospital training schools, and shall have passed a satisfactory professional, moral, mental and physical examination. The pay and allowances of nurses and of reserve nurses, when on active service, shall be $40 per month when on duty in the United States, and $50 per month when without the limits of the United States. They shall be entitled to quarters, subsistence and medical attendance during illness, and they may receive leaves of absence for thirty days, with pay, for each calendar year; and, when serving as chief nurses, their pay may be increased by authority of the Secretary of War, such increase not to exceed $25 per month. The grade of veterinarian of the second class in cavalry regiments is abolished. Two veterinarians are authorized for each cavalry regiment and one for each artillery regiment, to receive the pay and allowances of second lieutenants, mounted. The Pay Department is to consist of one paymaster-general with the rank of brigadier-general, three assistant paymasters-general with the rank of colonel, four deputy paymasters-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, twenty paymasters with the rank of major, and twenty-five paymasters with the rank of captain, mounted. All vacancies created in the grade of colonel and lieutenant-colonel are to be filled by promotion according to seniority, and no more appointments to the grade of major and paymaster made until the number of majors and paymasters is reduced below twenty. Persons who have served in the volunteer army since April 21, 1898, as additional paymasters may be appointed to positions in the grade of captain. So long as there remain surplus majors, an equal number of vacancies shall be held in the grade of captain, so that the total number of paymasters authorized shall not be exceeded at any time.

The Corps of Engineers is to consist of one chief of engineers with the rank of

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brigadier-general, seven colonels, fourteen lieutenant-colonels, twenty-eight majors, forty captains, forty first lieutenants and thirty second lieutenants. The enlisted force and the officers serving therewith shall constitute a part of the line of the army. The chief of engineers is to be selected as now provided by law, and vacancies in the Corps of Engineers in all other grades above that of second lieutenant shall be filled, as far as possible, by promotion according to seniority from the Corps of Engineers. Vacancies remaining in the grades of first and second lieutenant may be filled by transfer of officers of the regular army, subject to such professional examinations as may be approved by the Secretary of War. Vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant not filled by transfer shall be left for future promotions from the corps of cadets at the United States Military Academy. The Ordnance Department is to consist of one chief of ordnance with the rank of brigadier-general, four colonels, six lieutenant-colonels, twelve majors, twenty-four captains and twenty-four first lieutenants, the ordnance storekeeper, and the enlisted men, including ordnance sergeants, now authorized by law. All vacancies created by reorganization shall, as far as possible, be filled by promotion according to seniority. The Signal Corps is to consist of one chief signal officer with the rank of brigadier-general, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, four majors, fourteen captains, fourteen first lieutenants, eighty first class sergeants, 120 sergeants, 150 corporals, 250 first class privates, 150 second class privates and ten cooks. Vacancies thus created are to be filled by promotion of officers of the Signal Corps according to seniority. Vacancies remaining after such promotions may be filled by appointment of persons who have served in the Volunteer Signal Corps since April 21, 1898. The President is authorized to continue in service for duty in the Philippine Islands five volunteer signal officers with the rank of first lieutenant and five volunteer signal officers with the rank of second lieutenants; but only for the period when their services may be absolutely necessary. The officers of the Record and Pension Office of the War Department shall be a chief of said office with the rank of brigadier-general and an assistant chief of said office with the rank of major; but any person appointed to be chief of the Record and Pension Office after the passage of this act shall have the rank of colonel.

Engineers and Ordnance.

Sections 26 and 27 apply in part to the staff departments, the principle of details from the line of the army. They are as follows: "Section 26. That so long as there remain any officers holding permanent appointments in the Adjutant-General's Department, the Inspector-General's Department, the Quartermaster's Department, the Subsistence Department, the Pay Department, the Ordnance Department and the Signal Corps, including those appointed to original vacancies in the grades of captain and first lieutenant under the provisions of Sections 16, 17, 21 and 24 of this act, they shall be promoted according to seniority in the several grades, as now provided by law, and nothing herein contained shall be deemed to apply to vacancies which can be filled by such promotions or to the periods for which the officers so promoted shall hold their appointments, and when any vacancy, except that of the chief of the department or corps, shall occur, which cannot be filled by promotion as provided in this section, it shall be filled by detail from the line of the army, and no more permanent appointments shall be made in those departments or corps after the original vacancies created by this act shall have been filled. Such details shall be made from the grade in which the vacancies exist, under such system of examination as the President may from time to time prescribe. All officers so detailed shall serve for a period of four years, at the expiration of which time they shall return to duty with the line, and officers below the rank of lieutenant-colonel shall not again be eligible for selection in any staff department until they shall have served two years with the line. That when vacancies shall occur in the position of chief of any staff corps or department the President may appoint to such vacancies, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, officers of the army at large not below the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and who shall hold office for terms of four years. When a vacancy in the position of chief of any staff corps or department is filled by the appointment of an officer below the rank now provided by law for said office, said chief shall, while so serving, have the same rank, pay and allowances now provided for the chief of such corps or department. And any officer now holding office in any corps or department who shall hereafter serve as chief of a staff corps or department and shall subsequently be retired, shall be retired with the rank, pay and allowances authorized by law for the retirement of such corps or department chief: Provided, That so long as there remain in service officers of any staff corps or department holding permanent appointments, the chief of such staff corps or department shall be selected from the officers so remaining therein. Section 27. That each position vacated by officers of the line, transferred to any department of the staff for tours of service under this act, shall be filled by promotion in the line until the total number detailed equals the number authorized for duty in each staff department. Thereafter vacancies caused by details from the line to the staff shall be filled by officers returning from tours of staff duty. If under the operation of this act the number of officers returned to any particular arm of the service at any time exceeds the number authorized by law in any grade, promotions to that grade shall cease until the number has been reduced to that authorized." Section 28 prescribes the method of filling vacancies in the field grades of the line of the army as follows: "Vacancies in the grade of field officers and captain, created by this act, in the cavalry, artillery and infantry, shall be filled by promotion according to seniority in each branch, respectively. Vacancies existing after the promotions have been made shall be provided for as follows: A sufficient number shall be reserved in the grade of second lieutenant for the next graduating

Details from the Line.

class at the United States Military Academy. Persons not over forty years of age who shall have at any time served as volunteers subsequent to April 21, 1898, may be ordered before boards of officers for such examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and those who establish their fitness before these examining boards may be appointed to the grades of first or second lieutenant in the regular army, taking rank in the respective grades according to seniority as determined by length of prior commissioned service; but no person appointed under the provisions of this section shall be placed above another in the same grade with longer commissioned service, and nothing herein contained shall change the relative rank of officers heretofore commissioned in the regular army. Enlisted men of the regular army or volunteers may be appointed second lieutenants in the regular army to vacancies created by this act, provided that they shall have served one year, under the same conditions now authorized by law for enlisted men of the regular army." Section 29 authorizes the President, in order to maintain the enlisted strength of organizations beyond the limits of the United States, to recruit them to 4 per cent beyond the total strength fixed for such organizations. Section 30 authorizes the President to maintain the enlisted force of the several organizations of the army at their maximum strength "during the present exigencies of the service, or until such time as Congress may hereafter otherwise direct." Sections 31 and 32 relate to detachments for recruiting service and to the temporary promotion of officers beyond the convenient reach of examining boards. Section 33 authorizes the retirement as brigadier-generals of the regular army of two brigadier-generals of volunteers (Fitzhugh Lee and James H. Wilson) and the retirement as a major-general of one officer not above the rank of brigadier-general already on the retired list (William R. Shafter). Section 34 permits all honorably discharged officers who served during the war with Spain or subsequently as regulars or volunteers to use the title, and, upon occasions of ceremony, to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held by brevet or other commission. Section 35 authorizes the Secretary of War to select four sites for permanent camp grounds to be used for joint instruction of troops of the regular army and National Guard.

Sections 36 and 37 provide for the enlistment of native Filipino and Porto Rican troops. The first authorizes the President to enlist natives of the Philippines as scouts, or as troops and companies, and to form the companies, organized as are companies of the regular army, in squadrons or battalions, with officers and non-commissioned officers corresponding to similar organizations in the cavalry and infantry arms. The total number of enlisted men in the native organizations is not to exceed 12,000, and the total enlisted force of the line of the army, together with such native force, shall not exceed at any one time 100,000. The majors to command the squadrons and battalions shall be selected from captains of the line of the regular army, and while so serving they shall have the rank, pay and allowances of the grade of major. The captains of the troops or companies shall be selected from first lieutenants of the line of the regular army, and while so serving they shall have the rank, pay and allowances of captain of the arm to which assigned. The squadron and battalion staff officers, and first and second lieutenants of companies, may be selected from the non-commissioned officers or enlisted men of the regular army of not less than two years' service, or from officers or non-commissioned officers or enlisted men serving, or who have served, in the volunteers subsequent to April 21, 1898, and officers of those grades shall receive provisional appointments for periods of four years each. The pay and allowances of provisional officers of native organizations shall be those authorized for officers of like grades in the regular army. The pay, rations and clothing allowances to be authorized for the enlisted men shall be fixed by the Secretary of War, and shall not exceed those authorized for the regular army. When, in the opinion of the President, natives of the Philippine Islands shall show fitness for command, the President is authorized to make provisional appointments to the grades of second and first lieutenants from such natives, who shall have pay and allowances to be fixed by the Secretary of War, not exceeding those of corresponding grades of the regular army. Section 37 authorizes the maintenance in Porto Rico of a provisional regiment of not exceeding three battalions of infantry, recruited as far as practicable from the native population. The pay, rations and clothing allowances for the enlisted men not to exceed those authorized for the regular army. The field officers shall be selected from officers of the next lower grades in the regular army and shall, while serving in the higher grades, have the rank, pay and allowances thereof. The company and regimental and battalion staff officers shall be appointed by the President. Enlistments for the Porto Rico regiment shall be made for periods of three years, unless sooner discharged. The regiment shall continue in service until further directed by Congress. Section 38 forbids "the sale of or dealing in beer, wine or any intoxicating liquors by any person in any post exchange or canteen or army transport, or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States." Section 39 provides that nothing in the reorganization act shall discharge any officer or deprive him of the commission he held at the time of its passage. Section 40 authorizes the President, in his discretion, to change the army ration. Section 41 permits officers and men of the army and navy who are members of military societies founded on service in the Spanish war and Philippine insurrection to wear the badges of such societies on occasions of ceremony.

Native Island Troops.

By the Military Academy Appropriation act, approved March 2, 1901, the superintendent of the Military Academy is directed to "make such rules, to be approved by the Secretary of War, as will effectually prevent the practice of hazing; and any cadet found guilty of participating in or encouraging or countenancing such practice shall be summarily expelled from the Academy and shall not thereafter be reappointed to the corps of cadets or be eligible for appointment as

Hazing at West Point.

a commissioned officer in the army or navy or Marine Corps, until two years after the graduation of the class of which he was a member."

To Adjudicate Spanish War Claims.

By an act approved March 2, 1901, the President is authorized to appoint, subject to confirmation by the Senate, "five suitable persons learned in the law" as a commission to adjudicate all claims of citizens of the United States against Spain which the United States agreed to settle under the terms of the Treaty of Paris. The commissioners are to receive salaries of $5,000 a year. An additional Assistant Attorney-General, to serve during the life of the commission and to receive $5,000 a year, is to be similarly appointed, and to appear as counsel for the United States in all cases heard by the commission. Other appointees are to be chosen by the commissioners as follows: A clerk, at $3,500; assistant attorneys (as many as necessary), at $200 a month, and such messengers, stenographers, interpreters and commissioners to take testimony as may be required. In all, a sum of $50,000 is made immediately available for the commission's expenses. To the commission, sitting in Washington, every claim to be prosecuted must be presented by petition, filed within six months from the date of the first meeting of the commission; and every claim not filed within such time shall be forever barred. But the commission may receive claims presented within six months after the termination of said period if the claimants shall establish good reasons for not presenting the same earlier. Service of the petition is to be made upon the Attorney-General, and it shall be his duty to defend the interests of the United States, and he shall, within sixty days after the service of the petition upon him, unless the time shall be extended by order of the commission, file a demurrer, which shall set up all matters of counter claim or defence on the part of the government. An award in favor of any claimant shall be for actual damage only. All awards shall be final unless a new hearing shall be granted, and no new trial shall be had except upon motion made within sixty days of said award. When the commission is in doubt as to any question of law arising upon the facts in any case, it may state the facts and the question of law to the Supreme Court for decision. The powers and jurisdiction of the commission are to continue for two years from March 2, 1901. But the President may, from time to time, prolong the life of the commission for periods not exceeding six months in each instance, if in his judgment such extension is necessary to enable the commission to complete its work.

Porto Rican Administration.

By an act approved March 2, 1901, the salary of the Commissioner of Education in Porto Rico was increased to $4,000 per annum. Court fees and expenses are to be paid from the revenues of Porto Rico, and fees, fines and cost collected in district or circuit court are to be treated as revenues of Porto Rico. Jurisdiction of the district court in civil cases is to be extended to controversies wherein the value at stake exceeds $1,000. Jurors and witnesses in the district court are to receive 15 cents for each mile travelled by stage line and 10 cents for each mile travelled by railway.

Reports on Railroad Accidents.

By an act approved March 3, 1901, common carriers engaged in interstate commerce are required to make to the Interstate Commerce Commission monthly reports, under oath, "of all collisions of trains, or where any train or part of a train leaves the track, and of all accidents to passengers or to employes, while on duty"—which reports shall "state the nature and causes thereof, and the circumstances connected therewith." Any common carrier failing to make such report within thirty days after the end of any month shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $100 for each and every offence and for every day during which it shall fail to make such report after the time specified for making the same. But neither said report nor any part thereof shall be admitted as evidence or used for any purpose against such railroad in any suit for damages growing out of any matter mentioned in said report. The Interstate Commerce Commission is authorized to prescribe for common carriers a form for making accident reports.

Pensions for Remarried Widows.

By an act approved March 3, 1901, the provisions of the pension laws relating to the remarriage of women pensioners are amended to read as follows: "The remarriage of any widow, dependent mother, or dependent sister entitled to pension shall not bar her right to such pension to the date of her remarriage, whether an application therefor was filed before or after such marriage; but on the remarriage of any widow, dependent mother, or dependent sister having a pension, such pension shall cease: Provided, however, that any widow who was the lawful wife of any officer or enlisted man in the army, navy or Marine Corps of the United States, during the period of his service in any war, and whose name was placed or shall hereafter be placed on the pension roll because of her husband's death as the result of wound or injury received or disease contracted in such military or naval service, and whose name has been or shall hereafter be dropped from said pension roll by reason of her marriage to another person who has since died or shall hereafter die, or from whom she has been heretofore or shall be hereafter divorced, upon her own application and without fault on her part, and if she is without means of support other than her daily labor as defined by the acts of June 27, 1890, and May 9, 1900, shall be entitled to have her name again placed on the pension roll at the rate now provided for widows by the acts of July 14, 1862, March 3, 1873, and March 19, 1886, such pension to commence from the date of the filing of her application in the Pension Bureau after the approval of this act: And provided further, That where such widow is already in receipt of a pension from the United States she shall not be entitled to restoration

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under this act: And provided further, That where the pension of said widow on her second or subsequent marriage has accrued to a helpless or idiotic child, or a child or children under the age of sixteen years, she shall not be entitled to restoration under this act unless said helpless or idiotic child, or child or children under sixteen years of age, be then a member or members of her family and cared for by her, and upon the restoration of said widow the payment of pension to said child or children shall cease. No claim agent or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services in making application for pension under this act."

Establishing a National Bureau of Standards.

By an act approved March 3, 1901, a bureau of the Treasury Department is created to be known as the National Bureau of Standards. Its functions are to be the custody of the standards; the comparison of the standards used in scientific investigations, engineering, manufacturing, commerce and educational institutions with the standards adopted or recognized by the government; the construction, when necessary, of standards, their multiples and subdivisions; the testing and calibration of standard measuring apparatus; the solution of problems which arise in connection with standards; the determination of physical constants and the properties of materials, when such data are of great importance to scientific or manufacturing interests and are not to be obtained of sufficient accuracy elsewhere. The bureau is to exercise its functions for the Federal Government; for any State or municipal government within the United States; or for any scientific society, educational institution, firm, corporation or individual within the United States engaged in manufacturing or other pursuits requiring the use of standards or standard measuring instruments. Fees are to be charged for work other than that done for the United States or for the several State governments. A Director of Standards is to be appointed by the President at a salary of $5,000 per annum; other bureau officers are to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Five visitors not in the employ of the government are to make annual inspection of the work of the bureau.

Miscellaneous Acts.

Other acts passed by the LVIth Congress at its second session were as follows: To increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings (forty in all) authorized, but still uncompleted; granting special mileage to certain officers and men of the volunteer service who re-entered the army in the Philippines; extending the quarantine powers of the Marine Hospital service; authorizing the presentation of medals of honor to enlisted men of the navy or Marine Corps who may have distinguished themselves in battle or displayed extraordinary heroism; directing the loan of naval equipment to certain military schools; permitting the entry duty free of foreign exhibits for the San Antonio International Fair and the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition; granting fifteen day leaves of absence, with pay, to government employes at navy yards, gun factories, naval stations and arsenals; establishing a branch of the Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.; giving special privileges of entry under the homestead laws to honorably discharged men who served in the army, navy or Marine Corps during the Spanish war or the Philippine insurrection; providing for the detail of retired officers of the army or navy to assist in military instruction in schools; to prevent the failure of military justice; incorporating the National Society of the United States Daughters of 1812; chartering the General Federation of Women's Clubs; authorizing the preparation of plans for a statue of General U. S. Grant, to be erected in Washington; authorizing the erection of new passenger stations in Washington by the Baltimore and Potomac and Baltimore and Ohio railroad companies; authorizing the appointment of an additional District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio; creating an additional judicial district in the State of Pennsylvania; dividing the State of Kentucky into two judicial districts, eastern and western; dividing the State of West Virginia into two judicial districts, northern and southern. (For summary of the act approved March 2, 1901, "To amend an act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, approved June 13, 1898," see preceding chapter).

THE AMERICAN FLAG OR NATIONAL ENSIGN.

The official National ensign contains 45 stars in a blue field, arranged in 6 rows—the 1st, 3d and 5th rows having 8 stars each, and the others having 7 stars each. The garrison flag of the Army is made of bunting, 36 feet fly and 20 feet hoist; thirteen stripes, and in the upper quarter, next the staff, is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of States, on blue field, over one-third length of the flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The storm flag is 20 feet by 10 feet, and the recruiting flag 9 feet 9 inches by 4 feet 4 inches. The "American Jack" is the "union" of the flag, its name originating with the "union" of the English flag at the blending of St. Andrew's Saltier with St. George's Cross. The "narrow pennant" or "whip" has the union composed of thirteen white stars in horizontal line on a blue field, one-fourth the length of the pennant, the remaining three-fourths of a red and a white stripe, each of the same breadth at any part of the taper, with the red uppermost. The Revenue Marine Service flag, created by Act of Congress, March 2, 1799, was originally prescribed to "consist of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field." The sixteen stripes represented the number of States which had been admitted to the Union at that time, and no change has been made since. Prior to 1871 it bore an eagle in the union of the pennant, which was then substituted by thirteen blue stars in a white field, but the eagle and stars are still retained in the flag. June 14, the anniversary of the adoption of the "Stars and Stripes," is celebrated as Flag Day in many of the States, especially

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CONGRESS APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1900, 1901 AND 1902.

Title.	Estimates, 1902.	Law, 1901–'02.	Law, 1900–'01.	Law, 1899–'00.
Agriculture	$4,669,050 00	$4,582,420 00	$4,023,500 00	$3,726,022 00
Army	113,019,044 21	115,734,049 10	114,220,095 55	80,430,204 06
Diplomatic and consular	1,897,638 76	1,849,428 76	1,771,168 76	1,714,533 76
[1]District of Columbia	9,080,703 94	8,502,269 94	7,577,369 31	6,834,535 77
Fortification	12,461,193 00	7,364,011 00	7,383,628 00	4,909,902 00
Indian	9,250,571 09	9,747,471 09	8,197,989 24	7,504,775 84
Legislative, etc.	25,399,509 43	24,594,068 85	24,175,652 53	23,410,840 79
Military Academy	1,045,750 18	772,653 68	674,306 67	575,774 47
Navy	87,172,480 76	78,101,791 00	65,140,916 67	48,099,969 58
Pension	145,245,230 00	145,245,230 00	145,245,230 00	145,233,830 00
[2]Postoffice	121,267,349 00	123,782,688 75	113,658,238 75	105,634,138 75
River and harbor	[3]25,130,000 00	[4]	[5]560,000 00	16,091,841 94
Sundry civil	[6]63,378,113 87	[7]61,795,908 21	[8]65,319,915 45	[13]48,385,930 86
Totals	$619,016,584 24	$582,072,890 38	$557,948,010 93	$492,552,299 79
Urgent deficiency, Indian affairs, National Home, etc.	[9]17,000,000 00	193,500 00	15,688,330 61	25,005,912 26
Deficiency, 1901, and prior years		15,723,946 94		
Totals	$636,016,584 24	$597,990,337 32	$573,636,341 54	$517,558,212 05
Miscellaneous	[9]15,000,000 00	7,990,018 67	3,802,301 34	[14]28,744,590 24
Total, regular annual appropriations	$651,016,584 24	$605,980,355 99	$577,438,642 88	$546,302,862 29
Permanent annual appropriations	124,358,220 00	124,358,220 00	[10]132,712,220 00	128,678,220 00
Grand total, regular and permanent annual appropriations	$775,374,804 24	[11]$730,338,575 99	[12]$710,150,862 88	$674,981,022 29

Amount of estimated revenues for fiscal year 1902.....$600,000,000 00
Amount of estimated postal revenues for fiscal year 1902..... 116,633,042 00

Total estimated revenues for fiscal year 1902.....$716,633,042 00

[1]One-half of the amounts for the District of Columbia payable by the United States, except amounts for the water department (estimated for 1902 at $131,738), which are payable from the revenues of the water department. [2]Includes all expenses of the postal service payable from postal revenues and out of the Treasury. [3]This amount is exclusive of $8,751,317 86 to meet contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements included in the sundry civil estimates for 1902. [4]No river and harbor bill passed for 1902, but the sum of $7,046,623 is appropriated in the sundry civil act to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1902. [5]In addition to this amount the sum of $12,200,605 75 is appropriated in the sundry civil act to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1901, and $3,525,000 additional for river and harbor improvements for 1901, making in all $16,285,605 75 for rivers and harbors for 1901. [6]This amount includes $8,751,317 86 to meet contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1902. [7]This amount includes $7,046,623 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1902. [8]This amount includes $12,200,605 75 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1901, and $3,525,000 additional for river and harbor improvements for 1901; in all, $15,725,605 75. [9]This amount is approximated. [10]This is the amount submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury in the annual estimates for the fiscal year 1901, the exact amount appropriated not being ascertainable until two years after the close of the fiscal year. [11]In addition to this amount, contracts are authorized to be entered into, subject to future appropriations by Congress, as follows: By the District of Columbia act, $498,500; by the naval act, $1,384,640; by the sundry civil act, $82,500; by the act of March 3, 1901 (public buildings act), $2,259,000; in all, $4,224,640. [12]In addition to this amount contracts are authorized to be entered into, subject to future appropriations by Congress, as follows: By the District of Columbia act, $259,500; by the naval act, $52,334,374; by the sundry civil act, $4,717,500; by miscellaneous acts, $1,129,000; in all, $58,440,374. [13]This amount includes $8,918,197 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1900. [14]This amount includes $20,000,000 to carry out the obligations of the treaty between the United States and Spain, concluded December 10, 1898, and $3,146,143 97 for payment of claims under the Bowman and Tucker acts and French spoliation and other claims.

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LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.

The following is a summary of the most important laws enacted by the New-York Legislature in 1901:

State Tax Rate.

The State tax rate was put at 1.20 mills, the lowest since 1854; which, it was estimated, would raise $6,806,699 70. The tax imposed is to be used for these purposes: Maintenance of the canals, $964,282 45; extraordinary repairs and new work on the canals, $850,837 47; payment of canal debt, $737,302 47; support of schools, $4,254,187 31; total, $6,806,699 70. The Controller of the State estimated that the revenue from indirect State taxes, including a surplus in the State Treasury, would raise $15,511,418 13; which could be applied to the payment of appropriations made by the legislature. It was estimated when the legislature adjourned that its appropriations amounted to about $22,200,000.

New Indirect Taxation Laws.

The revenue from the indirect taxation laws was increased by the passage of the following laws: First—Imposing a tax of 1 per cent on the par value of the surplus and undivided earnings of savings banks. Expected revenue, $700,000. Second—Imposing a tax of 1 per cent on the gross amount of the premiums paid to insurance companies annually for business done in this State. Expected revenue, $700,000. Third—Imposing a tax of 1 per cent on the surplus, capital stock and undivided profits of trust companies. Expected revenue, $1,300,000. Fourth—An amendment to the General Corporation Tax law providing that to receive the exemption from taxation provided for manufacturers a company must employ 40 per cent of its capital stock in doing a manufacturing business in the State. Expected increase in revenue, $300,000. There was also passed a law, the revenue from which cannot yet be estimated, taxing the shares of stock of banks and banking associations 1 per cent. Lastly there was passed a law imposing a license fee of one-eighth of 1 per cent upon foreign concerns doing business in this State, to be computed upon the basis of the capital stock employed by it within this State, during the first year of carrying on its business in this State; "and if any year thereafter any such corporation shall employ an increased amount of its capital stock within this State, the same license fee shall be due and payable upon any such increase."

Excise Commissioner's Powers.

Chapter 640, Laws of 1901, makes the State Commissioner of Excise a party to all actions affecting the submission of local option questions, that his consent shall be necessary to legal proceedings for the revocation of a liquor traffic certificate, and authorizing the courts to issue an injunction order restraining a liquor dealer from selling liquor pending the final determination of an action brought against him for violating the Liquor Traffic law; and that his consent shall be necessary for the discontinuance of an action for the revocation of a liquor tax certificate.

Consolidation of Bureaus.

The legislature abolished the offices of Commissioner of Labor Statistics and of Factory Inspector, and the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration and instituted in their place a Department of Labor. The Commissioner of Labor had granted him all the powers of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics and of Factory Inspector; and with his two deputies is authorized to fulfil all the former duties of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

State Commission of Prisons.

The State Commission of Prisons was reduced from a membership of eight to a membership of three persons. The president of the commission is to receive an annual salary of $2,500, but the other members of the commission are to serve without compensation.

New State Department of Health.

A new State Department of Health was established, with a Commissioner of Health at its head. This Commissioner of Health is granted all the powers of the State Board of Health whose place he took.

Memorial Day.

Chapter 26 of the Laws of 1901 provides that every person who has ever served in the army or navy of the United States shall be granted leave of absence from his usual occupation on Memorial Day and suffer no deduction of wages. Chapter 87 of the Laws of 1901 says that town boards may appropriate $50 to pay the expenses of the proper observance of Memorial Day, and in towns above 5,000 population they may appropriate $100.

Road Improvement Legislation.

Chapter 60 of the Laws of 1901 says: "In any town where it was voted at the general election and town meeting held on November 6, 1900, to change the system of taxation for working and repairing highways from 'the labor system of taxation' to 'the money system of taxation,' and where by reason of the inability or failure of the town assessors to perform the duties thereunder required of them by law, the board of supervisors of the county in which such town is situated was unable, or failed at its last annual session to take the proper steps and make the required provisions for carrying such change into effect, such change, except as to the duties required to be performed by the assessors of said town, shall not take effect or become operative until the annual meeting of said board next succeeding the passage of this act."

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Chapter 113 of the Laws of 1901 says that in places where personal registration is required the register shall enter the date of the naturalization certificate if the elector be a naturalized citizen.

Naturalized Citizens.

Chapter 130 of the Laws of 1901 provides that "a domestic corporation, the principal business of which is carried on in and the principal tangible property of which is located within a State adjoining the State of New-York, may, with the consent of the holders of 95 per centum of its capital stock, sell and convey its property situate without the State of New-York, not including its franchises, to a corporation organized under the laws of such adjoining State, and such sale and conveyance shall, in case of a sale to a domestic corporation, vest the rights, property and franchises thereby transferred, and in case of a sale to a foreign corporation the property sold, in the corporation to which they are conveyed for the term of its corporate existence, subject to the provisions and restrictions applicable to the corporation conveying them."

Sale of Corporation Property.

The law in relation to the State Commission in Lunacy was changed so as to lessen in a measure the requirements in making the selection of the president of the commission, and the salary of each one of the three commissioners was placed at $5,000, with $1,200 for travelling expenses.

State Commission in Lunacy.

Chapter 167 of the Laws of 1901 provides that in the cities of Albany, Troy, Syracuse and Rochester there may be a city committee as well as a general committee to represent the voters of a political party, to consist of members representing wards.

City Political Committees.

Chapter 173 of the Laws of 1901 authorizes the State Controller to appoint five appraisers of the inheritance tax in the county of New-York, two in Kings County and one person each in the counties of Albany, Dutchess, Erie, Monroe, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Queens, Rensselaer, Suffolk and Westchester. The act also declares that in the counties where the appraisers are not salaried, as they are in the counties named above, the county treasurer shall act as appraiser.

Appraisers of Inheritance Taxes.

Chapter 190 of the Laws of 1901 makes punishable by imprisonment for not less than two years and by a fine not exceeding $1,000 a person "who keeps, occupies or uses, or permits to be kept, occupied or used a place, building, room, table, establishment or apparatus for policy playing or for the sale of what are commonly called lottery policies, or who delivers or receives money or other valuable consideration in playing policy, or in aiding in the playing thereof, or for what is commonly called a lottery policy, or for any writing, paper or document in the nature of a bet, wager or insurance upon the drawing or drawn numbers of any public or private lottery; or who shall have in his possession, knowingly, any writing, paper or document, representing or being a record of any chance, share or interest in numbers sold, drawn or to be drawn, or in what is commonly called policy, or in the nature of a bet, wager or insurance, upon the drawing or drawn numbers of any public or private lottery."

Against Policy Playing.

Chapter 201 of the Laws of 1901 has the following provision: "It shall be the duty of the principal or other person in charge of every public or private school or educational institution within the State, having more than one hundred pupils, to instruct and train the pupils by means of drills, so that they may in a sudden emergency be able to leave the school building in the shortest possible time and without confusion or panic. Such drills or rapid dismissals shall be held at least once in each month."

Fire Drills in Schools.

Chapter 214 of the Laws of 1901 provides that at least one of the board of directors of a corporation of this State shall be a resident of this State. Chapter 354 of the Laws of 1901 says: "Any corporation may purchase any property authorized by its certificate of incorporation, or necessary for the use and lawful purposes of such corporation, and may issue stock to the amount of the value thereof in payment therefor, and the stock so issued shall be full paid stock and not liable to any further call, neither shall the holder thereof be liable for any further payment under any of the provisions of this act; and in the absence of fraud in the transaction the judgment of the directors as to the value of the property purchased shall be conclusive; and in all statements and reports of the corporation, by law required to be published or filed, this stock shall not be stated or reported as being issued for cash paid to the corporation, but shall be reported as issued for property purchased." Chapter 355 of the Laws of 1901 says: "A stockholder may, by agreement in writing, transfer his stock to any person or persons for the purpose of vesting in him or them the right to vote thereon for a time not exceeding five years upon terms and conditions stated, pursuant to which such person or persons shall act; every other stockholder, upon his request therefor, may, by a like agreement in writing, also transfer his stock to the same person or persons and thereupon may participate in the terms, conditions and privileges of such agreement; the certificates of stock so transferred shall be surrendered and cancelled and certificates therefor issued to such transferee or transferees, in which it shall appear that they are issued pursuant to such agreement, and in the entry of such transferee or transferees as owners of such stock in the proper books of said corporation that fact shall also be noted and thereupon he or they may vote upon the stock so transferred during the time in such agreement specified; a duplicate of every such agreement shall be filed in the office of the cor-

Changes in Corporation Laws.

poration where its principal business is transacted and be open to the inspection of any stockholder, daily, during business hours."

Changes in Election Laws.

Chapter 208 of the Laws of 1901 makes a county board of canvassers the city board of canvassers in cities of the second class. Chapter 232 of the Laws of 1901 says that "the city, village and town clerks of each county shall at least three months before each general election make and transmit to the county clerk of the county a notice under their respective hands and official seals, stating each city, village or town officer to be voted for at such election." Chapter 300 of the Laws of 1901 says: "Each political party or independent body duly filing or entitled to file certificates of nominations of candidates for offices to be filled at any such election may, by a writing signed by the duly authorized county, city, town or village committee of such political party or independent body, or by the chairman or secretary thereof charged with that duty and delivered to one of the inspectors of election, appoint not more than two watchers to attend any meeting or meetings of inspectors for an election district in cities and villages having 5,000 inhabitants or more held for the enrolment of the voters thereof. Such watchers may be present at such polling place, and within the guard rail, from at least fifteen minutes before the beginning of the said meeting until after the completion of the duties of the board of inspectors for that day of registration." Chapter 360 of the Laws of 1901 says that "the expense of official primary elections, including the expense of preparing and copying new enrolment books and the compensation herein provided to be paid to primary election inspectors, shall be paid by the same officers or boards of the city in which said primary is held, and in the same manner, as the expenses of general elections." Chapter 371 of the Laws of 1901 says: "Any person who (1) causes or attempts to cause his name to be placed upon any list or register of voters in more than one election district for the same election, or more than once in the same election district, or (2) who causes or attempts to cause his name to be placed upon a list or register of voters, knowing that he will not be a qualified voter in the district at the election for which such list or register is made, or who causes his name to be placed upon the rolls of a party organization of one party while his name is by his consent or procurement upon the rolls of a party organization of another party, or (3) who registers or attempts to register as an elector under any other name than his own, or (4) who knowingly gives a false residence within the election district when registering as an elector, or (5) who knowingly permits, aids, assists, abets, procures, commands or advises another to commit any such act, is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in a State prison for not less than one year nor more than five years." Chapter 530 of the Laws of 1901 amends the law in regard to the use of voting machines by making the following provision: "In voting for Presidential electors an elector may vote an independent ticket made up of the names of persons in nomination by different parties, or partially of names of persons so in nomination and partially of names of persons not in nomination, or wholly of names of persons not in nomination by any party. Such independent ballot shall be deposited, written or affixed in or upon the receptacle or device provided on the machine for that purpose." Chapter 536 of the Laws of 1901 says: "Inspectors of election in towns shall be appointed by the town board in each year in which a town meeting is held for the election of town officers, and within thirty days thereafter. Such appointments shall be made from lists to be prepared, certified and filed in the manner hereinafter provided, by the two political parties entitled to representation on a board of election officers. The town caucus or primary held by each such political party for the purpose of nominating town officers shall prepare a list containing the names of at least two persons, qualified to serve as inspectors of election, for each election district in said town, which lists shall be certified by the presiding officer and a secretary of said caucus or primary, and filed with the town clerk in the same manner and at the same time as the party certificate of nomination filed by said party. From each of the two lists so filed, the town board shall appoint two persons who possess the qualifications prescribed by law for election officers." Chapter 598 of the Laws of 1901 says: "An elector of a town shall not be entitled to vote by ballot upon any proposition for the raising or appropriation of money, or the incurring of any town liability, unless he or his wife is the owner of property in the town, assessed upon the last preceding assessment roll thereof." Chapter 654 of the Laws of 1901 says: "Persons excluded from the right of suffrage.—No person who shall receive, accept, or offer to receive, or pay, offer or promise to pay, contribute, offer or promise to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or any other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at an election, or for registering or refraining from registering as an elector, or who shall make any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote or registration, or who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of an election, shall vote at such election. No person who has been convicted of a felony shall have the right to register for or vote at any election unless he shall have been pardoned and restored to the rights of citizenship."

Laws Concerning Convicts.

Chapter 260 of the Laws of 1901 says that "every person now confined in a State prison, or in the Eastern New-York Reformatory, under sentence for a definite term for a felony, the maximum penalty for which is imprisonment for five years or less, exclusive of fines, who has never before been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment in a State prison shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the board of commissioners of paroled prisoners and may be paroled or discharged in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and penalties as

prisoners confined under indeterminate sentences. Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1901 authorizes the justices of courts having jurisdiction of criminal actions to appoint probation officers. It then says: "Every probation officer so appointed shall, when so directed by the court, inquire into the antecedents, character and offence of persons over the age of sixteen years arrested for a crime within the jurisdiction of the court appointing him, and shall report the same to the court." Chapter 425 of the Laws of 1901 says: "A person never before convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment in a State prison, who is convicted in any court in this State of a felony, the maximum penalty for which, exclusive of fines, is imprisonment for five years or less, and sentenced to a State prison, shall be sentenced thereto under an indeterminate sentence, the maximum of which shall not be less than one year, or, in case a minimum is fixed by law, not less than such minimum, and the maximum of which shall not be more than the longest period fixed by law for which the crime is punishable of which the offender is convicted. The maximum limit of such sentence shall be so fixed as to comply with the provisions of Section 697 of the Penal Code."

Charitable Gifts.

Chapter 291 of the Laws of 1901 makes the following provisions in regard to bequests to religious, educational or charitable institutions: "The Supreme Court shall have control over gifts, grants, bequests and devises in all cases provided for by Section 1 of this act, and whenever it shall appear to the court that circumstances have so changed since the execution of an instrument containing a gift, grant, bequest or devise to religious, educational, charitable or benevolent uses as to render impracticable or impossible a literal compliance with the terms of such instrument, the court may, upon the application of the trustee or of the person or corporation having the custody of the property, and upon such notice as the court shall direct, make an order directing that such gift, grant, bequest or devise shall be administered or expended in such manner as in the judgment of the court will most effectually accomplish the general purpose of the instrument, without regard to and free from any specific restriction, limitation or direction contained therein; provided, however, that no such order shall be made until the expiration of at least twenty-five years after the execution of the instrument or without the consent of the donor or grantor of the property, if he be living."

Laws Concerning Agriculture.

Chapter 302 of the Laws of 1901 appropriates $96,000, collected from racing associations, for distribution among agricultural societies. Chapter 308 of the Laws of 1901, after defining adulterated vinegar, says: "Provided, however, that cider vinegar made by a farmer in this State, exclusively from apples grown on his land, or their equivalent in cider taken in exchange therefor, shall not be deemed adulterated, if it contain 2 per centum solids and sufficient alcohol to develop the required amount of acetic acid." Chapter 321 of the Laws of 1901 provides the means for the suppression of infectious diseases among animals and states the method of compensating the owners of the animals killed. Chapter 356 of the Laws of 1901 appropriates $100,000 for the support of the State Fair and the construction of its buildings. Chapter 375 of the Laws of 1901 says: "No person or persons shall hereafter, without the consent of the owner or owners, shipper or shippers, use, sell, dispose of, buy or traffic in any milk can or cans, cream can or cans belonging to any dealer or dealers, shipper or shippers of milk or cream residing in the State of New-York or elsewhere, who may ship milk or cream to any city, town or place within this State, having the name or initials of the owner or owners, dealer or dealers, shipper or shippers, stamped, marked or fastened on such can or cans, or wilfully mar, erase or change by remarking or otherwise said name or initials of any such owner or owners, dealer or dealers, shipper or shippers, so stamped, marked or fastened upon said can or cans. Nor shall any person or persons without the consent of the owner use such can or cans for any other purpose than for milk or cream; nor shall any person or persons without the consent of the owner place in any such can or cans any substance or substances, product or products other than milk or cream."

Peddling Farm Produce.

Chapter 386 of the Laws of 1901 says: "Peddling and hawking farm produce. The governing board of a municipal corporation shall not by ordinance or otherwise regulate or prohibit the pursuit or exercise of hawking and peddling farm produce except hay and straw within the limits of any such municipal corporation, if such farm produce is hawked or peddled by the producer thereof, or his servants or employes; nor shall the governing board of any such municipal corporation pass an ordinance requiring such producer of farm produce to secure a license for peddling and hawking such farm produce within the limits of such municipal corporation."

Money for Agricultural Societies.

Chapter 144 amends the law relative to the distribution of moneys to agricultural societies by amending it to read as follows: "No such American institute of the city of New-York, or such county agricultural society or such town or other agricultural society, or such agricultural fair association or such agricultural exposition, shall receive any more moneys under the provisions of this act, in any one year, than it actually paid out in premiums the next preceding year, exclusive of the premiums paid for trials, or tests of speed, skill or endurance of man or beast, and in no event shall any such American institute of the city of New-York, or such county agricultural society, or such town or other agricultural society, or such agricultural fair association, or such agricultural exposition, receive under the provisions of this act, in any one year for premiums hereafter to be paid by any society, association or exposition, any sums of money exceeding $4,000."

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Time When Highway Law Takes Effect.

Chapter 15 of the Laws of 1901 says: "When a town shall have voted to change the system of taxation for working and repairing the highways, as herein provided, such change, except in so far as it affects the duties of the town assessors in indicating and placing on the assessment roll the property and persons subject to assessment and taxation for the repair of highways and of the highway commissioners and town board in determining and certifying the amount of such tax, shall not take effect until the next annual meeting of the board of supervisors, after the town meeting at which it was decided to make the change, and until such annual meeting of the board of supervisors the former system of repairing highways and of taxation therefor shall remain in force in said town; provided, however, that when such change shall have been voted at a town meeting held subsequent to the first day of July in any year, it shall not take effect, except as to the duties required to be performed by the town officers specified herein, until the second annual meeting of the board of supervisors next succeeding such town meeting."

Real Property Law.

Chapter 186 of the Laws of 1901 says: "Whenever an executor, trustee, guardian of an infant, committee of a lunatic or other person or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity, or a life tenant, is entitled to receive the proceeds of the sale of any real property sold or to be sold pursuant to the provisions of this article, or pusuant to a judgment in partition, or pursuant to a power of sale contained in a deed or will, and the said property has been or is about to be purchased by a corporation formed or to be formed for such purpose, and all the persons entitled to receive the proceeds of such sale have agreed, or desire to agree that their share of such proceeds shall be invested in the stock and bonds or in either the stock or bonds of such corporation, then the said executor, trustee, guardian, committee or other person or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity, or the life tenant or tenants, may, with the approval of the Supreme Court, invest his share of the proceeds of such sale in the stock or bonds of such corporation; provided, however, that such corporation shall be prohibited by its certificate of incorporation from investing in any stocks, bonds or other securities other than real estate which are not under the laws of this State a proper subject for the investment of trust funds."

Automobile Ordinances.

Chapter 501 of the Laws of 1901 makes the following provisions regarding automobiles: "The board of supervisors of any county may adopt ordinances regulating the speed of automobiles or motor vehicles on the highways or streets of such county, outside the limits of cities. No ordinance, rule or regulation adopted by the authorities of any municipality in pursuance of this section or of any other law shall require an automobile or motor vehicle to travel at a slower rate of speed than eight miles per hour within any city, town or village of the State in the built up portions thereof, nor at a slower speed than fifteen miles per hour where the same are not built up. An ordinance adopted by a board of supervisors in pursuance of this section, regulating the rate of speed of automobile or motor vehicles on the highways or streets of such county outside of cities, shall supersede any such ordinance in such county adopted by the authorities of a town or village."

How a Marriage Must be Solemnized.

Chapter 339 of the Laws of 1901, which abolished common law marriage, also said: "A marriage must be solemnized by either: First, a clergyman or minister of any religion, or the leader of the Society for Ethical Culture in the city of New-York; second, a mayor, recorder, alderman, police justice or police magistrate of a city; third, a justice or judge of a court of record, or of a municipal court, a justice of the peace; or, fourth, a written contract of marriage signed by both parties, and at least two witnesses who shall subscribe the same, stating the place of residence of each of the parties and witnesses and the date and place of marriage, and acknowledged by the parties and witnesses in the manner required for the acknowledgment of a conveyance of real estate to entitle the same to be recorded. Such contract shall be filed within six months after its execution in the office of the clerk of the town or city in which the marriage was solemnized."

Divorce.

Chapter 417 of the Laws of 1901 amends Section 1,774 of the Code of Civil Procedure by adding the following: "No final judgment annulling a marriage, or divorcing the parties and dissolving a marriage, shall be entered, in an action brought under either article first or article second of this title, until after the expiration of six months, or of such shorter time as the court may prescribe, after the filing of the decision of the court or report of the referee. After the expiration of said period of six months, or of such shorter period as the court may have prescribed, final judgment shall be entered as of course upon said decision or report, unless for sufficient cause the court in the mean time shall have otherwise ordered. The general rules of practice must prescribe rules in relation to the proceedings."

Insurance Legislation.

Chapter 346 of the Laws of 1901 says regarding life insurance companies: "Any company may adopt different standards for obligations of different dates or classes, but if the total value determined by any such standard for the obligations for which it has been adopted shall be less than that determined by the legal minimum standard hereinafter prescribed, or if the company adopt no standard, said legal minimum standard shall be used. The legal minimum standard for contracts issued before January 1, 1901, shall be the actuaries' or combined experience table of mortality with interest at 4 per centum per annum, and for contracts issued on or after said day shall be the American experience table of mortality with interest

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at 3½ per centum per annum." Chapter 618 of the Laws of 1901 exempts from taxation the "personal property of any corporation, person, company or association transacting the business of fire, casualty or surety insurance in this State equal in value to the unearned premiums required by the laws of this State, or the regulations of its insurance department, to be charged as a liability." Chapter 635 of the Laws of 1901 says: "The superintendent of insurance shall make annual valuations of the policies of any company, insuring against disablement because of sickness, on the net premium basis according to the British Friendly Society tables (1876–1890) and with interest at 3½ per centum per annum. He may in his discretion vary the standard in particular cases and may also require additional reserves because of hazardous occupations, impairment of the lives of the insured or insufficient net premiums. This provision shall not apply to policies insuring against specified diseases only and for not longer than one year without privileges of renewal." Chapter 142 of the Laws of 1901 provides that a town or co-operative insurance corporation may extend its existence by filing a certificate with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department signed by two-thirds of its directors.

Sale of Food on Sunday.

Chapter 392 of the Laws of 1901 amends the Penal Code's provisions regarding the sale of food upon Sunday by adding the following provision: "The provisions of this section, however, shall not be construed to allow or permit the public sale or exposing for sale or delivery of uncooked flesh foods, or meats, fresh or salt, at any hour or time of the day."

Grading State Employes.

Chapter 422 of the Laws of 1901 says: "The State Controller and the president of the State Board of Charities, subject to the approval, in writing, of the Governor, shall from time to time classify into grades the officers and employes of the various charitable and reformatory institutions required by law to report to the controller, and shall fix the salaries and wages to be paid such officers and employes."

Reduction of Tax.

Under Chapter 448 of the Laws of 1901 the tax levied upon every corporation at the time of its organization and upon any subsequent increase of its capital stock was reduced from one-eighth to one-twentieth of 1 per cent.

Compensation of Judges.

Chapter 468 of the Laws of 1901 says: "Every justice of the Supreme Court, who has been, or shall hereafter be, designated as a presiding or associate justice of any of the appellate divisions of the Supreme Court of this State, except in the first and second departments, and who resides in a county other than that in which the court to which he is assigned is held, shall be paid annually the sum of $2,500 in full for all his actual and necessary expenses and disbursements paid or incurred by him while absent from the county in which he resides, in the performance of his duties as such justice, including his expenses in going to and returning from the place where such court is held."

The Franchise Tax Law Amended.

Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1901 amends the Franchise Tax law so that it will read: "The term special franchise shall not be deemed to include the crossing of a street, highway or public place where such crossing is not at the intersection of another street or highway, unless such crossing shall be at other than right angles for a distance of not less than 250 feet, in which case the whole of such crossing shall be deemed a special franchise. This subdivision shall not apply to any elevated railroad."

Printing for the State.

Chapter 507 of the Laws of 1901 divides the public printing payable by the State into three parts; legislative, department and session laws, and contains provisions limiting its amount and to prevent unbalanced bids.

Palisades Park.

Chapter 504 of the Laws of 1901 says: "In addition to the powers now conferred by law upon the Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park they shall also have power to receive by gift, contribution or bequest, moneys, stocks, bonds, securities, or other property, and to own, hold, invest, or otherwise use the same for the purposes of said park." Chapter 680 of the Laws of 1901 appropriates $400,000 for the Palisades Park.

Women Entitled to Vote.

Chapter 509 of the Laws of 1901 says: "When women are qualified to vote. A woman who possesses the qualifications to vote for town officers, except the qualification of sex, and who is the owner of property in the town assessed upon the last preceding assessment roll thereof, is entitled to vote upon a proposition to raise money by tax or assessment."

Rights of Veterans.

Chapter 533 of the Laws of 1901 says: "The provisions of a special, local or general law, passed by the legislature of this State during the year 1901 shall not be construed to permit the suspension or removal, by municipal authorities, of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines, who served as such in the Union army or navy during the War of the Rebellion, or in the army or navy of the United States during the Spanish-American war, or who are honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines of the regular army or navy of the United States."

Chapter 545 of the Laws of 1901 says: "Deer shall not be hunted, pursued or

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killed with any dog or bitch. Dogs of the breed commonly used for hunting deer, or dogs that are trained to, or will pursue deer, shall not be permitted by the owner or persons harboring the same to run at large in or to be taken in the forest inhabited by deer or kept or possessed in the Adirondack Park. If any such dog or bitch be found hunting, pursuing or killing deer or running at large in forests inhabited by deer, it shall be presumptive evidence of a violation of this section by the person owning, using, having or harboring such dog or bitch. Any person may, and it is the duty of every game protector to kill a dog or bitch found in the Adirondack Park or in a deer forest, or pursuing deer and no action for damage shall be maintained against a person for such killing."

Hounding Deer.

Chapter 636 of the Laws of 1901 provides that pool selling is punishable by imprisonment for a period of not more than two years or by a fine not exceeding $2,000.

Punishment of Pool Selling.

Chapter 691 of the Laws of 1901 appropriates $100,000 for the construction of the buildings of the New-York State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Miscellaneous Laws.

Chapter 639 of the Laws of 1901 prohibits the sale of railway or steamboat tickets except by agents of railways or steamboat companies, or except to certain other specified persons.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

The annual Appropriation bill as it received the approval of Governor Odell appropriated, including reappropriations (which amounted to $100,893 48), the sum of $16,853,004 80. The appropriations were divided as follows:

	Canal fund.	Trust fund.	General fund.	Free school fund.
Executive			$47,850 00	
Judiciary			872,250 00	
Court of Claims			31,600 00	
Legislative			538,000 00	
Secretary of State			43,900 00	
Controller	$11,895		144,445 00	
Stationery			11,000 00	
Treasurer			26,450 00	
Attorney-General			77,500 00	
State Engineer and Surveyor	33,000		22,680 00	
Department of Public Instruction		$252,000	64,700 00	$4,148,500
Regents		97,500	516,970 00	
Department of Agriculture			299,960 00	
State Architect			54,403 00	
Bank Department			93,040 00	
Board of Charities			76,420 00	
Civil Service Commission			34,220 00	
Department of Excise			572,910 00	
Forest, Fish and Game Commission			123,950 00	
Inspector of Gas Meters			13,000 00	
Health Department			31,450 00	
State Historian			6,350 00	
Insurance Department			168,320 00	
Department of Labor			125,472 00	
Commissioners of Land Office			5,000 00	
State Care of Insane			3,505,100 00	
National Guard		2,000	476,000 00	
Prison Commission			8,000 00	
State Prisons			458,420 00	
Matteawan and Dannemora Hospital			122,000 00	
Printing			325,000 00	
Quarantine			32,500 00	
Railroad Commission			161,750 00	
Superintendent of Election			132,800 00	
Superintendent of Public Works	925,744			
Gate tenders			1,800 00	
Superintendent of Public Buildings			219,950 00	
Inspectors of Steam Vessels			7,000 00	
Tax Commissioners			47,900 00	
Public Institutions			1,285,000 00	
Deaf and Dumb			299,336 85	
Alfred University			5,000 00	
Cornell University			94,428 80	
County treasurers			55,000 00	
Niagara Reservation			25,000 00	
Indian Affairs			8,526 67	
Various			9,100 00	
Totals	$970,639	$351,500	$11,281,472 32	$4,148,500

General Fund	$11,281,472 32	Reappropriations	$100,893 48
Canal Fund	970,639 00		
Free School Fund	4,148,500 00	Total	$16,853,004 80
Trust Funds	351,500 00		

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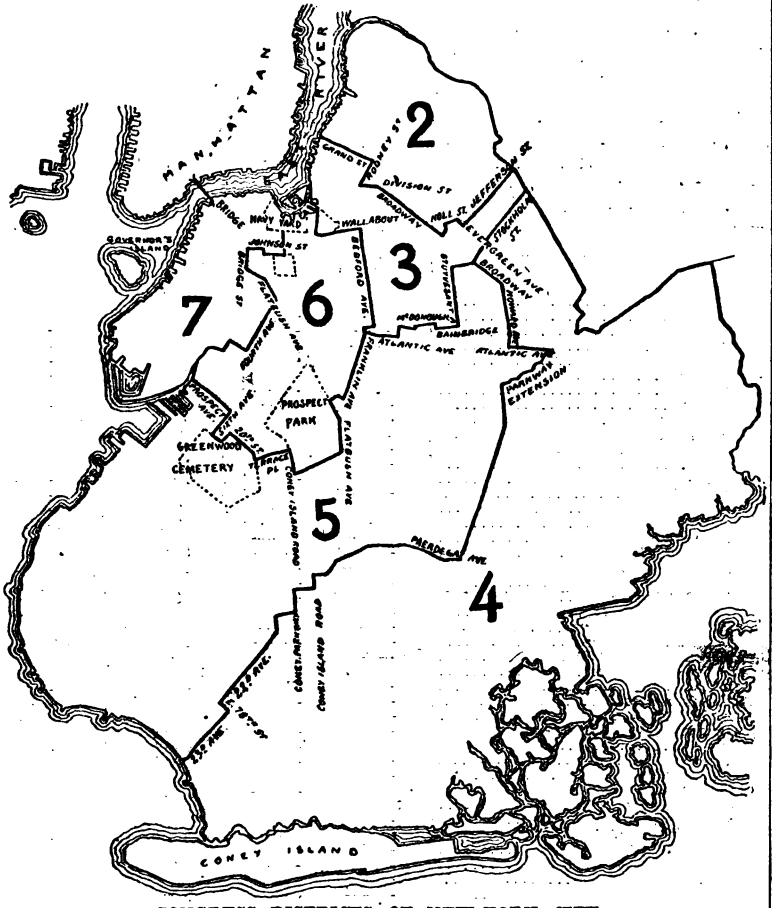
CONGRESS DISTRICTS OF NEW-YORK STATE.

LAW OF APRIL 27, 1901.

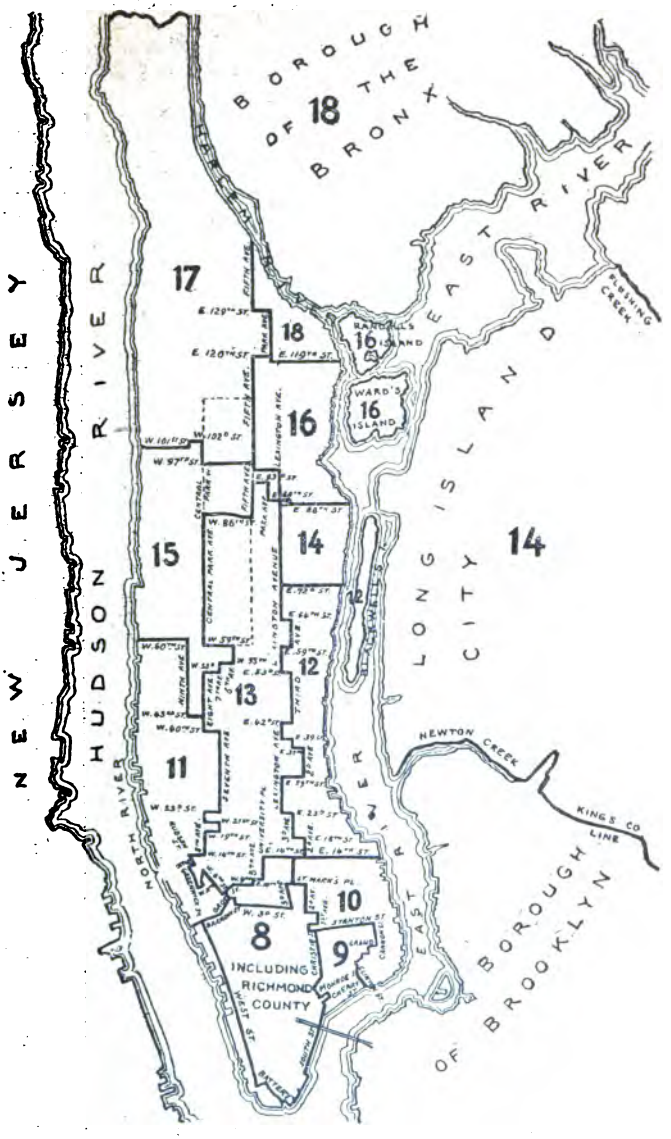
Section 1. For the election of Representatives in Congress of the United States this State shall be and is hereby divided into thirty-seven districts, namely:

Ist—Counties of Suffolk, Nassau and the Third, Fourth and Fifth wards Queens Borough. IId-XVIIIth New-York City Congress districts—(See maps). XIXth—West-



CONGRESS DISTRICTS OF NEW-YORK CITY.

chester County. XXth—Sullivan, Orange and Rockland counties. XXIst—Greene, Columbia, Putnam and Dutchess counties. XXIId—Rensselaer and Washington counties. XXIIId—Albany and Schenectady counties. XXIVth—Delaware, Otsego, Ulster and Schoharie counties. XXVth—Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Warren and Saratoga counties. XXVIth—Clinton, Essex, Franklin and St. Lawrence counties. XXVIIth—Herkimer and Oneida counties. XXVIIIth—Jefferson, Lewis and Oswego counties. XXIXth—Onondaga and Madison counties. XXXth—Broome, Chenango, Tioga, Tompkins and Cortland counties. XXXIst—Cayuga, Ontario, Wayne and Yates counties. XXXIId—Monroe County. XXXIIId—Chemung, Schuyler, Seneca and Steuben counties. XXXIVth—Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming counties. XXXVth—



CONGRESS DISTRICTS OF NEW-YORK CITY.

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The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth wards of Buffalo. XXXVIth—The Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth wards of Buffalo as now constituted and the VIIth and VIIIth Assembly districts of Erie County. XXXVIIth—Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties.

NEW-YORK STATE TAXES.

The following table gives the total amount of State taxes assessed (at 1.20 mills on each dollar of valuation in 1901, against 1.96 mills in 1900) against the several counties, together with the valuations of real and personal property reported by the State Board of Equalization, on September 1, 1900 and 1901:

Counties.	Equalized value of real and personal property.		State tax assessed.	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Albany	$91,563,298	$93,509,272	$179,464 08	$112,211 13
Allegany	15,230,372	15,230,896	29,851 52	18,277 07
Broome	33,463,302	33,576,179	65,588 07	40,291 41
Cattaraugus	23,040,208	23,082,358	45,158 81	27,698 83
Cayuga	32,226,962	32,653,556	63,164 84	39,184 27
Chautauqua	30,894,808	31,011,622	60,553 82	37,213 95
Chemung	24,790,149	25,574,961	48,388 69	30,689 95
Chenango	16,422,114	16,332,692	32,187 33	19,599 23
Clinton	9,013,307	9,441,132	17,666 08	11,329 36
Columbia	23,058,958	23,060,304	45,195 55	27,683 17
Cortland	12,187,906	12,318,835	23,888 29	14,782 61
Delaware	14,125,394	14,049,368	27,685 77	16,859 23
Dutchess	46,190,280	46,167,905	90,532 95	55,401 49
Erie	289,065,354	301,940,165	566,568 09	362,328 19
Essex	9,590,158	9,667,142	188,814 35	11,600 57
Franklin	10 566,692	10,506,583	20,710 72	12,679 90
Fulton	13,670,970	13,808,080	26,795 10	16,569 70
Genesee	22,838,106	22,896,184	44,762 69	27,475 42
Greene	13,232,648	13,143,003	25,935 99	15,771 60
Hamilton	2,582,468	2,923 860	5,061 64	3,508 63
Herkimer	21,049,704	21,258,765	41,257 43	25,510-52
Jefferson	31,820,333	32,057,318	62,367 85	38,468 78
Kings	677,165,577	717,422,039	1,327,244 53	860,906 45
Lewis	9,249,681	9,162,255	18,129 37	10,994 71
Livingston	26,472,998	26,461,116	51,887 08	31,753 34
Madison	20,796,135	20,569,985	40,760 42	24,683 98
Monroe	130,909,015	135,205,617	256,581 67	162,246 74
Montgomery	27,259,191	25,961,037	53,428 02	31,153 25
Nassau	24,602,319	26,136,881	48,220 55	31,364 26
New-York	2,711,824,407	2,860,259,707	5,315 175 84	3,432,311 65
Niagara	38 443,638	38 955,369	75,349 52	46,746 45
Oneida	62,824,050	60,318,518	123,135 14	72,381 86
Onondaga	100,374,556	107,967,267	196,734 13	129,560 72
Ontario	28,153,055	28,312,642	55,179 99	33,975 17
Orange	42,949,037	42,987,923	82,220 12	51,585 51
Orleans	15,011,849	15,130,915	29,423 23	18,157 10
Oswego	26,458,502	26,72.,077	51,858 66	32,065 29
Otsego	21,693,523	21,582,653	42,519 31	25,899 18
Putnam	7,599,828	7,457,336	14,895 66	8,948 80
Queens	96,382,207	97,015,953	188,999 13	116,419 15
Rensselaer	72,141,718	73 251,600	141,397 77	87,901 92
Richmond	46,593,340	51,058,469	91,322 95	61,270 16
Rockland	15,615,953	15,057,000	30,607 27	18,068 40
St. Lawrence	32,785,297	32,848,760	64,259 18	39,418 55
Saratoga	25,538,171	25,912,089	50,054 82	31,094 51
Schenectady	18,330,792	19,156,270	35,928 35	22,987 52
Schoharie	11,249,894	11,068,193	22,049 79	13,281 83
Schuyler	6,606,573	6,655,392	12,948 89	7,986 47
Seneca	14,767,108	14,697,818	28,943 53	17,637 38
Steuben	30,970,511	31,366,537	60,702 21	37,639 81
Suffolk	42,661,661	43,260,358	83,616 85	51,912 67
Sullivan	5,608,498	5,665,900	10,992 06	6,799 08
Tioga	12,967,105	13,000,118	25,415 52	15,600 14
Tompkins	16,364,112	16,535,738	32,073 67	19,842 88
Ulster	27,779,158	27,255,549	54,447 15	32,706 66
Warren	7.640,473	7,700,451	14,975 33	9,240 54
Washington	18,400,143	18,384,835	36,064 28	22,061 80
Wayne	25,307,521	25,141,524	49,602 74	30,169 83
Westchester	150 514,259	151,399,186	295,007 95	181,679 02
Wyoming	14,976,811	14,942,007	29,354 55	17,930 41
Yates	10,681,585	10,656,484	20,935 92	12,787 78
Totals	$5,461,302,752	$5,686,921,678	$10,704,153 39	$6,824,306 01

NATIONAL PARTY CONVENTIONS.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES, 1900.

President.	Vice-President.
REPUBLICAN—JUNE 21.	
WILLIAM M'KINLEY, of Ohio.	THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New-York.
DEMOCRATIC—JULY 5.	
WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska.	ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.
***PEOPLE'S PARTY (FUSION)—MAY 10.**	
WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska.	ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.
***SILVER REPUBLICANS—JULY 6.**	
WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska.	ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.
***POPULIST (MIDDLE OF THE ROAD)—MAY 10.**	
WHARTON BARKER, of Pennsylvania.	IGNATIUS DONNELLY, of Minnesota.
SOCIALIST LABOR—JUNE 6.	
JOS. F. MALLONEY, of Massachusetts.	VALENTINE REMMEL, of Pennsylvania.
SOCIAL DEMOCRATS—JULY 10.	
EUGENE V. DEBS, of Indiana.	JOB HARRIMAN, of California.
PROHIBITION—JUNE 28.	
JOHN G. WOOLLEY, of Illinois.	H. B. METCALF, of Rhode Island.
***UNITED CHRISTIANS—MAY 1.**	
JONAH F. R. LEONARD, of Iowa.	DAVID H. MARTIN, of Pennsylvania.
***UNION REFORM PARTY.**	
SETH H. ELLIS, of Ohio.	S. T. NICHOLSON, of Pennsylvania.

*Not on official ballot in every State.

REPUBLICAN.

The Republican National Convention began its sessions at Philadelphia, Penn., on June 19, 1900. The ante-convention interest centred in the choice of a Vice-Presidential candidate, the renomination of President McKinley for the first place on the ticket being universally conceded. The Western States, aided by Senator Platt, of New-York, who controlled the delegation from his State, were practically a unit in favoring Governor Theodore Roosevelt of New-York for the second place. The latter was anxious to avoid the nomination, preferring to run for another term as Governor of New-York, and on the afternoon of June 19, the day before the Convention, he issued a statement earnestly requesting that some one else be nominated for Vice-President. Senator Mark A. Hanna, of Ohio, chairman of the National Committee, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, aided Governor Roosevelt in trying to stave off his nomination. Other Vice-Presidential possibilities were John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy; Congressman Dolliver, of Iowa; Lieutenant-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff of New-York and Cornelius N. Bliss, of the same State. The Convention met on June 19 for a short session, which was devoted entirely to preliminary and routine work. Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, the temporary chairman, made a speech. After the Convention's adjournment for the day the New-York delegation indorsed Woodruff for Vice-President. The second day's session—June 20—was devoted principally to the speech of Senator Lodge, the permanent chairman, and the adoption of the platform. Vice-Presidential sentiment had crystallized in favor of Roosevelt, Senator Hanna had faced about and declared for him, and his nomination seemed assured. The Convention completed its work on June 21 by unanimously nominating McKinley and Roosevelt for President and Vice-President respectively. The most striking feature of the Convention from start to finish was the harmony prevalent. McKinley received every vote in the Convention, 926; Roosevelt every vote but his own. The Convention adjourned sine die on June 21.

The Platform.

The platform, which was adopted on June 20, was as follows:

Party Achievements.

The Republicans of the United States, through their chosen representatives, met in National Convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievement and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity, and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations: The expectation in which the American people, turning from the Democratic party, intrusted power four years ago to a Republican Chief Magistrate and a Republican Congress has been met and satisfied. When the people then assembled at the polls, after a term of Democratic legislation and administration, business was dead, industry paralyzed and the National credit disastrously impaired. The country's capital was hidden away, and its labor distressed and unemployed. The Democrats had no other plan with which to improve the ruinous conditions which they had themselves produced than to coin silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The Republican party, denouncing this plan as sure to produce conditions even worse than those from which relief was sought, promised to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures—a protective tariff

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and a law making gold the standard of value. The people by great majorities issued to the Republican party a commission to enact these laws. This commission has been executed, and the Republican promise is redeemed. Prosperity more general and more abundant than we have ever known has followed these enactments. There is no longer controversy as to the value of any Government obligation. Every American dollar is a gold dollar, or its assured equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any nation. Capital is fully employed and labor everywhere is profitably occupied. No single fact can more strikingly tell the story of what Republican government means to the country than this—that while during the whole period of one hundred and seven years, from 1790 to 1897, there was an excess of exports over imports of only $383,028,497, there has been in the short three years of the present Republican Administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of $1,483,537,094. And while the American people, sustained by this Republican legislation, have been achieving these splendid triumphs in their business and commerce, they have conducted, and in victory concluded, a war for liberty and human rights. No thought of National aggrandizement tarnished the high purpose with which American standards were unfurled. It was a war unsought and patiently resisted, but when it came the American Government was ready. Its fleets were cleared for action. Its armies were in the field, and the quick and signal triumph of its forces on land and sea bore equal tribute to the courage of American soldiers and sailors and to the skill and foresight of Republican statesmanship. To ten millions of the human race there was given "a new birth of freedom," and to the American people a new and noble responsibility.

The Administration Indorsed.

We indorse the Administration of William McKinley. Its acts have been established in wisdom and in patriotism, and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American Nation. Walking untried paths and facing unforeseen responsibilities, President McKinley has been in every situation the true American patriot and the upright statesman, clear in vision, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen. In asking the American people to indorse this Republican record and to renew their commission to the Republican party, we remind them of the fact that the menace to their prosperity has always resided in Democratic principles, and no less in the general incapacity of the Democratic party to conduct public affairs. The prime essential of business prosperity is public confidence in the good sense of the Government and in its ability to deal intelligently with each new problem of administration and legislation. That confidence the Democratic party has never earned. It is hopelessly inadequate, and the country's prosperity when Democratic success at the polls is announced halts and ceases in mere anticipation of Democratic blunders and failures.

Gold Standard Upheld.

We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard, and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the LVIIth Congress, by which the parity of all our money and the stability of our currency upon a gold basis have been secured. We recognize that interest rates are a potent factor in production and business activity, and for the purpose of further equalizing and of further lowering the rates of interest we favor such monetary legislation as will enable the varying needs of the season and of all sections to be promptly met, in order that trade may be evenly sustained, labor steadily employed and commerce enlarged. The volume of money in circulation was never so great per capita as it is to-day. We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. No measure to that end could be considered which was without the support of the leading commercial countries of the world. However firmly Republican legislation may seem to have secured the country against the peril of base and discredited currency, the election of a Democratic President could not fail to impair the country's credit and to bring once more into question the intention of the American people to maintain upon the gold standard the parity of their money circulation. The Democratic party must be convinced that the American people will never tolerate the Chicago platform.

Trade Conspiracies Condemned.

We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions, and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

Protection.

We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home market competition has been stimulated and production cheapened. Opportunity for the inventive genius of our people has been secured and wages in every department of labor maintained at high rates, higher now than ever before, and always distinguishing our working people in their better conditions of life from those of any competing country. Enjoying the blessings of the American common school, secure in the right of self-government and protected in the occupancy of their own markets, their constantly increasing knowledge and skill have enabled them finally to enter the markets of the world.

Reciprocity.

We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce, in return for free foreign markets.

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Immigration.

In the further interest of American workmen we favor a more effective restriction of the immigration of cheap labor from foreign lands, the extension of opportunities of education for working children, the raising of the age limit for child labor, the protection of free labor as against contract convict labor, and an effective system of labor insurance.

Shipping.

Our present dependence upon foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying is a great loss to the industry of this country. It is also a serious danger to our trade, for its sudden withdrawal in the event of European war would seriously cripple our expanding foreign commerce. The National defence and naval efficiency of this country, moreover, supply a compelling reason for legislation which will enable us to recover our former place among the trade carrying fleets of the world.

Pensions.

The Nation owes a debt of profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who have fought its battles, and it is the Government's duty to provide for the survivors and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the country's wars. The pension laws, founded in this just sentiment, should be liberal, and should be liberally administered, and preference should be given wherever practicable with respect to employment in the public service to soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans.

Civil Service.

We commend the policy of the Republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the Civil Service. The Administration has acted wisely in its effort to secure for public service in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands only those whose fitness has been determined by training and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined as far as practicable to their inhabitants.

Fifteenth Amendment.

It was the plain purpose of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution to prevent discrimination on account of race or color in regulating the elective franchise. Devices of State governments, whether by statutory or constitutional enactment, to avoid the purpose of this amendment are revolutionary and should be condemned.

Public Works.

Public movements looking to a permanent improvement of the roads and highways of the country meet with our cordial approval, and we recommend this subject to the earnest consideration of the people and of the Legislatures of the several States. We favor the extension of the rural free delivery service wherever its extension may be justified. In further pursuance of the constant policy of the Republican party to provide free homes on the public domain, we recommend adequate National legislation to reclaim the arid lands of the United States, reserving control of the distribution of water for irrigation to the respective States and Territories.

We favor home rule for and the early admission to Statehood of the Territories of New-Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

War Taxes.

The Dingley act, amended to provide sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war, has so well performed its work that it has been possible to reduce the war debt in the sum of $40,000,000. So ample are the Government's revenues and so great is the public confidence in the integrity of its obligations that its newly funded 2 per cent bonds sell at a premium. The country is now justified in expecting, and it will be the policy of the Republican party to bring about, a reduction of the war taxes.

Isthmian Canal.

We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the Government of the United States. New markets are necessary for the increasing surplus of our farm products. Every effort should be made to open and obtain new markets, especially in the Orient, and the Administration is warmly to be commended for its successful effort to commit all trading and colonizing nations to the policy of the open door in China. In the interest of our expanding commerce we recommend that Congress create a department of commerce and industries in the charge of a secretary with a seat in the Cabinet.

Consuls.

The United States consular system should be reorganized under the supervision of this new department, upon such a basis of appointment and tenure as will render it still more serviceable to the Nation's increasing trade. The American Government must protect the person and property of every citizen wherever they are wrongfully violated or placed in peril.

Women in War.

We congratulate the women of America upon their splendid record of public service in the volunteer aid association, and as nurses in camp and hospital during the recent campaigns of our armies in the Eastern and Western Indies, and we appreciate their faithful co-operation in all works of education and industry.

Foreign Affairs.

President McKinley has conducted the foreign affairs of the United States with distinguished credit to the American people. In releasing us from the vexatious conditions of a European alliance for the government of Samoa his course is especially to be commended. By securing to our undivided control the most important island of the Samoan group and the best harbor in the Southern Pacific, every American interest has been safeguarded. We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. We commend the part taken by our Government in the Peace Con-

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ference at The Hague. We assert our steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe Doctrine. The provisions of The Hague Convention were wisely regarded when President McKinley tendered his friendly offices in the interest of peace between Great Britain and the South African republics. While the American Government must continue the policy prescribed by Washington, affirmed by every succeeding President and imposed upon us by The Hague Treaty, of non-intervention in European controversies, the American people earnestly hope that a way may soon be found, honorable alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them. In accepting by the Treaty of Paris the just responsibility of our victories in the Spanish war the President and the Senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippine Islands. That course created our responsibility before the world, and with the unorganized population whom our intervention had freed from Spain, to provide for the maintenance of law and order, and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations. Our authority could not be less than our responsibility, and wherever sovereign rights were extended it became the high duty of the Government to maintain its authority, to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued peoples. The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law. To Cuba independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared, and to the letter this pledge will be performed. The Republican party upon its history, and upon this declaration of its principles and policies, confidently invokes the considerate and approving judgment of the American people.

SILVER REPUBLICAN.

At a convention held at Kansas City July 4 to 6, 1900, the Republicans who bolted the gold standard and favored the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 nominated William J. Bryan for President. There was a strong desire on the part of the convention to nominate Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, for Vice-President, but after a stormy argument, and a determined effort on the part of the cooler minority to prevent hasty action, Mr. Towne himself personally pleaded against his own nomination. The convention finally left the nomination to the National Committee of the Silver Republican party, which met and nominated Mr. Stevenson. The platform adopted follows:

We, the Silver Republican party, in National Convention assembled, declare these as our principles, and invite the co-operation of all who agree therewith: We recognize that the principles set forth in the Declaration of American Independence are fundamental and everlastingly true in their application to governments among men. We believe the patriotic words of Washington's farewell address to be the words of soberness and wisdom, inspired by the spirit of right and truth. We treasure the words of Jefferson as priceless gems of American statesmanship. We hold in sacred remembrance the patriotism of Lincoln, who was the great interpreter of American history and the apostle of human rights and of industrial freedom, and we declare, as was declared by the convention that nominated the great Emancipator, that the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions. We declare our adherence to the principles of bimetallism as the right basis of a monetary system under our National Constitution, a principle that found place repeatedly in Republican platforms from the demonetization of silver in 1873 to the St. Louis Republican Convention of 1896. Since that Convention a Republican Congress and a Republican President, at the dictation of the trusts and money power, have passed and approved a currency bill which in itself is a repudiation of the doctrine of bimetallism advocated theretofore by the President and every great leader of his party. This currency law destroys the full money power of the silver dollar, provides for the payment of all Government obligations and the redemption of all forms of paper money in gold alone, retires the time-honored and patriotic greenback, constituting one-sixth of the money in circulation, and surrenders to banking corporations the sovereign function of issuing all paper money, thus enabling these corporations to control the prices of labor and property, and increasing the power of the banks to create panics and bring disaster upon business enterprises. The provision of this currency law making the bonded debt of the Nation payable in gold alone changes the contract between the Government and the bondholders to the advantage of the latter, and is in direct opposition to the declaration of the Matthews resolution passed by Congress in 1878, for which resolution the present Republican President, then a member of Congress, voted, as did also all leading Republicans, both in the House and Senate. We demand the repeal of this currency law, and declare that we shall not cease our efforts until there has been established in its place a monetary system based upon the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into money at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, by the independent action of the United States, under which system all money shall be issued by the Government, and all money coined and issued shall be a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, without exception. We approve a graduated tax upon incomes; and if necessary to accomplish this, we favor an amendment to the Constitution. We believe that United States Senators should be elected by direct vote of the people, and we favor such amendment of the Constitution and such legislation as may be necessary to that end. We favor the maintenance and the extension wherever practicable of the merit system in public service, appointments

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to be made according to fitness, competitively ascertained, and public servants to be retained in office only so long as shall be compatible with the efficiency of the service.

Combinations, trusts and monopolies, contrived and created for the purpose of controlling the prices and quantity of articles supplied to the public, are unjust, oppressive and unlawful. Not only do these unlawful conspiracies fix the prices of commodities, but they invade every branch of State and National government with their polluting influences, and control the actions of their employes and dependents, politically, until such control imperils society and the liberty of the citizen. We demand the most stringent laws for their suppression and the most severe punishment of their promoters and maintainers and the energetic enforcement of such laws by the courts. We believe the Monroe Doctrine to be sound in principle and a wise National policy, and we demand a firm adherence thereto. We condemn those acts of the Administration inconsistent with it, and which have tended to make us parties to the interests and to involve us in the controversies of European nations, and especially the recognition by pending treaty of the right of England to be considered in the construction of an interoceanic canal. We are in favor of the speedy construction of the Nicaragua Canal, to be built, owned and defended by the Government of the United States. We observe with anxiety, and regard with disapproval, the increasing ownership of American lands by aliens; and their growing control over our internal transportation, natural resources and public utilities. We demand legislation to protect our public domain, our natural resources, our franchises and our internal commerce; and to keep them free from, and to maintain their independence of, all foreign monopolies, institutions and influences; and we declare our opposition to the leasing of the public lands of the United States, whereby corporations and syndicates shall be able to secure control thereof, and thus monopolize the public domain, the heritage of the people. We approve of the principle of direct legislation, and favor the application of the same to nominations. In view of their great sacrifices made, and patriotic services rendered, we are in favor of liberal pensions to deserving soldiers and sailors, their widows, orphans and other dependants. We believe that enlistment and service should be accepted as conclusive proof that the soldier was free from disease and disability at the time of his enlistment. We condemn the present administration of the pension laws. We tender to the patriotic people of the South African republics our sympathy, and express our admiration for them in their heroic struggle to preserve their political freedom and maintain their national existence. We declare the destruction of these republics and the subjugation of their people to be a crime against civilization. We believe this sympathy should have been voiced by the American Congress, as was done in the case of the French, Greeks, Hungarians, Poles, Armenians and the Cubans, and as the traditions of this country would have dictated. We declare the Porto Rican tariff law to be not only a serious but a dangerous departure from the principles of our form of government. We believe in the republican form of government; and we are opposed to monarchy, and to the whole theory of imperialistic control. We believe in self-government, a government by the consent of the governed; and are unalterably opposed to a government based upon force. It is incontrovertible that the inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago cannot be made citizens of the United States without endangering our civilization. We are therefore in favor of applying to the Philippines the principle we are solemnly and publicly pledged to observe in the case of Cuba. We demand that our Nation's promise to Cuba shall be fulfilled in every particular. There being no longer any necessity for collecting war taxes, we demand relief from the taxes levied to carry on the war with Spain. We favor the immediate admission into the Union of States of the Territories of Arizona, New-Mexico and Oklahoma. We believe the National Government should lend encouragement and assistance toward the reclamation of the arid lands of the United States; and to that end, we are in favor of a comprehensive survey thereof, and an immediate ascertainment of the water supply available for such reclamation, and we believe it to be the duty of the general Government to provide for the construction of storage reservoirs and irrigation works so that the water supply of the arid region may be utilized to the greatest possible extent in the interest of the people, while preserving all rights of the States. Transportation is a public necessity, and the means and methods of it are matters of public concern. Transportation companies exercise an unwarranted power over industries, business and commerce, and should be made to serve the public interests without making unreasonable charges or unjust discriminations. We observe with satisfaction the growing sentiment among the people in favor of the public ownership and operation of public utilities. We are in favor of expanding our commerce in the interest of American labor and for the benefit of all our people by every honest and peaceful means. We are opposed to the importation of Asiatic laborers in competition with American labor; and favor a more rigid enforcement of the laws relating thereto. Our creed and our history justify the nations of the earth in expecting that, wherever the American flag is unfurled in authority, there human liberty and political freedom shall be found. We protest against the adoption of any policy that will change, in the thought of the world, the meaning of our flag. We insist that it shall never float over any ship or wave at the head of any column directed against the political independence of any people of any race or in any clime. The Silver Republican party of the United States, in the foregoing principles, seeks to perpetuate the spirit and to adhere to the teachings of Abraham Lincoln.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

In St. Paul, Minn., on July 18, 1900, the twelfth National convention of the National League of Republican Clubs was held. The Committee on Credentials reported delegations present from Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indian Territory, Iowa,

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Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia and the College League, with 1,440 votes. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Isaac Miller Hamilton, Illinois; vice-president-at-large, Luther W. Mott, Oswego, N. Y.; secretary, D. H. Stine, Kentucky; treasurer, J. B. Wiggins, Pennsylvania. The Committee on Resolutions presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted: Upon the happy and prosperous condition of the entire country the league congratulates the people of the United States. Allegiance is pledged anew to the principles of the Republican party, which, ably and bravely carried into execution by the National Administration, have made these conditions possible. Every action of President McKinley is approved, the Philadelphia platform is indorsed, and it is declared that the Republican party stands to-day, as ever, for positive policies, for a protective tariff, for sound money, for the control and regulation of combinations of capital that have a legitimate purpose and the destruction of those that have an illegitimate purpose; for the retention of every inch of territory that comes to us by honorable treaty and international law, for the development of the marvellous commercial possibilities of the Orient, for the restoration of our merchant marine, and, finally, it stands for the progress of the United States and the uplifting of mankind throughout the world. As representatives of the younger element of the Republican party we have a peculiar pride in the nomination for the Vice-Presidency of Theodore Roosevelt, whom we regard as a lofty and inspiring type of the American statesman and soldier. The incapacity of the Democratic party brought poverty to the door of labor, distrust to the hope of capital and despair to the homes of the poor. Its activity is a threat to the material prosperity of the country, and its triumph will be an individual and public disaster. To prevent this we invoke sobriety of judgment and vigor of action in the coming campaign. The Republican party has ever been a builder. Its every platform has rung with the spirit of progress and hope. Democracy has ever been a destroyer. Its every platform has groaned with the spirit of pessimism and opposition. The American people will never believe that the builder has become the destroyer and the destroyer the builder. We deplore the conditions now existing in China, and we assure the American people that a Republican Administration will protect all our interests, demanding full indemnity for the past and security for the future. As firmly as we believe in America and her institutions we believe the party that will guide and maintain us in the great future is the party of Abraham Lincoln, supported by Ulysses S. Grant and exalted by William McKinley.

DEMOCRATIC.

The Democratic National Convention met at Kansas City, Mo., on July 4, 1900. The chief incident previous to the meeting of the Convention was the exclusion of ex-Senator David B. Hill, of New-York, from the Resolutions Committee. Through the efforts of Richard Croker the New-York delegation on July 3 chose Augustus Van Wyck, of Brooklyn, as their representative on the Resolutions Committee by a vote of 36 to 28 for Hill, eight members of the delegation not voting. The first day of the Convention—July 4—was devoted to routine and preliminary work. Governor Thomas of Colorado, the temporary chairman, and James D. Richardson, the permanent chairman, made speeches. On July 5 William J. Bryan was unanimously nominated for President, W. D. Oldham, of Nebraska, making the chief nominating speech. On this day the platform, containing a specific declaration for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, but proclaiming "imperialism" as "the paramount issue," was adopted. The choice for Vice-President seemed to lie between Charles A. Towne and Adlai E. Stevenson. On July 6—the third day's session of the Convention—Adlai E. Stevenson was nominated for Vice-President on the first ballot. Towne, and Hill against his own protest made from the platform, received votes for the nomination, but Stevenson won it with many votes to spare. The nominations for both President and Vice-President were practically unanimous, there being no contest to speak of on the floor of the Convention. The Convention adjourned sine die on July 6, after nominating Stevenson.

The Platform.

On July 5 the Convention adopted the following platform:

Declaration of Principles.

We, the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, assembled in National Convention on the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, do reaffirm our faith in that immortal proclamation of the inalienable rights of man, and our allegiance to the Constitution framed in harmony therewith by the fathers of the Republic. We hold with the United States Supreme Court that the Declaration of Independence is the spirit of our Government, of which the Constitution is the form and letter. We declare again that all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is a tyranny; and that to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic. We hold that the Constitution follows the flag and denounce the doctrine that an Executive or Congress, deriving their existence and their powers from the Constitution, can exercise lawful authority beyond it, or in violation of it. We assert that no nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home.

Believing in these fundamental principles, we denounce the Porto Rican law, en-

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acted by a Republican Congress against the protest and opposition of the Democratic minority, as a bold and open violation of the Nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of National good faith. It imposes upon the people of Porto Rico a government without their consent, and taxation without representation.

Porto Rican Law Denounced.

It dishonors the American people by repudiating a solemn pledge made in their behalf by the commanding general of our Army, which the Porto Ricans welcomed to a peaceful and unresisted occupation of their land. It dooms to poverty and distress a people whose helplessness appeals with peculiar force to our justice and magnanimity. In this, the first act of its imperialistic programme, the Republican party seeks to commit the United States to a colonial policy inconsistent with republican institutions and condemned by the Supreme Court in numerous decisions.

We demand the prompt and honest fulfilment of our pledge to the Cuban people and the world, that the United States has no disposition nor intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over the island of Cuba, except for its pacification. The war ended nearly two years ago, profound peace reigns over all the island, and still the Administration keeps the government of the island from its people, while Republican carpetbag officials plunder its revenues and exploit the colonial theory to the disgrace of the American people.

Pledge to the Cubans.

We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present Administration. It has embroiled the Republic in an unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of its noblest sons, and placed the United States, previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government. The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperilling our form of government; and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization, or to convert the Republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence; and third, protection from outside interference such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America. The greedy commercialism which dictated the Philippine policy of the Republican Administration attempts to justify it with the plea that it will pay, but even this sordid and unworthy plea fails when brought to the test of facts. The war of "criminal aggression" against the Filipinos, entailing an annual expense of many millions, has already cost more than any possible profit that could accrue from the entire Philippine trade for years to come. Furthermore, when trade is extended at the expense of liberty the price is always too high.

The Philippine Question.

We are not opposed to territorial expansion, when it takes in desirable territory which can be erected into States in the Union, and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens. We favor trade expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means. But we are unalterably opposed to the seizing or purchasing of distant islands to be governed outside the Constitution and whose people can never become citizens. We are in favor of extending the Republic's influence among the nations, but believe that influence should be extended not by force and violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example.

Territorial Expansion.

The importance of other questions now pending before the American people is in nowise diminished and the Democratic party takes no backward step from its position on them; but the burning issue of imperialism, growing out of the Spanish war, involving the very existence of the Republic and the destruction of our free institutions, we regard as the paramount issue of the campaign.

The Paramount Issue.

The declaration of the Republican platform adopted at the Philadelphia Convention, held in June, 1900, that the Republican party "steadfastly adheres to the policy announced in the Monroe Doctrine," is manifestly insincere and deceptive. This profession is contradicted by the avowed policy of that party, in opposition to the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, to acquire and hold sovereignty over large areas of territory and large numbers of people in the Eastern Hemisphere. We insist on the strict maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine in all its integrity, both in letter and in spirit, as necessary to prevent the extension of European authority on these continents and as essential to our supremacy in American affairs. At the same time we declare that no American people shall ever be held by force in unwilling subjection to European authority.

The Monroe Doctrine.

We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home. It means the strong arm which has ever been fatal to free institutions. It is what millions of our citizens have fled from in Europe. It will impose upon our peace loving people a large standing army, an unnecessary burden of taxation, and would be a constant menace to their liberties. A small standing army and a well disciplined State militia are amply sufficient in time of peace. This Republic has no place for a vast military establishment, a sure forerunner of compulsory military service and conscription. When the Nation is in danger the volunteer soldier is his country's best defender. The National Guard of the United States should ever be cherished in the patriotic hearts of a free people. Such organizations are ever an element of strength and safety. For the first time in our history and coeval with the Philippine conquest has there been a wholesale departure from our time honored

Opposition to Militarism.

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and approved system of volunteer organization. We denounce it as un-American, undemocratic and unrepublican and as a subversion of the ancient and fixed principles of a free people.

Trusts and Monopolies.

Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy competition, control the price of raw material and of the finished product, thus robbing both producer and consumer. They lessen the employment of labor and arbitrarily fix the terms and conditions thereof; and deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment. They are the most efficient means yet devised for appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and, unless their insatiate greed is checked, all wealth will be aggregated in a few hands and the Republic destroyed. The dishonest pattering with the trust evil by the Republican party in its State and National platforms is conclusive proof of the truth of the charge that trusts are the legitimate product of Republican policies, that they are fostered by Republican laws, and that they are protected by the Republican Administration in return for campaign subscriptions and political support. We pledge the Democratic party to an unceasing warfare in Nation, State and city against private monopoly in every form. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted providing for publicity as to the affairs of corporations engaged in interstate commerce and requiring all corporations to show, before doing business outside of the State of their origin, that they have no water in their stock, and that they have not attempted and are not attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any articles of merchandise; and the whole constitutional power of Congress over interstate commerce, the mails and all modes of interstate communication shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts. Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list, to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection The failure of the present Republican Administration, with an absolute control over all the branches of the National Government, to enact any legislation designed to prevent or even curtail the absorbing power of trusts and illegal combinations, or to enforce the anti-trust laws already on the statute books, proves the insincerity of the high sounding phrases of the Republican platform. Corporations should be protected in all their rights and their legitimate interests should be respected, but any attempt by corporations to interfere with the public affairs of the people or to control the sovereignty which creates them should be forbidden under such penalties as will make such attempts impossible. We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust breeding measure skilfully devised to give to the few favors which they do not deserve, and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear. We favor such an enlargement of the scope of the Interstate Commerce law as will enable the Commission to protect individuals and communities from discrimination and the public from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

American Financial System.

We reaffirm and indorse the principles of the National Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896 and we reiterate the demand of that platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level, and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

Currency Law Denounced.

We denounce the currency bill enacted at the last session of Congress as a step forward in the Republican policy which aims to discredit the sovereign right of the National Government to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and to bestow upon National banks the power to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own benefit. A permanent National bank currency, secured by Government bonds, must have a permanent debt to rest upon, and, if the bank currency is to increase with population and business, the debt must also increase. The Republican currency scheme is, therefore, a scheme for fastening upon the taxpayers a perpetual and growing debt for the benefit of the banks. We are opposed to this private corporation paper circulated as money, but without legal tender qualities, and demand the retirement of National bank notes as fast as Government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them. We favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and we favor direct legislation wherever practicable. We are opposed to government by injunction; we denounce the blacklist, and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employes.

Department of Labor.

In the interest of American labor and the upbuilding of the workingman as the cornerstone of the prosperity of our country, we recommend that Congress create a Department of Labor, in charge of a Secretary, with a seat in the Cabinet, believing that the elevation of the American laborer will bring with it increased production and increased prosperity to our country at home and to our commerce abroad. We are proud of the courage and fidelity of the American soldiers and sailors in all our wars; we favor liberal pensions to them and their dependents; and we reiterate the position taken in the Chicago platform in 1896, that the fact of enlistment and service shall be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We favor the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaraguan

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Canal by the United States, and we denounce the insincerity of the plank in the Republican National platform for an Isthmian canal, in the face of the failure of the Republican majority to pass the bill pending in Congress. We condemn the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a surrender of American rights and interests, not to be tolerated by the American people. We denounce the failure of the Republican party to carry out its pledges to grant statehood to the Territories of Arizona, New-Mexico and Oklahoma, and we promise the people of those Territories immediate statehood, and home rule during their condition as Territories; and we favor home rule and a territorial form of government for Alaska and Porto Rico. We favor an intelligent system of improving the arid lands of the West, storing the waters for the purposes of irrigation, and the holding of such lands for actual settlers. We favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion law and its application to the same classes of all Asiatic races.

Nicaraguan Canal.

Jefferson said: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none." We approve this wholesome doctrine and earnestly protest against the Republican departure which has involved us in so-called world politics, including the diplomacy of Europe and the intrigue and land grabbing in Asia, and we especially condemn the ill concealed Republican alliance with England, which must mean discrimination against other friendly nations, and which has already stifled the Nation's voice while liberty is being strangled in Africa.

Alliance with England.

Believing in the principles of self-government and rejecting, as did our forefathers, the claims of monarchy, we view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African Republics. Speaking, as we believe, for the entire American Nation, except its Republican officeholders, and for all free men everywhere, we extend our sympathy to the heroic burghers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

South African Republics.

We denounce the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high and which threaten the perpetuation of the oppressive war levies. We oppose the accumulation of a surplus to be squandered in such barefaced frauds upon the taxpayers as the Shipping Subsidy bill, which, under the false pretence of fostering American shipbuilding, would put unearned millions into the pockets of favorite contributors to the Republican campaign fund. We favor the reduction and speedy repeal of the war taxes, and a return to the time honored Democratic policy of strict economy in governmental expenditures.

Republican Appropriations.

Believing that our most cherished institutions are in great peril, that the very existence of our constitutional Republic is at stake, and that the decision now to be rendered will determine whether or not our children are to enjoy those blessed privileges of free government which have made the United States great, prosperous and honored, we earnestly ask for the foregoing declaration of principles the hearty support of the liberty loving American people, regardless of previous party affiliations.

Appeal to the People.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

The present Social Democratic party is the result of the amalgamation of the original Social Democratic party, founded on June 13, 1898, at Chicago, Ill., and the Socialist Labor Party, formed some years ago in New-York City. This amalgamation was brought about by the Socialist Labor party, in convention at Rochester, N. Y., in January, 1900, appointing a committee to meet with the convention of the Social Democratic party at Indianapolis, Ind., in March, 1900. This convention appointed a committee, and the two committees met in New-York City on March 25, and submitted to the referendum of both parties a plan of union, which was adopted July 10, and a Provisional Executive Committee chosen. At Chicago, on September 29, the nomination of Eugene V. Debs, of Illinois, for the Presidency, and Job Harriman, of California, for the Vice-Presidency, was ratified. The following platform was adopted:

The Platform.

September 29.—The Social Democratic party of the United States, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the revolutionary principles of International Socialism and declares the supreme political issue in America to-day to be the contest between the working class and the capitalist class for the possession of the powers of government. The party affirms its steadfast purpose to use those powers, once achieved, to destroy wage slavery, abolish the institution of private property in the means of production, and establish the co-operative Commonwealth. In the United States, as in all other civilized countries, the natural order of economic development has separated society into two antagonistic classes—the capitalists, a comparatively small class, the possessors of all the modern means of production and distribution (land, mines, machinery and means of transportation and communication), and the large and ever increasing class of wage workers, possessing no means of production. This economic supremacy has secured to the dominant class the full control of the government, the pulpit, the schools, and the public press; it has thus made the capitalist class the arbiter of the fate of the workers, whom it is reducing to a condition of dependence, economically exploited and oppressed, intellectually and physically crippled and degraded, and their political equality rendered a bitter mockery. The contest between these two classes grows ever sharper. Hand in hand with the growth of monopolies goes the annihilation of small in-

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dustries and of the middle class depending upon them; ever larger grows the multitude of destitute wage workers and of the unemployed, and ever fiercer the struggle between the class of the exploiter and the exploited, the capitalists and the wage workers. The evil effects of capitalist production are intensified by the recurring industrial crises which render the existence of the greater part of the population still more precarious and uncertain. These facts amply prove that the modern means of production have outgrown the existing social order based on production for profit. Human energy and natural resources are wasted for individual gain. Ignorance is fostered that wage slavery may be perpetuated. Science and invention are perverted to the exploitation of men, women, and children. The lives and liberties of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit. Wars are fomented between nations; indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged; the destruction of whole races is sanctioned, in order that the capitalist class may extend its commercial dominion abroad and enhance its supremacy at home. The introduction of a new and higher order of society is the historic mission of the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are interested in upholding the system of private ownership in the means of production. The Democratic, Republican, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production are alike the tools of the capitalist class. Their policies are injurious to the interest of the working class, which can be served only by the abolition of the profit system. The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective power of the capitalist class only by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes. We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, without distinction of color, race, sex, or creed, and upon all citizens in sympathy with the historic mission of the working class, to organize under the banner of the Social Democratic party, as a party truly representing the interests of the toiling masses and uncompromisingly waging war upon the exploiting class, until the system of wage slavery shall be abolished and the co-operative Commonwealth shall be set up. Pending the accomplishment of this our ultimate purpose, we pledge every effort of the Social Democratic party for the immediate improvement of the condition of labor and for the securing of its progressive demands. As steps in that direction, we make the following demands: First—Revision of our Federal Constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to complete control of government by the people, irrespective of sex. Second—The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. Third—The public ownership of all railroads, telegraphs and telephones; all means of transportation; all waterworks, gas and electric plants, and other public utilities. Fourth—The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal and other mines, and all oil and gas wells. Fifth—The reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production. Sixth—The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose. Seventh—Useful inventions to be free, the inventors to be remunerated by the public. Eighth—Labor legislation to be National, instead of local, and international when possible. Ninth—National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment, and want in old age. Tenth—Equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women. Eleventh—The adoption of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by the voters. Twelfth—Abolition of war and the introduction of international arbitration.

POPULIST (Middle of the Road).

At Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 10, 1900, the Middle of the Road Populists nominated Wharton Barker for President and Ignatius Donnelly for Vice-President, and adopted a platform in substance as follows: (1) We demand the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate or such changes of existing fundamental and statute law as will enable the people in their sovereign capacity to propose and compel the enactment of such laws as they desire; to reject such as they deem injurious to their interests, and to recall unfaithful public servants. (2) We demand the public ownership and operation of those means of communication, transportation and production which the people may elect, such as railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, coal mines, etc. (3) The land, including all natural sources of wealth, is a heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only. (4) A scientific and absolute paper money, based upon the entire wealth and population of the Nation, not redeemable in any specific commodity, but made a full legal tender for all debts and receivable for all taxes and public dues and issued by the Government only without the intervention of banks and in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of commerce, is the best currency that can be devised; but until such a financial system is secured, which we shall press for adoption, we favor the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1. (5) We demand the levy and collection of a graduated tax on incomes and inheritances, and a constitutional amendment to secure the same, if necessary. (6) We demand the election of President, Vice-President, Federal Judges and United States Senators by direct vote of the people. (7) We are opposed to trusts, and declare the contention between the old parties on the monopoly question is a sham battle, and that no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of the principles of public ownership of public utilities.

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PEOPLE'S PARTY (Fusion).

The Fusion wing of the People's party met at Sioux Falls, S. D., on May 10, 1900, and nominated William J. Bryan and Charles A. Towne (of Minnesota) for President and Vice-President, respectively. In the platform the resolutions on imperialism and militarism deplored the conduct of the Administration in the Spanish-American War and denounced its conduct in connection with the Philippines. With reference to Porto Rico it was set forth that the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the American flag are one and inseparable. It was also declared that the island of Porto Rico is a part of the territory of the United States, made so by our promises and the consent of the Porto Ricans themselves. There was a strong resolution of sympathy for the Boers, a declaration against the monopolizing of public land for speculative purposes, a demand for a return to the original homestead policy, a declaration for the placing of all goods controlled by the trusts upon the free tariff list, a condemnation for the Governor of Idaho and the Federal Government in connection with the Cœur d'Alene troubles, and the usual demand for the initiative and referendum. Trusts were denounced, and the Populistic method for the control of public utilities, such as the railroads and the telegraphic systems, and of the issuance of money, was recommended as the proper remedy to cope with the trust evil. The gold standard act of the present Congress was denounced in strong terms, and it was asserted that, "while barring out the money of the Constitution, this law opens the printing mints of the Treasury to the free coinage of paper money to enrich the few and impoverish the many." The party was pledged anew "never to cease agitation until the financial conspiracy is blotted from the statute books, the Lincoln greenback restored and the bonds all paid and all corporation money forever retired." The system of issuing injunctions in cases of dispute between employers and employes was under certain circumstances denounced as an evil. The election of President, Vice-President and United States Senators by direct vote of the people was urged, as also were Government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines, home rule in the Territories, the employment of idle labor on public works in time of depression, the payment of just pensions to disabled soldiers and the establishment of postal savings banks.

On August 8 Mr. Towne withdrew, and on August 28 the National Executive Committee named Adlai E. Stevenson in his place.

PROHIBITION.

The Prohibition party held its National Convention at Chicago on June 27 and 28, 1900, and nominated John G. Woolley, of Chicago, for President, over Dr. S. C. Swallow, of Harrisburg, Penn.

Henry B. Metcalf, of Rhode Island, was nominated for Vice-President, and the Convention adopted a platform denouncing the liquor traffic, insisting on straightout prohibition as a National issue and attacking the Administration on the canteen question.

The Platform.

Among other things the platform said:

We propose as a first step in the financial problems of the Nation to save more than a billion of dollars every year, now annually expended to support the liquor traffic and to demoralize our people. When that is accomplished, conditions will have so improved that with a clearer atmosphere the country can address itself to the questions as to the kind and quantity of currency needed.

The Issue Presented.

We reaffirm as true indisputably the declaration of William Windom when Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President Arthur, that "Considered socially, financially, politically or morally, the licensed liquor traffic is or ought to be the overwhelming issue in American politics," and that "the destruction of this iniquity stands next on the calendar of the world's progress." We hold that the existence of our party presents this issue squarely to the American people, and lays upon them the responsibility of choice between liquor parties, dominated by distillers and brewers, with their policy of saloon perpetuation, breeding waste, wickedness, woe, pauperism, taxation, corruption and crime, and our one party of patriotic and moral principle, with a policy which defends it from domination by corrupt bosses and which insures it forever against the blighting control of saloon politics. We face with sorrow, shame and fear the awful fact that this liquor traffic has a grip on our government, municipal, State and National, through the revenue system and saloon sovereignty, which no other party dares to dispute; a grip which dominates the party now in power, from caucus to Congress, from policeman to President, from the rumshop to the White House; a grip which compels the Chief Executive to consent that law shall be nullified in behalf of the brewer, that the canteen shall curse our Army and spread intemperance across the seas, and that our flag shall wave as the symbol of partnership at home and abroad between this Government and the men who defy and defile it for their unholy gain.

The President Arraigned.

We charge upon President McKinley, who was elected to his high office by appeals to Christian sentiment and patriotism almost unprecedented and by a combination of moral influences never before seen in this country, that, by his conspicuous example as a winedrinker at public banquets and as a wine serving host in the White House, he has done more to encourage the liquor business, to demoralize the temperance habits of young men, and to bring Christian practices and requirements into disrepute, than any other President this Republic has ever had.

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We further charge upon President McKinley responsibility for the Army canteen, with all its dire brood of disease, immorality, sin and death, in this country, in Cuba, in Porto Rico and the Philippines; and we insist that by his attitude concerning the canteen, and his apparent contempt for the vast number of petitions and petitioners protesting against it, he has outraged and insulted the moral sentiment of this country in such a manner and to such a degree as calls for its righteous uprising and his indignant and effective rebuke. We challenge denial of the fact that our Chief Executive, as commander in chief of the military forces of the United States, at any time prior to or since March 2, 1899, could have closed every Army saloon, called a canteen, by executive order, as President Hayes in effect did before him, and should have closed them, for the same reason that actuated President Hayes; we assert that the act of Congress passed March 2, 1899, forbidding the sale of liquor, "in any post exchange or canteen," by any "officer or private soldier" or by "any other person on any premises used for military purposes in the United States," was and is as explicit an act of prohibition as the English language can frame; we declare our solemn belief that the Attorney-General of the United States in his interpretation of that law, and the Secretary of War in his acceptance of that interpretation and his refusal to enforce the law, were and are guilty of treasonable nullification thereof, and that President McKinley, through his assent to and indorsement of such interpretation and refusal on the part of officials appointed by and responsible to him, shares responsibility in their guilt; and we record our conviction that a new and serious peril confronts our country, in the fact that its President, at the behest of the beer power, dare and does abrogate a law of Congress, through subordinates removable at will by him and whose acts become his, and thus virtually confesses that laws are to be administered or to be nullified in the interest of a law defying business, by an Administration under mortgage to such business for support.

Foreign Liquor Policy Condemned.

We deplore the fact that an Administration of this Republic claiming the right and power to carry our flag across seas, and to conquer and annex new territory, should admit its lack of power to prohibit the American saloon on subjugated soil, or should openly confess itself subject to liquor sovereignty under that flag. We are humiliated, exasperated and grieved by the evidence, painfully abundant, that this Administration's policy of expansion is bearing so rapidly its first fruits of drunkenness, insanity and crime under the hothouse sun of the tropics; and when the president of the first Philippine Commission says "It was unfortunate that we introduced and established the saloon there, to corrupt the natives and to exhibit the vices of our race," we charge the inhumanity and un-Christianity of this act upon the Administration of William McKinley and upon the party which elected and would perpetuate the same. We declare that the only policy which the Government of the United States can of right uphold as to the liquor traffic, under the National Constitution, upon any territory under the military or civil control of that Government, is the policy of prohibition; that "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," as the Constitution provides, the liquor traffic must neither be sanctioned nor tolerated, and that the revenue policy which makes our Government a partner with distillers and brewers and barkeepers is a disgrace to our civilization, an outrage upon humanity and a crime against God. We condemn the present Administration at Washington because it has repealed the prohibitory laws in Alaska, and has given over the partly civilized tribes there to be the prey of the American grog shop; and because it has entered upon a license policy in our new possessions by incorporating the same in the recent act of Congress in the code of laws for the government of the Hawaiian Islands. We call general attention to the fearful fact that exportation of liquors from the United States to the Philippine Islands increased in value from $337 in 1898 to $467,198 in the first ten months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900; and that while our exportation of liquors to Cuba never reached $30,000 a year previous to American occupation of that island, our exports of such liquors to Cuba during the fiscal year of 1899 reached the sum of $620,855.

Call to Moral and Christian Citizenship.

One great religious body (the Baptist) having truly declared of the liquor traffic "that it has no defensible right to exist, that it can never be reformed, and that it stands condemned by its unrighteous fruits as a thing un-Christian, un-American, and perilous utterly to every interest in life;" another great religious body (the Methodist) having as truly asserted and reiterated that "no political party has a right to expect, nor should it receive, the votes of Christian men so long as it stands committed to the license system, or refuses to put itself on record in an attitude of open hostility to the saloon;" other great religious bodies having made similar deliverances, in language plain and unequivocal, as to the liquor traffic and the duty of Christian citizenship in opposition thereto; and the fact being plain and undeniable that the Democratic party stands for license, the saloon and the canteen, while the Republican party, in policy and administration, stands for the canteen, the saloon and the revenue therefrom, we declare ourselves justified in expecting that Christian voters everywhere shall cease their complicity with the liquor curse by refusing to uphold a liquor party, and shall unite themselves with the only party which upholds the prohibition policy, and which for nearly thirty years has been the faithful defender of the Church, the State, the home and the school, against the saloon, its expanders and perpetuators, their actual and persistent foes. We declare that there are but two real parties to-day, concerning the liquor

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traffic—perpetuationists and Prohibitionists; and that patriotism, Christianity, and every interest of genuine and of pure democracy, besides the loyal demands of our common humanity, require the speedy union, in one solid phalanx at the ballot box, of all who oppose the liquor traffic's perpetuation, and who covet endurance for this Republic.

SOCIALIST LABOR.

The National Convention met in New-York City on June 2, 1900, and nominated Joseph F. Malloney, of Massachusetts, for President, and Valentine Remmel, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President on June 6.

The Platform.

It readopted the declaration of principles of 1896, as follows:

June 2.—The Socialist Labor, party of the United States, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. With the founders of the American Republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness. With the founders of this Republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common. To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class. Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule. Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage. Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence. The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall. We therefore call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a Commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

AMERICAN LEAGUE OF ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

The Liberty Congress of the American League of Anti-Imperialists met at Indianapolis, Ind., on August 16, 1900, and after vigorous opposition by members of the National or "Third Ticket" Convention, who were also admitted as delegates to the Anti-Imperialist Congress, indorsed the candidacy of William J. Bryan for President. The platform and resolutions were adopted by a viva voce vote, and the exact vote will probably never be known. The platform, as adopted, was as follows:

A Great National Crisis.

This Liberty Congress of Anti-Imperialists recognizes a great National crisis, which menaces the Republic, upon whose future depends in such large measure the hope of freedom throughout the world. For the first time in our country's history the President has undertaken to subjugate a foreign people and to rule them by despotic power. He has thrown the protection of the flag over slavery and polygamy in the Sulu islands. He has abrogated to himself the power to impose upon the inhabitants of the Philippines government without their consent and taxation without representation. He is waging war upon them for asserting the very principles for the maintenance of which our forefathers pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. He claims for himself and Congress authority to govern the territories of the United States without constitutional restraint. We believe in the Declaration of Independence. Its truths, not less self-evident to-day than when first announced by our fathers, are of universal application and cannot be abandoned while government by the people endures. We believe in the Constitution of the United States. It gives the President and Congress certain limited powers and secures to every man within the jurisdiction of our Government certain essential

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rights. We deny that either the President or Congress can govern any person anywhere outside the Constitution.

Against Policy of Administration.

We are absolutely opposed to the policy of President McKinley, which proposes to govern millions of men without their consent, which in Porto Rico establishes taxation without representation, and government by the arbitrary will of a legislature unfettered by constitutional restraint, and in the Philippines prosecutes a war of conquest and demands unconditional surrender from a people who are of right free and independent. The struggle of men for freedom has ever been a struggle for constitutional liberty. There is no liberty if the citizen has no right which the Legislature may not invade, if he may be taxed by the Legislature in which he is not represented, or if he is not protected by fundamental law against the arbitrary action of executive power. The policy of the President offers the inhabitants of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines no hope of independence, no prospect of American citizenship, no constitutional protection, no representation in the Congress which taxes them. This is the government of men by arbitrary power without their consent. This is imperialism. There is no room under the free flag of America for subjects. The President and Congress, who derive all their powers from the Constitution, can govern no man without regard to its limitations.

Censorship Condemned.

We believe the greatest safeguard of liberty is a free press, and we demand that the censorship in the Philippines, which keeps from the American people the knowledge of what is done in their name, be abolished. We are entitled to know the truth, and we insist that the powers which the President holds in trust for us shall be not used to suppress it.

What the People Should Do.

Because we thus believe, we oppose the re-election of Mr. McKinley. The supreme purpose of the people in this momentous campaign should be to stamp with their final disapproval his attempt to grasp imperial power. A self-governing people can have no more imperative duty than to drive from public life a Chief Magistrate who, whether in weakness or of wicked purpose, has used his temporary authority to subvert the character of their government and to destroy their National ideals.

Recommendations Urged.

We, therefore, in the belief that it is essential at this crisis for the American people again to declare their faith in the universal application of the Declaration of Independence and to reassert their will that their servants shall not have or exercise any powers whatever other than those conferred by the Constitution, earnestly make the following recommendations to our countrymen: First, that, without regard to their views on minor questions of domestic policy, they withhold their votes from Mr. McKinley, in order to stamp with their disapproval what he has done. Second, that they vote for those candidates for Congress in their respective districts who will oppose the policy of imperialism. Third, while we welcome any other method of opposing the re-election of Mr. McKinley, we advise direct support of Mr. Bryan as the most effective means of crushing imperialism. We are convinced of Mr. Bryan's sincerity and of his earnest purpose to secure to the Filipinos their independence. His position and the declarations contained in the platform of his party on the vital issue of the campaign meet our unqualified approval. We recommend that the Executive committees of the American Anti-Imperialist League and its allied leagues continue and extend their organizations, preserving the independence of the movement; and that they take the most active part possible in the pending political campaign.

Responsibility for Slaughter.

Until now the policy which has turned the Filipinos from warm friends to bitter enemies, which has slaughtered thousands of them and laid waste their country, has been the policy of the President. After the next election it becomes the policy of every man who votes to re-elect him and who thus becomes with him responsible for every drop of blood thereafter shed. The congress adopted the resolutions as reported by the committee by a viva voce vote. Less than a score of delegates voted against them.

Rights of the Negro.

The following resolution, proposed by W. S. Holden, of Chicago, was added to the platform as reported: Resolved, That in declaring that the principles of the Declaration of Independence apply to all men, this Congress means to include the negro race in America as well as the Filipinos. We deprecate all efforts, whether in the South or in the North, to deprive the negro of his rights as a citizen under the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

The fourth annual session of the Supreme Council of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union was held in Washington, D. C., on February 6, 7 and 8, 1900, and pledged its support to the candidates chosen by the Democratic party for President and Vice-President, on the following platform: Whereas, The Declaration of Independence, as a basis of a republican form of government that might be progressive and perpetual, "That all men are created equal, that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,"

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We hold, therefore, that to restore and preserve these rights under a republican form of government, private monopolies of public necessities for speculative purposes,

Public Ownership. whether of the means of production, distribution or exchange, should be prohibited, and whenever such public necessity or utility becomes a monopoly in private hands, the people of the municipality, State or Union, as the case may be, shall appropriate the same by right of eminent domain, paying a just value therefor, and operate them for and in the interest of the whole people.

We demand a National currency, safe, sound and flexible; issued by the general Government only, a full legal tender for all debts and receivable for all dues, and an

Finance. equitable and efficient means of distribution of this currency, directly to the people, at the minimum of expense and without the intervention of banking corporations and in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis: (a) We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1. (b) We demand a graduated income tax. (c) That our National legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another. (d) We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all National and State revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government economically and honestly administered. (e) We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people, and to facilitate exchange. (f) We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest bearing bonds, and demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States, as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the Government and not at the option of the creditor.

(a) The Government shall purchase or construct and operate a sufficient mileage of railroads to effectually control all rates of transportation on a just and equitable

Transportation. basis. (b) The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of intelligence, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people.

We demand that no land shall be held by corporations for speculative purposes

Land Ownership. or by railroads in excess of their needs as carriers, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

We demand the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people;

Election of United States Senators. that each State shall be divided into two districts of nearly equal voting population, and that a Senator from each shall be elected by the people of the district.

Relying upon the good common sense of the American people, and believing that a majority of them, when uninfluenced by party prejudice, will vote right on all

Direct Legislation. questions submitted to them on their merits; and further to effectually annihilate the pernicious lobby in legislation, we demand direct legislation by means of the initiative referendum. We demand free mail delivery in the rural districts. We demand that the inhabitants of all the territory coming to the United States as a result of the war with Spain be as speedily as possible permitted to organize a free government of their own, based upon the consent of the governed.

THIRD PARTY.

About one hundred volunteer delegates from several States met in Carnegie Hall, New-York City, September 5, 1900, and nominated Senator Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana, for President, and Archibald Murray Howe, of Cambridge, Mass., for Vice-President. The Committee on Platform, composed of Professor Francis P. Nash, of Hobart College; Louis D. Lacroix, of Oxford, N. C.; Professor Edward G. Bourne, of Yale; W. F. Lloyd, of this city, and Edward Waldo Emerson, of Concord, Mass., a son of Ralph Waldo Emerson, presented the following platform, which was adopted:

We, citizens of the United States of America, assembled for the purpose of defending the wise and conservative principles which underly our Government, thus declare our aims and purposes: We find our country threatened with alternative perils. On the one hand is a public opinion misled by organized forces of commercialism that have perverted a war intended by the people to be a war of humanity into a war of conquest. On the other is a public opinion swayed by demagogic appeals to factional and class passions, the most fatal of diseases to a republic. We believe that either of these influences, if unchecked, would ultimately compass the downfall of our country, but we also believe that neither represents the sober conviction of our countrymen. Convinced that the extension of the jurisdiction of the United States for the purpose of holding foreign people as colonial dependents is an innovation dangerous to our liberties and repugnant to the principles upon which our Government is founded, we pledge our earnest efforts through all constitutional means, first, to procure the renunciation of all imperial or colonial pretensions with regard to foreign countries claimed to have been acquired through or in consequence of military or naval operations of the last two years. Second, we further pledge our efforts to secure a single gold standard and a sound banking system. Third, to secure a public service based on merit only. Fourth, to secure the abolition of all corrupting special privileges, whether under the guise of subsidies, bounties, undeserved pensions or trust breeding tariffs.

Senator Caffery and Mr. Howe withdrew September 21, and on September 26 it

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was decided to nominate single electors-at-large wherever practicable. This was done in some States for the benefit of voters who objected to the Republican or Democratic platforms. At the New-York conference the name "National Party" was approved, but the name "Third Party" was admitted to be that most familiar to the general public.

UNION REFORM.

Early in January, 1900, the National Committee of the Union Reform party, which favors direct legislation, appointed a Canvassing Board, which sent out ballots to members of the party for votes for candidates for President and Vice-President. The balloting continued through February and March. In April the Canvassing Board announced that Seth H. Ellis, of Ohio, and Samuel T. Nicholson, of Pennsylvania, had been nominated for President and Vice-President respectively on the platform adopted by the Union Reform party at Cincinnati on March 1, 1899, and reaffirmed by the Ohio State Convention August 22, 1899, as follows: Direct legislation under the system known as the initiative and referendum. Under the "initiative" the people can compel the submission to themselves of any desired law, when, if it receives a majority of the votes cast, it is thereby enacted. Under the "referendum" the people can compel the submission to themselves of any law which has been adopted by any legislative body, when, if such law fails to receive a majority of the votes cast, it will be thereby rejected. The convention adopted an appeal in part as follows: We accept the strong and unanswerable arguments of our friends. We see no need or benefit from party except a party to secure direct legislation. We have attached ourselves to the Union Reform party for direct legislation only. This party, organized by progressive and active men from this and other States at a time when dominant parties had legislated to make the initiation of reform movements impossible, acted whilst we were awaiting an opportune hour. We ask our honest, home-loving fellow citizens to organize in their respective precincts, and to honestly and fairly extend their organization to county and district, and to assist in controlling and extending the party and movement until the desired object is attained. The majority is with us in this desire for direct government, and with this sole purpose they must act at last. The logic of events, the tyranny of the "bosses" and the necessities of the hour assure us. Friends, this securing of a rightful voice is the affair of the individual, of each and every one. Government direct by the people will not come as a voluntary concession from the holders of political power. These controllers of parties will not permit of referendum of acts and expenditures; they will not give to the people initiatory and mandatory rights, because to do so would be to destroy their own useless but lucrative occupations. These party "bosses" who monopolize political opportunity are the allies and supporters of all monopolies. We all believe that conditions can be made better or worse by legislation. The corporations know this and act accordingly. Truly they contribute to the election of candidates, but their great contributions are direct to the machine.

UNITED CHRISTIAN.

At a convention held at Rock Island, Ill., May 1 and 2, 1900, the United Christian party, devoted to the spread of moral and religious ideas in Government, placed in nomination the Rev. S. C. Swallow, of Pennsylvania, for President, and John G. Woolley, of Illinois, for Vice-President. These candidates withdrew, and Jonah F. R. Leonard, of Iowa, and David H. Martin, of Pennsylvania, were nominated in their stead on a platform which declared: We believe the time to have arrived when the eternal principles of justice, mercy and love as exemplified in the life and teachings of Jesus Christ should be embodied in the Constitution of our Nation and applied in concrete form to every function of our government. We deprecate certain immoral laws which have grown out of the failure of our Nation to recognize these principles, notably such as require the desecration of the Christian Sabbath, authorize unscriptural marriage and divorce, license the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and permit the sale of cigarettes or tobacco in any form to minors. As an expression of consent or allegiance on the part of the governed, in harmony with the above statements, we declare for the adoption and use of the system of direct legislation known as the "initiative and referendum," together with "proportionate representation" and the "imperative mandate." We hold that all men and women are created free and with equal rights, and declare for the establishment of such political, industrial and social conditions as shall guarantee to every person civic equality, the full fruits of his or her honest toil, and opportunity for the righteous enjoyment of the same; and we especially condemn mob violence and outrages against any individual or class of individuals in our country. We declare against war and for the arbitration of all National and international disputes. We hold that the legalized liquor traffic is the crowning infamy of civilization, and we declare for the immediate abolition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. We are gratified to note the widespread agitation of the cigarette question, and declare ourselves in favor of the enactment of laws prohibiting the sale of cigarettes or tobacco in any form to minors. We declare for the daily reading of the Bible in the public schools and institutions of learning under control of the State. We declare for the Government ownership of public utilities. We declare for the election of the President and Vice-President and United States Senators by the direct vote of the people. We declare for such amendment of the United States Constitution as shall be necessary to give the principles herein set forth an undeniable legal basis in the fundamental law of our land. We invite into the United Christian party every honest man and woman who believes in Christ and His golden rule and standard of righteousness.

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ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL PARTIES.

REPUBLICAN.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

M. A. Hanna, Ohio, chairman.
Perry S. Heath, Indiana, secretary. Volney W. Foster, Illinois, ass't treasurer.
Cornelius N. Bliss, New-York, treasurer. Edwin F. Brown, Illinois, sub-treasurer.
George N. Wiswell, Wisconsin, sergeant-at-arms.
Western Headquarters, No. 223 Michigan-ave., Chicago.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (CHICAGO)—Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, vice-chairman; Perry S. Heath, of Indiana, secretary; Richard C. Kerens, of Missouri; Graeme Stewart, of Illinois; Harry S. New, of Indiana.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (NEW-YORK)—N. B. Scott, West Virginia; Fred S. Gibbs, New-York; Franklin Murphy, New-Jersey; Cornelius N. Bliss, New-York.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

State.	Name.	Postoffice address.
Alabama	J. W. Demmick	Montgomery.
Arkansas	Powell Clayton	Eureka Springs and City of Mexico.
California	W. C. Van Fleet	San Francisco.
Colorado	A. M. Stevenson	Denver.
Connecticut	Charles F. Brooker	Ansonia.
Delaware	John Edward Addicks	Wilmington.
Florida	John G. Long	St. Augustine.
Georgia	Judson W. Lyons	Augusta and Washington, D. C.
Idaho		
Illinois	Graeme Stewart	Chicago.
Indiana	Harry S. New	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Ernest E. Hart	Council Bluffs.
Kansas	David W. Mulvane	Topeka.
Kentucky	John W. Yerkes	Danville.
Louisiana	Lewis S. Clark	Patterson.
Maine	Joseph H. Manley	Augusta.
Maryland	Louis E. McComas	Hagerstown and Washington, D. C.
Massachusetts	George V. L. Meyer	Boston.
Michigan	John W. Blodgett	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	Thomas H. Shevlin	Minneapolis.
Mississippi	H. C. Turley	Natchez.
Missouri	Richard C. Kerens	St. Louis.
Montana	William H. De Witt	Butte.
Nebraska	R. B. Schneider	Fremont.
Nevada	Patrick L. Flanigan	Reno.
New-Hampshire	Charles T. Means	Manchester.
New-Jersey	Franklin Murphy	Newark.
New-York	Frederick S. Gibbs	New-York.
North Carolina	J. C. Pritchard	Marshall and Washington, D. C.
North Dakota	Alexander McKenzie	Bismarck.
Ohio	Myron T. Herrick	Cleveland.
Oregon	George A. Steel	Portland.
Pennsylvania	M. Stanley Quay	Beaver.
Rhode Island	Charles R. Brayton	Providence.
South Carolina	John G. Capers	Charleston.
South Dakota	J. M. Greene	Chamberlain.
Tennessee	Walter P. Brownlow	Jonesboro and Washington, D. C.
Texas	R. B. Hawley	Galveston and Washington, D. C.
Utah	O. J. Salisbury	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	James W. Brock	Montpelier.
Virginia	George E. Bowden	Norfolk.
West Virginia	N. B. Scott	Wheeling and Washington, D. C.
Washington	George H. Baker	Goldendale.
Wisconsin	Henry C. Payne	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	Willis D. Vandevanter	Cheyenne and Washington, D. C.

TERRITORIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND HAWAII.

Alaska	John G. Healdt	Juneau.
Arizona	W. M. Griffith	Tucson.
New-Mexico	Solomon Luna	Los Lunas.
Oklahoma	William Grimes	Kingfisher.
Indian Territory	William M. Mellette	Vinita.
District of Columbia	Myron M. Parker	Washington.
Hawaii	Harold M. Sewell	Honolulu.

CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES.

ALABAMA—William Vaughn, Birmingham, chairman; W. H. Harney, Bessemer, sec'y.
ARKANSAS—H. L. Remmel, Little Rock, chairman; W. S. Holt, Little Rock, sec'y.
CALIFORNIA—G. Stone, San Francisco, chairman; W. M. Cutter, Marysville, sec'y.
COLORADO—C. D. Ford, chairman; W. H. Brisbane, Denver, secretary.
CONNECTICUT—O. R. Fyler, Torrington, chairman; S. A. Eddy, Canaan, secretary.

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DELAWARE—J. Frank Alee, Dover, chairman; Wm. D. Denney, Dover, secretary.
FLORIDA—H. S. Chubb, Gainesville, chairman; J. E. Lee, Jacksonville, secretary.
GEORGIA—W. H. Johnson, Atlanta, chairman; J. H. Deveaux, Savannah, secretary.
IDAHO—Frank A. Fenn, Boise, chairman; George A. Robethan, Pocatello, secretary.
ILLINOIS—F. H. Rowe, Springfield, chairman; Walter Fieldhouse, Chicago, secretary.
INDIANA—Charles S. Hernly, Indianapolis, chairman; Warren Bigler, Wabash, sec'y.
IOWA—H. O. Weaver, Wapello, chairman; C. W. Phillips, Des Moines, secretary.
KENTUCKY—C. M. Barnett, Louisville, chairman; R. L. Gwathmey, Louisville, sec'y.
LOUISIANA—F. B. Williams, Patterson, chairman; M. J. McFarlane, New-Orleans, sec.
MAINE—F. M. Simpson, Augusta, chairman; Byron Boyd, Augusta, secretary.
MARYLAND—P. L. Goldsborough, Cambridge, chairman; H. F. New, Baltimore, sec'y.
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MICHIGAN—Gerrit J. Diekema, Holland, chairman; D. E. Alward, Clare, secretary.
MINNESOTA—W. C. Masterman, Stillwater, chairman; C. C. Whitney, Marshall, sec'y.
MISSISSIPPI—F. W. Collins, Jackson, chairman; L. B. Moseley, Jackson, sec'y.
MISSOURI—Thomas J. Akins, St. Louis, chairman; A. F. Shriner, St. Louis, secretary.
MONTANA—C. M. Webster, Helena, chairman; J. M. Burlingame, Great Falls, sec'y.
NEBRASKA—H. C. Lindsay, Lincoln, chairman; J. T. Mallalieu, Kearney, secretary.
NEVADA—G. T. Mills, Carson City, chairman; E. D. Vanderlieth, Carson City, sec'y.
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NEW-JERSEY—Franklin Murphy, Newark, chairman; J. S. Gibson, Newark, secretary.
NEW-YORK—G. W. Dunn, New-York City, chairman; R. L. Fox, New-York City, sec.
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NORTH DAKOTA—W. Budge, Grand Forks, chairman; M. H. Jewell, Bismarck, sec'y.
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OREGON—G. A. Steel, Portland, chairman; W. S. Dunaway, Portland, secretary.
PENNSYLVANIA—F. Reeder, Easton, chairman; W. R. Andrews, Washington, sec'y.
RHODE ISLAND—General H. C. White, chairman; C. H. Howland, Providence, sec'y.
SOUTH CAROLINA—E. H. Deas, Darlington, chairman; J. H. Johnson, Columbia, sec.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Frank Crane, Pierre, chairman; Frank McNulty, Pierre, secretary.
TENNESSEE—A. J. Tyler, Knoxville, chairman; J. C. R. McCall, Huntington, sec'y.
TEXAS—Cecil A. Lyon, Sherman, chairman; R. L. Hoffman, San Antonio, secretary.
UTAH—E. H. Callister, Salt Lake City, chairman; Annie M. Bradley, Salt Lake City, sec.
VERMONT—Ira R. Allen, Fair Haven, chairman; A. E. Watson, Hartford, secretary.
VIRGINIA—Park Agnew, Alexandria, chairman; Asa Rogers, Petersburg, secretary.
WEST VIRGINIA—W. M. O. Dawson, Charleston, chairman; J. K. Hall, Charleston, sec.
WASHINGTON—J. H. Schively, Olympia, chairman; J. W. Arrasmith, Colfax, sec'y.
WISCONSIN—General G. E. Bryant, Madison, chairman; Z. M. Host, Milwaukee, sec'y.
WYOMING—J. A. Van Orsdel, Cheyenne, chairman; R. P. Fuller, Cheyenne, secretary.

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INDIAN TERRITORY—W. H. Darrough, Vinita, chairman; Mike Conlon, Atoka, sec'y.
NEW-MEXICO—F. A. Hubbell, Albuquerque, chairman; Jose D. Sena, Santa Fe, sec'y.
OKLAHOMA—T. B. Ferguson, Watonga, chairman; J. P. Renshaw, Enid, secretary.

SILVER REPUBLICAN.

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D. C. Tillotson, chairman. E. S. Corser, secretary and treasurer.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—D. C. Tillotson, Topeka, Kan.; E. S. Corser, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. W. Brown, Wauseon, Ohio; Fred T. Dubois, Blackfoot Springs, Idaho; John F. Shafroth, Denver, Col.; Nathan Cole, jr., Los Angeles, Cal.; D. Frank Powell, La Crosse, Wis.
CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE—D. C. Tillotson, Henry M. Teller, Fred T. Dubois.

STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN.

State.	Name.	Postoffice address.
Arkansas	Thomas Boles	Fort Smith.
California	Nathan Cole, jr.	Los Angeles.
Colorado	A. B. McGaffey	Denver.
Connecticut	Joseph Sheldon	New-Haven.
Delaware	C. G. Prettyman	Milford.
Idaho	C. J. Bassett	Boise City.
Indiana	F. J. Van Vorhis	Indianapolis.
Illinois	J. H. Teller	94 La Salle-st., Chicago.
Iowa	W. A. Spurrier	Des Moines.
Kansas	D. C. Tillotson	Topeka.
Kentucky	D. J. Schneider	Newport.
Louisiana	S. L. Cary	Jennings.
Maryland	W. E. Beveridge	602 W. Pratt-st., Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Norman Cameron	Boston.
Michigan	C. E. Watkins	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	E. S. Corser	Minneapolis.
Missouri	John M. Weeks	Carthage.
Nebraska	Frank T. Ransom	Omaha.
Montana	R. A. O'Hara	Hamilton.
New-Jersey	James H. Fleming	Newark.
Ohio	L. W. Brown	Wauseon.

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SILVER REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN—(Continued).

State.	Name.	Postoffice address.
Oregon	C. W. Talmage	McMinnville.
Pennsylvania	William Wilhelm	Pottsville.
South Dakota	J. M. Crow	Mitchell.
Utah	Major E. A. Littlefield	Ogden.
Washington	J. A. Bunce	Seattle.
West Virginia	T. B. Menager	Point Pleasant.
Wisconsin	D. Frank Powell	La Crosse.
Wyoming	J. F. Brown	Big Horn.

TERRITORIAL CHAIRMEN.

Arizona	Thomas F. Wilson	Prescott.
New-Mexico	O. B. Steen	Santa Fe.
Oklahoma	Dr. F. S. Peck	Edmond.

DEMOCRATIC.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

James K. Jones, chairman, Washington, D. C.; W. J. Stone, vice-chairman, St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. Walsh, secretary, Ottumwa, Iowa; M. F. Dunlap, treasurer, Jacksonville, Ill.

State.	Name.	Postoffice address.
Alabama	Henry D. Clayton	Eufaula.
Arkansas	James P. Clark	Little Rock.
California	M. F. Tarpey	Alameda.
Colorado	Adair Wilson	Denver.
Connecticut	Homer S. Cummings	Stamford.
Delaware	R. R. Kenny	Dover.
Florida	George P. Raney	Tallahassee.
Georgia	Clark Howell	Atlanta.
Idaho	E. M. Wolfe	Mountain Home.
Illinois	Thomas Gahan	Chicago.
Indiana	Thomas Taggart	Indianapolis.
Iowa	C. A. Walsh	Ottumwa.
Kansas	J. G. Johnson	Peabody.
Kentucky	Urey Woodson	Owensboro.
Louisiana	N. C. Blanchard	Shreveport.
Maine	George E. Hughes	Bath.
Maryland	Arthur P. Gorman	Laurel.
Massachusetts	George Fred Williams	Boston.
Michigan	Daniel J. Campau	Detroit.
Minnesota	T. D. O'Brien	St. Paul.
Mississippi	A. J. Russell	Meridian, Box 523.
Missouri	William J. Stone	St. Louis.
Montana	John S. M. Neill	Helena.
Nebraska	James C. Dahlman	Omaha.
Nevada	J. R. Ryan	Virginia City.
New-Hampshire	True L. Norris	Portsmouth.
New-Jersey	W. B. Gourley	Paterson.
New-York	Norman E. Mack	Buffalo.
North Carolina	Josephus Daniels	Raleigh.
North Dakota	J. B. Eaton	Fargo.
Ohio	John R. McLean	Cincinnati.
Oregon	M. A. Miller	Lebanon.
Pennsylvania	J. M. Guffey	Pittsburg.
Rhode Island	George W. Green	Woonsocket.
South Carolina	B. R. Tillman	Trenton.
South Dakota	Maris Taylor	Huron.
Tennessee	James M. Head	Nashville.
Texas	R. M. Johnston	Houston.
Utah	David C. Dunbar	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	John H. Senter	Montpelier.
Virginia	Peter J. Otey	Lynchburg.
Washington	W. H. Dunphy	Walla Walla.
West Virginia	John T. McGraw	Grafton.
Wisconsin	T. E. Ryan	Waukesha.
Wyoming	John E. Osborne	Rawlins.
Alaska	Louis L. Williams	Juneau.
Arizona	J. B. Breathitt	Tucson.
Oklahoma	J. R. Jacobs	Shawnee.
*Indian Territory		
New-Mexico	H. B. Fergusson	Albuquerque.
*District of Columbia		
Hawaii	William H. Cornwell	Honolulu.

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ARKANSAS—Carrol Armstrong, chairman, Morrillton; Gray Carroll, secretary, Little Rock. Headquarters, Little Rock.
CALIFORNIA—J. V. C. Sims, chairman, California Hotel, San Francisco; Thomas Curran, secretary, San Francisco.
COLORADO—Milton Smith, chairman, Denver; Rod S. King, secretary, Denver.
CONNECTICUT—Melbert E. Cary, chairman, Ridgefield (No. 33 West 51st-st., New-York City); David T. McNamara, secretary, Box 1,119, New-Haven.
DELAWARE—Willard Saulsbury, chairman, headquarters, Box 452, Wilmington; C. C. Clifton, secretary, Dover.
FLORIDA—Frank Clark, chairman, Jacksonville; James E. Crane, secretary, Tampa.
GEORGIA—F. G. Du Bignon, chairman, Savannah; J. M. Goldsmith, secretary, Atlanta.
IDAHO—K. I. Perkey, chairman, Boise; L. C. Rice, secretary, Boise.
ILLINOIS—Walter Watson, chairman, headquarters Chicago, Mount Vernon; Fred E. Eldred, secretary, Chicago.
INDIANA—Park M. Martin, chairman, Spencer; W. H. Hawkins, secretary, Indianapolis.
IOWA—George A. Huffman, chairman, headquarters Des Moines; A. E. Jackson, secretary, Tama.
KANSAS—J. Mack Love, chairman, headquarters Arkansas City; W. H. L. Pepperill, secretary, Concordia.
KENTUCKY—James B. McCreary, chairman, Seelbach's Hotel, Louisville; J. M. Lansing, secretary, Louisville.
LOUISIANA—E. B. Kruttschnitt, chairman, New-Orleans; Robert S. Landry, secretary, New-Orleans.
MAINE—George E. Hughes, chairman, Bath; Fred. E. Beane, secretary, Hallowell.
MARYLAND—Murray Vandiver, chairman, headquarters Eutaw House, Baltimore; Lloyd Wilkinson, secretary, Pocomoke City.
MASSACHUSETTS—Chris. T. Callahan, chairman, Holyoke; W. S. McNary, secretary, No. 13 School-st., Boston.
MICHIGAN—D. J. Campau, chairman, Detroit; C. S. Hampton, secretary, Petoskey.
MINNESOTA—L. A. Rosing, chairman, St. Paul; Geo. S. Canfield, secretary, St. Paul.
MISSISSIPPI—C. C. Miller, chairman, Meridian; C. A. Gordon, secretary, Port Gibson.
MISSOURI—J. M. Siebert, chairman, Laclede Hotel, St. Louis; J. H. Edwards, secretary, Jefferson City.
MONTANA—Walter Cooper, chairman, Helena; Harvey Bliss, secretary, Big Timber.
NEBRASKA—Dr. P. L. Hall, chairman, headquarters Omaha; William Cain, secretary, Omaha.
NEVADA—W. J. Westerfield, chairman, Reno; John H. Dennis, secretary, Reno. C. H. Stoddard, chairman Silver party, Reno; Nate W. Roff, secretary Silver party, Reno.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE—John F. Amey, chairman, headquarters Phœnix Block, Concord; T. H. Madigan, secretary, Pittsfield.
NEW-JERSEY—William B. Gourley, chairman, headquarters Jersey City; W. K. Devereaux, secretary, Asbury Park.
NEW-YORK—Frank Campbell, chairman, Bath; John M. Carlisle, secretary, Watertown.
NORTH CAROLINA—F. M. Simmons, chairman, Raleigh; P. M. Pearsall, secretary, Raleigh.
NORTH DAKOTA—Thomas Kleinogel, chairman, Fargo; E. C. Carruth, secretary, Grand Forks.
OHIO—George S. Long, chairman, Columbus; E. A. Crawford, secretary, Columbus.
OREGON—R. S. Sheridan, chairman Executive Committee, Roseburg; W. E. Burke, secretary, headquarters Portland.
PENNSYLVANIA—John S. Rilling, chairman, Erie; J. F. Meyer, secretary, Pottsville.
RHODE ISLAND—George W. Greene, chairman, Woonsocket; Patrick H. Quinn, secretary, Providence.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Wilie Jones, chairman, Columbia; U. X. Gunter, secretary, Columbia.
SOUTH DAKOTA—John Pusey, chairman, Sioux Falls; J. P. Morrill, secretary, Sioux Falls.
TENNESSEE—Morgan C. Fitzpatrick, chairman, Nashville; N. C. Robertson, secretary, Nashville.
TEXAS—James B. Wells, chairman, San Antonio; Jeff McLemore, secretary, San Antonio.
UTAH—John W. Burton, chairman, Salt Lake City; James Cohon, secretary, Salt Lake City.
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HAWAII—Colonel Charles McCarthy, chairman, Box 313, Honolulu; Ed. M. Hart, secretary, Honolulu.
OKLAHOMA—John T. Taylor, chairman, Territorial Executive Committee, Guthrie.

PEOPLE'S PARTY (Fusion).

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ARIZONA—A. H. Noon, Nogales.
ARKANSAS—J. R. Sovereign, Sulpher Springs.
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NEW-YORK—George H. Shibley, Mount Vernon.
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UTAH—S. S. Smith, Ogden; L. E. Hall, Salt Lake City; Henry W. Lawrence, Salt Lake City.
VERMONT—A. J. Beebee, Swanton; A. T. Way, Burlington; C. S. Lewis, South Reading.
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WASHINGTON—E. W. Way, Seattle; Augustus High, F. S. Merrill.
WEST VIRGINIA—Nat. W. Fitzgerald, Charleston; Z. Cochran, Grafton; Isaac H. Offner, Barnum.
WISCONSIN—Robert Schilling, Milwaukee; A. A. Worsley, Sylvania; William Monroe, West Superior.
WYOMING—D. W. Elliott, Cheyenne; J. S. Bartlett, Cheyenne.

POPULIST (Middle of the Road).

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ARKANSAS—A. W. Files, Little Rock; W. S. Morgan, Hardy; J. Scanlan, Bee Branch.
CALIFORNIA—D. P. Rice, Occidental; Rolf Shetterby, Spencerville; Melvin Snow, Summerland.
COLORADO—Ex-Governor Davis H. Waite, Aspen; Mrs. H. E. McCouseland, Aspen; Judge Quitman Brown, Yuma.
DELAWARE—Arthur P. Dodge, Bellevue.
FLORIDA—F. H. Lytle, Stanton; A. N. Morton, Istachita; W. R. Shields, Bristol.
GEORGIA—William Phillips, Marietta; W. D. Hawkins, Flowery Branch; H. S. White, Sylvania.
IDAHO—Johannes Hansen, Southwick.
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IOWA—L. H. Weller, Nashua; L. M. Morse, Ottumwa; A. W. Richer, Lone Tree.
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MICHIGAN—John O. Zabel, Petersburg; James E. McBride, Grand Rapids; J. H. Harris, Saginaw.
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MONTANA—D. W. Thompson, Sheridan.
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NEVADA—J. B. McCullough, Reno; N. Richards, Reno; H. P. Beck, Virginia City.
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NORTH DAKOTA—O. G. Major, Hope; P. B. Anderson, Manfred; C. Foss, Honeyford.
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OKLAHOMA—J. S. Allan, Norman; F. M. Long, Kingfisher; E. E. McCollister, Mangum.
OREGON—S. H. Holt, Ashland; J. L. Hill, Albany; John C. Luce, John Day.
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WEST VIRGINIA—H. A. Altizer, Arnoldsburg; H. T. Houston, Alderson; J. W. Schull, Pleasant Dale.
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SOCIALIST LABOR.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Eber Forbes, Julius Hammer, Peter Fiebiger, John T. Keveney, Adolph Klein, August Gillhaus and Rudolph Katz. The officers of the committee are: Julius Hammer, recording secretary; Eber Forbes, treasurer; national secretary (not a member of the committee), Henry Kuhn, Nos. 2 to 6 New-Reade-st., New-York City.

SOCIALIST PARTY.

Headquarters, Room 427, Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo. Leon Greenbaum, national secretary. Members of national committee: W. H. Baird, G. A. Hoehn, M. Ballard Dunn, E. Val Putnam, L. E. Hildebrand, all of St. Louis and constituting the "local quorum"; other members of the committee to be elected, one from each organized State.

PROHIBITION.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Oliver W. Stewart, Chicago, chairman; Samuel Dickie, Albion, Mich., vice-chairman; James A. Tate, Dyer, Tenn., secretary; S. D. Hastings, Green Bay, Wis., treasurer; A. A. Stevens, Tyrone, Penn.; T. R. Carskadon, Keyser, W. Va.; H. F. Faris, Clinton, Mo.

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Arkansas—Mrs. Bernie Babcock, Little Rock.
California—Gabrella T. Stickney, Los Angeles.
Colorado—J. N. Scouller, Denver; Mrs. M. E. Craise, Denver.
Connecticut—F. G. Platt, New-Britain; Charles E. Steele, New-Britain.
Delaware—Ashton R. Tatum, Wilmington; George W. Todd, Wilmington.
Idaho—H. A. Lee, Weiser; E. B. Sutton, Boise.
Illinois—Oliver W. Stewart, Chicago; Hale Johnson, Newton.
Indiana—Charles Eckhart, Auburn; F. T. McWhirter, Indianapolis.
Iowa—Malcolm Smith, Cedar Rapids; the Rev. W. L. Ferris, Cherokee.
Kansas—T. D. Talmadge, Hutchinson; J. B. Garton, Clayton.
Kentucky—Frances E. Beauchamp, Lexington; T. B. Demaree, Union Mills.
Maine—N. F. Woodbury, Auburn; C. H. Clary, Hollowell.
Maryland—Joshua Levering, Baltimore; Levin S. Melson, Bishopville.
Massachusetts—Frank M. Forbush, Newton; Herbert S. Morley, Baldwinville.
Michigan—Fred E. Britten, Detroit; Dr. Samuel Dickie, Albion.
Minnesota—W. J. Dean, Minneapolis; J. F. Helberg, Helberg.
Missouri—H. P. Faris, Clinton; Charles E. Stokes, Mexico.
Montana—Thomas P. Street, Missoula; E. M. Gardner, Bozeman.
Nebraska—A. G. Wolfenbarger, Lincoln; L. G. Parker, Crab Orchard.
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New-Jersey—William H. Nicholson, Haddonfield; Joel G. Van Cise, Summit.
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North Carolina—Thomas P. Johnston, Salisbury; Edwin Shaver, Salisbury.
North Dakota—M. H. Kiff, Tower City; J. Y. Easterbrook, Jamestown.
Ohio—John Danner, Canton; Robert J. Candy, Columbus.
Oregon—W. P. Elmore, Brownsville; E. O. Miller, Portland.
Pennsylvania—A. A. Stevens, Tyrone; Charles R. Jones, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island—Henry B. Metcalf, Pawtucket; Smith Quimby, Hill's Grove.
South Dakota—H. H. Curtis, Castlewood; F. J. Carlisle, Brookings.
Tennessee—James A. Tate, Dyer; Colonel R. S. Cheves, Unicoi.
Texas—D. H. Hancock, Farmersville; the Rev. J. G. Adams, Fort Worth.
Utah—Jacob S. Boreman, Ogden; C. D. Savery, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—C. W. Wyman, Brattleboro; H. T. Comins, East Berkshire.
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Washington—E. S. Smith, Seattle; Reyer S. Greene, Seattle.
West Virginia—Thomas R. Carskadon, Keyser; U. A. Clayton, Fairmount.
Wisconsin—Samuel D. Hastings, Green Bay; Ole B. Olson, Eau Claire.

UNITED CHRISTIAN.

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Organized, Chickering Hall, New-York City, December 17, 1887. Headquarters, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago. President, Isaac Miller Hamilton, Marquette Building, Chicago; vice-president-at-large, L. W. Mott, Oswego, N. Y.; secretary, D. H. Stine, Newport, Ky. (P. O. address, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago); treasurer, John R. Wiggins, No. 1,213 Filbert-st., Philadelphia. The League is composed of the Republican clubs organized in the several States and united in a National organization. Its objects are organization and education; to enlist recruits for the Republican party, particularly the young men and the "first voters," and to promote the interests of the Republican party, its principles and candidates. Next National convention, June, 1902.

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.—(Continued).

State.	Member Executive Committee.	State League presidents.
Alabama	F. R. Davis, Huntsville	A. G. Nagley, Florence.
Arkansas	A. S. Fowler, Little Rock	Sidney B. Redding, Little Rock.
California	L. J. C. Spruance, Covina	Alden Anderson, Suisun.
Colorado	Greely W. Whitford, Denver	L. H. Richardson, Denver.
Connecticut	James A. Hawarth, New-Haven	Stiles Judson, Bridgeport.
Delaware	F. H. Hoffecker, Wilmington	Samuel M. Knox, Wilmington.
Dist. of Columbia	L. M. Saunders, Washington	John C. Chaney, Washington.
Florida	Philip Walter, Jacksonville	H. S. Chubb, Jacksonville.
Georgia	H. A. Rucker, Atlanta	J. F. Hanson, Macon.
Illinois	James R. Howe, Galesburg	J. W. Parker, Watertown.
Indiana	Floyd A. Woods, Indianapolis	N. W. Gilbert, Angola.
Idaho	James H. Wallis, Paris	Joseph Pinkham, Boise.
Indian Territory	William Nobel, South McAlester	H. T. Estes, Muskogee.
Iowa	David Brandt, Clinton	F. R. Conoway, Des Moines.
Kansas	B. E. Sheffield, Atchison	C. H. Titus, Topeka.
Kentucky	P. A. Stine, jr., Newport	W. R. Ramsey, London.
Louisiana	S. F. Heaslip, New-Orleans	W. H. Williams, New-Orleans.
Maine	J. H. Manley, Augusta	E. C. Reynolds, Portland.
Maryland	Leander Foreman, Govanstown	Charles R. Schirm, Baltimore.
Massachusetts	J. Hy. Gould, Boston	J. Hy. Gould, Boston.
Missouri	Hiram Lloyd, St. Louis	Charles E. Gallencamp, Union.
Michigan	Ely C. Roberts, Lapeer	H. H. Smith, Ionia.
Minnesota	Frederick B. Wright, Minneapolis	William Windham, Duluth.
Mississippi	Jacob Holberg, Meridian	G. E. Mathews, Jackson.
Montana	C. J. Walsh, Anaconda	T. J. Porter, Miles City.
Nebraska	C. E. Winters, Omaha	Ernest M. Pollard, Newkawka.
Nevada	O. H. Grey, Carson City	O. H. Grey, Carson City.
New-Hampshire	S. S. Jewett, Laconia	Vacant.
New-Jersey	F. F. Meyer, jr., Newark	F. F. Meyer, jr., Newark.
New-Mexico	B. M. Reed, Santa Fe	A. L. Morrison, Santa Fe.
New-York	John W. Totten, New-York City	Frederick Easton, Albany.
North Carolina	Warren V. Hall, Charlotte	Warren V. Hall, Charlotte.
North Dakota	Grant S. Hager, St. Thomas	John Knauf, Jamestown.
Ohio	N. P. Ramsey, Dayton	D. Q. Morrow, Hillsboro.
Oklahoma	C. H. Thompson, Guthrie	D. D. Leach, Oklahoma City.
Oregon	W. H. Moore, Moro	J. M. Church, La Grande.
Pennsylvania	A. J. Edwards, Pittsburg	J. Hampton Moore, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island	H. C. Tiepke, Pawtucket	H. C. Tiepke, Pawtucket.
South Carolina	Abial Lathrop, Orangeburg	William Cecil Cohen, Charleston.
South Dakota	R. J. Woods, Sioux Falls	W. G. Porter, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee	W. M. Morrison, Madisonville	W. F. Poston, Alamo.
Texas	W. T. Fisher, Waterford	H. F. McGregor, Houston.
Utah	Hoyt Sherman, Salt Lake City	John Hy. Smith, Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Charles S. Forbes, St. Albans	Charles H. Stearnes, Johnson.
Virginia	George E. Bowden, Norfolk	Frederick Reed, Newport News.
Washington	Ira Engelhart, North Yakima	Samuel H. Nichols, Everett.
West Virginia	Ira E. Robinson, Grafton	J. C. Parkinson, Moundsville.
Wisconsin	Major Mefferts, Arena	Vacant.
Wyoming	A. D. Kelly, Cheyenne	Fennimore Chatterton, Cheyenne.
Am. Coll. League	Fred. B. Whitney, Waukegan, Ill	Arnold B. Davis, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Hawaii	Robert Shingle, Honolulu	Vacant.

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POLITICAL STATE PLATFORMS.

ALABAMA.

April 19, 1900.—The National Administration was approved, and a resolution of confidence in the management by William Vaughan of the affairs of the Republican State Executive Committee was adopted. The question of the selection of a State ticket was left to the next State Executive Committee.

Republican.

April 26, 1900.—The platform advocates commercial expansion and the extension of trade by freeing it from all burdens. The construction of the Nicaragua Canal is urged and Senator Morgan's position on that question indorsed. The treatment of the Porto Rican situation by Congress is denounced. Trade competition is declared as necessary and combines and trusts are scored. The platform demands the supervision and curbing of combines, and designates as the chief of these the protective tariff of the Republican party. W. J. Bryan is indorsed and his renomination demanded. The reaffirmation of the Chicago platform is demanded and public education is promised the people of Alabama. A resolution was passed by the convention recommending a constitutional convention.

Democratic.

May 30, 1900.—The dispensary system of handling the liquor traffic was declared an improvement over the license system, the proposed constitutional convention was declared inimical to the interests of the people, the administration of Governor Johnston was commended, and it was declared inexpedient to nominate a State ticket, although county tickets, especially for candidates for the Legislature, were urged.

Populist.

ALASKA (District).

May 15, 1900.—The convention passed a resolution condemning Governor Brady, as follows: "Be it resolved by the Republicans of the District of Alaska, in convention assembled, that the further continuance in office of John G. Brady as Governor of Alaska is inimical to the interests of Alaska and contrary to the wishes of the Republican party, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States." The convention indorsed President McKinley's Administration; demanded that the territorial form of government be extended to Alaska; declared for the removal of the capital from Sitka to Juneau; asked the Government that a direct cable from Alaska to Puget Sound be laid, and demanded that lighthouses be erected in Alaskan waters forthwith.

Republican.

ARIZONA.

June 8, 1900.—The Territorial convention expressed satisfaction with Democratic principles, instructed its delegates to vote for Bryan, and adopted a money plank as follows: "We favor the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or the consent of any other silver nation. We are opposed to the retirement of the greenbacks, and demand that the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of issuing interest bearing bonds for the purchase of gold, shall recognize silver as the money of redemption, and exercise the right to redeem greenbacks, Treasury bonds and all other coin obligations in silver where silver is more convenient."

Democratic.

ARKANSAS.

March 21, 1900.—The platform indorsed the Administration, favored expansion, the protection of labor, Government construction and ownership of the Nicaragua Canal, and extension of the merchant marine, and declared opposition to trusts and laws designed to cheat honest voters and enable a corrupt minority to govern.

Republican.

July 7.—The nominees and platform of the Philadelphia Convention were indorsed and the National policy commended. On State matters the platform said: "We favor railroads, the prolific mother of all forms of State development; manufactories, the greatest source of wealth to a State; the improvement of highways, the encouragement of capital to invest in our zinc and other mines; a high degree of efficiency for our public school system, and such generous maintenance of the University of Arkansas as shall place it on a plane with the best institutions in the land. We demand that the courts alone shall punish crime. We oppose convict labor when brought into competition with the labor of honest freemen in such a manner as to lessen the demand for such labor or so as to curtail its reward. The constitution of the State should be so amended as to permit, under safe restrictions, cities and incorporated towns to borrow money for the exclusive purpose of improving streets, securing sewers, water, light and such like necessities. We favor the determination of all questions that may arise between employers and employes by a system of impartial arbitration to be provided by law and to be compulsory."

June 27, 1900.—The platform reaffirms the Chicago declaration of 1896, favors strict

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observance of the Monroe Doctrine, declares for Government construction and ownership of the Nicaraguan Canal, denounces trusts, condemns the
Democratic. "death dealing policy of the Republican Administration in the Philippines," insists upon giving freedom to Cuba and demands the same rights for the Philippines and National legislation against trusts.

CALIFORNIA.

May 15, 1900.—"The Republican party of the State of California, by its representatives, pledges itself anew to those principles of domestic and foreign policy which, under a wise administration of public affairs, have brought us prosperity
Republican. at home and honor abroad. We declare our continued adherence to the policy by which the Republican party has proved itself, in fact as in theory, the friend of labor, and under which our manufactures not only control the home market, but are taking first rank in foreign markets throughout the world. We are in favor of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal under Government control and ownership. We fully appreciate the menace to this country and especially to the Pacific Coast from the continually increasing influx of Asiatic labor and we call upon Congress by appropriate legislation to protect us from this impending danger."

September 6, 1900.—The Philadelphia platform was indorsed, loyal support was pledged to McKinley and Roosevelt, Governor Gage's course was commended, and the Nicaragua Canal project favored. Other planks were: "We favor the conservation of all available waters for the reclamation and irrigation of arid lands, and liberal appropriations by Congress for that purpose, supplemented by the co-operation of the States directly interested. Such policy to be initiated by the collaboration of the Federal and State governments in a thorough investigation of our water supply and the best methods of utilizing the same. We indorse the action that has been taken to secure as a permanent possession for the whole people the great forests situated in our mountain ranges, and earnestly recommend that our Senators and Representatives in Congress support by their votes and influence the establishment of National reservations, in order that these forests may be saved from destruction and our water supply preserved. We demand the prevention of the importation of cheap alien labor, the continuance and re-enactment of the present Chinese exclusion laws and appropriate legislation prohibiting the immigration of Japanese and other contract laborers. We favor the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment providing for the regulation of primary elections and the enactment of such laws as will make it effective and insure fair primaries. We favor appropriate legislation for the permanent improvement of our roads and highways. We fully recognize the importance of the great work that the State University is doing toward the intellectual and industrial development of the State. We recognize also that the demands upon it in both these directions have so outgrown its income as to seriously threaten its usefulness. We therefore pledge our party to an increase of the revenues of the State University through the coming Legislature sufficient to maintain its efficiency."

September 29, 1900.—The National ticket and platform were indorsed, and on State matters the platform favored legislation providing for the preservation within National or State parks of the redwood forests, and the revival of hydraulic
Democratic. mining wherever it can be permitted without injury to other interests. The building of impounding works on the Yuba and other rivers was approved, and the adoption of a broad National policy for the construction of storage reservoirs for the free use of the people was urged. A constitutional amendment abolishing the poll tax was favored, and the election of railroad commissioners and members of the State Board of Equalization by vote of the people was demanded. Other planks were: "The growing commerce of our State requires the early completion of the sea wall and Belt Line Railroad on the harbor front of San Francisco and the abolition of all State tolls and a material reduction of all other port charges. We denounce the action of the present Republican National Administration in refusing a right of way to the State for the construction of the Tioga road through the Yosemite National Park We favor appropriate legislation for the permanent improvement of our roads and highways. We favor reforms in the law relating to the settlement of estates of decedents to lessen the expense of administration thereof."

COLORADO.

May 10, 1900.—Resolutions were adopted which unqualifiedly indorsed President McKinley and his Administration, which was credited with bringing prosperity. They commended the policy pursued in the Philippines and Porto Rico, and
Republican. expressed the hope that President McKinley would be unanimously renominated. They declared opposition to trusts, while inviting capital to the State. The resolutions also said: "We commend in terms of unqualified praise the attitude of our junior Senator, Edward O. Wolcott, upon all questions affecting the commercial, industrial and financial welfare of our country. Our confidence in him has never been betrayed, and we uphold and sustain him in his every official act." No further mention was made of the financial question.

September 18, 1900.—"The Republican party of Colorado, in convention assembled, renews its allegiance to the National organization, indorses the foreign and domestic policies of our President, William McKinley, and asserts that in point of wisdom, foresight and patriotic devotion to the interests of the people his Administration is unsur-

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passed in the annals of American history. His splendid official career has inspired confidence at home and admiration abroad. We believe that the perpetuity of American institutions and the future destiny of our country rest largely on the shoulders of our laboring classes; consequently we believe in surrounding the home of the laboring man with every protection known to the law of the land. We believe that every pledge made by a political party, whether in convention or by individual candidate, should be religiously kept, and if the Republican party of Colorado is vested with the authority of government in this State we pledge the party, and also each and every candidate nominated by the party, to the enacting of legislation to carry into effect the following provisions: First, the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment providing for an efficient eight hour law. Second, the complete separation of the government of all cities of the State from any direction or control of the Governor or other State official, and particularly that the city of Denver shall be immediately granted home rule, and that all of its officers and boards shall be elected by the people of that city. Third, the taxation of franchises granted by municipal or other public legislative bodies upon the same basis as provided by law for the taxation of all other kinds of property. Fourth, the complete revision of the revenue laws of the State so that there shall be a single assessing power, and so that all classes of property shall be justly and equably assessed, and so as not to permit of any discrimination in the valuation upon any particular kind of property. Fifth, the revision of the revenue laws of the State so that ample funds at all times shall be provided for the maintenance at the highest possible standard of efficiency of each and all of the State institutions of Colorado. Sixth, the adoption of the merit system in the selection of public employes within this State wherever practicable. Seventh, the construction of good roads and highways and liberal assistance of both State and county for their maintenance. Eighth, the immediate repeal of the present prize fight law. Ninth, the retrenchment in the number and salaries of public officials and the abolition of unnecessary positions. Tenth, that school lands shall not be leased in large tracts to corporations regardless of the rights of settlers or the future welfare of the school fund; that the timber standing on the public school lands of the State shall not be sold without adequate consideration or wantonly wasted, as has been done during the last two years."

Democratic.

September 12, 1900.—Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists united on a platform declaring opposition to the policy of the Administration, for free silver, and against imperialism, trusts, and a big standing Army, and favoring the election of Bryan as a reform candidate.

CONNECTICUT.

Republican.

May 9, 1900.—The platform indorsed the Administration of President McKinley, sustained the gold standard, said the grave crisis of war had been passed without mistake or dishonor, and believed that protection, liberty and the blessings of civilization would accrue to the people of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines under the wise guidance of the Republican party. It said the people ought to hold managers of so-called trusts to strict accountability for exceptional privileges granted them by charter, believed in creating and maintaining the best Navy in the world, and in the encouragement of the merchant marine.

Democratic.

September 5, 1900.—"The Republicans of Connecticut, in convention assembled, hereby declare their unaltered confidence in President William McKinley and in his wise and patriotic administration of the affairs of the Nation, and indorse the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President as wise and able statesmen and brave soldiers, deserving of the support of all voters, and in their declarations of principles set forth in the Republican platform adopted by the Republican National Convention. We reiterate our belief in and adherence to the principle of the gold standard as enunciated in the National Republican platform, and declare that the wise and patriotic men of the United States who voted to establish the stability of our currency upon a gold basis deserve the gratitude of the people. We favor the continuance of a just and reasonable tariff law for the protection of American industries. We approve all that has been done and is being done to establish the rightful sovereign authority of the United States in and over its recently acquired territory, and believe that under the protecting arm of the Government these new possessions will increase in prosperity and wealth and their inhabitants develop into an educated and enlightened people, fit in due time to bear such burdens and responsibilities of government as the law making power of the Nation may find it expedient to intrust to their charge. We declare that trusts which have for their purpose the increasing of the cost of the necessaries of life or the decreasing of the wages of labor are contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and that the same should be restrained by appropriate legislation."

September 22, 1900.—After dealing with National questions in the usual way the platform condemned the method of electing State officers by a majority vote in the following terms: "We condemn the present system of representation in the General Assembly, which, together with the method of electing State officers by a majority vote, not by a plurality vote, of the electors, is the source of the strength of an arrogant political machine and an intolerant lobby, and serves to bring the fair name of our State into disrepute. Experience has demonstrated that these evils cannot be cured by constitutional amendments, and we favor as the only feasible methods of reform all steps looking to a constitutional convention."

DELAWARE.

March 21, 1900.—The course of the Administration was sustained, and thanks were

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extended to both soldiers and sailors for gallant services. Partisan legislation intended to defeat the will of the people was condemned, and monopolies and trade were treated as follows: "We denounce and condemn all combinations or monopolies which stifle fair competition and unjustly increase prices to the consumer. We strongly favor all measures looking toward the enlargement of our foreign markets and the enactment of such legislation by Congress as will restore our merchant marine, so that our imports and exports may be transported in American built, American owned and American manned vessels."

Republican. (REGULAR).

August 21, 1900.—The principal planks adopted were: "The recently amended constitutions of the Democratic States of Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina and North Carolina deny the electoral franchise to illiterate black, but not to illiterate white, citizens. We denounce this as a crime against free government and contrary to the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution of the United States. We favor all just and honorable measures looking to the adjustment of existing differences among Republicans of Delaware, and in earnest of this we recommend that the nominations of the convention be not confined to those who have not been heretofore acting with us."

April 3, 1900.—The general course of the Administration was approved, and special planks in the platform declared: "That our coasts should be strongly and efficiently defended with the best munitions, weapons, defences and men attainable for the protection of our people and their property. We also favor a strong and efficient Navy, which is the strongest, best and most effective safeguard from the effect of any foreign force. That all combinations or trusts so-called, whose operation, management and control increase the cost of any article or commodity to the consumer are a menace to the safety of the country and should be so regulated and controlled by proper and adequate legislation; that the Interstate Commerce law ought to be rigidly and impartially enforced, so that the shipper of goods over a shorter haul should not be discriminated against in favor of a shipper of goods over a longer haul."

Republican (UNION).

August 6, 1900.—Special planks declared that the Union Republicans favor a just and economical government in the State of Delaware and pledge the people, if intrusted with power, a correction of the gross abuses in the administration of State and county offices, the making of all elective State and county officers salaried, the maintenance of the present incorporation act of the State, a thorough investigation of the present condition of State and county finances, careful inquiry into the various sources of revenue, the discovery of other legitimate and equitable methods of increasing the income of the State without adding any additional burden to the people, and the establishment of a Bureau of Immigration for the purpose of securing an increase in the population, a reduction of the general tax rate and a greater value therefore to real estate, especially in the lower part of the Commonwealth.

June 19, 1900.—The convention adopted planks mainly in opposition to the Republican policy, declaring that the growth of trusts was a menace to the people, that imperialism and militarism were opposed to the National welfare, and calling for the nomination of William Jennings Bryan for President.

Democratic.

September 11.—"We, the Democrats in Delaware, in State Convention assembled, ratify and indorse the declaration of principles promulgated by the National Democracy in the Kansas City Convention, and pledge ourselves, with united and vigorous support, to the candidates there nominated for President and Vice-President of the United States. We recall with gratification the good government enjoyed by the people of Delaware during the many years in which our State affairs have been managed by Democratic officials, and we point to the four years of clean and honorable administration under Governor Tunnell, now drawing to a close, as indisputable evidence that the Democratic party in this State is entitled to the continued confidence and support of our citizens. Deprived of our equal constitutional representation in the Senate of the United States, we congratulate our people that our State interests have been carefully conserved by our sole representative in the highest legislative body in the world, and cordially commend Senator Kenney for his active and successful attention to our National interests. We favor a new system for the registration of voters, and believe that in the place of biennial registration the registration should be permanent in character, so that a voter once registered may be continued on the list of qualified voters without again appearing before the registrar, unless he moves to a new voting precinct. The list of registered voters should be revised every two years by the addition of names of new voters and the striking off of those who have died, removed or become disqualified. In this connection we favor the abolition of the registration fee of $1, which has proved an unsatisfactory and unnecessary tax."

Prohibition.

May 9, 1900.—The important planks of the platform adopted were: "We believe that the attitude of President McKinley in regard to the Army canteen deserves the condemnation of all friends of truth and righteousness and should be rebuked at the ballot box by all lovers of law and order. We deplore the extension of the liquor traffic in our new territories and believe that this Christian nation ought to prohibit in our new territory that business which is the sum of all iniquity, mother of all abomination."

FLORIDA.

Democratic.

June 20, 1900.—The platform adopted has for its main features the indorsement of William J. Bryan for President, the denunciation of trusts, demand for the repeal of all war taxes, 16 to 1 ratio of coinage, governmental control of corporations, especially of railroads, direct vote for United States Senators, a graduated income tax and reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis.

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GEORGIA.

Democratic. June 14, 1900.—Ballot reform, honest elections, United States control of the Nicaragua Canal, expansion of trade with foreign countries and the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people were favored by the convention, and trusts, protection, imperialism, a large standing army and the Porto Rican policy of the Government were condemned. Special planks included the following: "We demand that the 10 per cent tax on State bank issues be repealed, so as to permit a system of local State banks, under such restrictions and by the deposit of such securities as will absolutely protect persons dealing with them."

Populist. June 14, 1900.—The platform called for an amendment to the State Constitution providing for the initiative, referendum and imperative mandate, a free ballot, and a fair count, and the public ownership of all public utilities. The fee system and the acceptance of passes by public officials were condemned. The convict labor law was treated as follows: "We emphatically condemn the convict law passed by the Legislature of 1897 as being the enactment of a system more iniquitous than the old lease act. We believe that the State herself should keep possession of her prisoners and should employ them upon the public roads and not allow them to be brought in competition with free labor, and that reformatories be established for juvenile criminals."

Republican.

The Republican voters of Georgia held no convention in 1900.

HAWAII (Territory).

Republican. September 24, 1900.—The convention adopted a platform indorsing President McKinley's Administration and containing many planks dealing with measures of interest to the Territory of Hawaii. Chief among them are declarations in favor of the speedy construction of the Nicaragua Canal and the Pacific cable, and pledges of efforts to secure harbor improvements and good public buildings for the islands.

Democratic. September 24, 1900.—Opposition to the Government of the United States, denunciation of annexation, Hawaii for Hawaiians, and planks referring to local improvements were the principal features of the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention.

IDAHO.

Republican. July 18, 1900.—"The Republican party of Idaho renews its allegiance to the principles of Republicanism, and declares its unqualified approval of the National platform adopted at Philadelphia, its adherence to the principles represented by the official acts of the Administration of William McKinley, and pledges itself to the support of the same. We are in favor of amending the Constitution of the United States so as to give Congress the power more fully to regulate and suppress trusts, and we denounce the action of the Democratic party in the present Congress, who, by their votes, defeated the proposition to submit such an amendment to the people of the United States for their ratification. We condemn the policy of the present State administration whereby it has sought to deprive a large number of honest settlers in the northern part of the State of their lands taken up under the Homestead laws of the United States; and which has further resulted in losing to the State thousands of acres of valuable timber lands."

Silver Republican. July 2, 1900.—"The Silver Republicans of Idaho indorse and adopt the National platform promulgated at Kansas City, July 12, 1900, as our declaration of principles. We declare our adherence to the principle of bimetallism and the use of both gold and silver as the basic money upon which the business of our country should be conducted, and favor the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 regardless of the action of any other nation on earth."

Democratic. June 6, 1900.—The chief plank in the platform was an indorsement of William J. Bryan for President. The resolutions adopted also favored fusion of all reform elements.

People's. July 21, 1900.—"We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of the People's Party and heartily indorse the platform adopted by our National Convention at Sioux Falls. We congratulate the settlers on our Indian lands on the passage of the Free Homes bill. Within the borders of our State are millions of acres of arid lands and we are in favor of National appropriations to aid in the establishment of a system of reservoirs and canals to irrigate and reclaim said lands. We are in favor of that principle of government known as "Initiative and Referendum" and urge the passage of such laws as will enable the people of this State to pass upon all legislative measures."

Fusion. July 17, 1900.—The State conventions of the Democratic, Silver Republican and Populist parties effected a fusion, declared for Bryan, free silver, legislative control of trusts, and against the foreign, domestic and financial policy of the Administration.

ILLINOIS.

May 9, 1900.—The platform after reaffirming the principles of the platform adopted

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by the Republican National Convention of 1896 and calling attention to the prosperous condition of the country "under the wise, businesslike and

Republican.

patriotic Administration of President McKinley," proceeded: "We congratulate the people of the country on the enactment into law of the Currency bill, which provides the gold standard as the monetary unit of value. Financial discussions no longer disturb the business conditions of our people, and all business transactions have been placed on a basis that insures protection to capital and encouragement to the employment of labor. . . . Cuba has been made free from Spanish misrule and a stable government established there. Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands have become the possessions of the United States as the inevitable and unavoidable results of that war. We fully indorse the action of Congress and the President in the administration of the affairs in these islands and all legislation respecting the same, and we pledge our allegiance to the Nation's policy relating to them as formulated and carried out by the present Administration. We favor such legislation as will destroy all unlawful combinations of capital formed for the purpose of limiting production or increasing the price of manufactured products. All aggregations of capital formed for this purpose are detrimental to the best interests of trade and hostile to the laboring people." The administration of Governor Tanner was indorsed, and also the public services of United States Senator Cullom.

June 27, 1900.—The platform indorsed the National platform of 1896 "in whole and in all its parts." It denounced the National Administration as "the weakest in the history of the Nation," and especially condemned the "cowering attitude of the President and his advisers in refusing consolation and sympathy to the heroic Boers in their struggle for independence"; invoked public condemnation of "an administrative policy which denies to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands the principle of home rule and self-government and seeks the subjugation of a free and enlightened people for the glory of an imperial policy revolting to our traditions and a defiance to the principles of our Federal Constitution:" The new currency law was declared to be the foundation for a "money trust which will have power to control the prices of all property and to stimulate or strangle business." Sympathy is expressed for the Boers, while imperialism is denounced as "necesarily leading to militarism and as wholly foreign to our system of government." Alliances with European nations are "regarded with apprehension." "Trusts and monopolies, formed for the purpose of arbitrarily controlling products and prices in the interest solely of combined capital, if allowed to go on," the resolutions declared, "can result only in industrial serfdom for the mass of the people."

Democratic.

INDIANA.

April 25, 1900.—The platform emphatically indorsed the wise and patriotic Administration of President McKinley. The attitude of the Administration was approved on all points, especially coinage, the open door in China, the administration of insular affairs and the conduct of the Spanish war. Additional anti-trust legislation was favored, both State and Federal, and a plea was made for "just and liberal pensions to all deserving soldiers and sailors." The early construction of the Nicaragua Canal under the direction and exclusive control of the United States Government was recommended, and the enactment and enforcement of laws restricting and preventing the importation of such undesirable foreign population as is prejudicial to free American labor was favored.

Republican.

June 6.—After instructing its delegates to the National Convention for Bryan and indorsing the principles of the Chicago platform of 1896, the platform condemns the policy of President McKinley's Administration, and on State affairs says: "We call attention to the reform legislation which the Democratic party has given the people of this State, the school book law, the tax laws, the Australian ballot, the fee and salary reform, and the many statutes for the protection of labor. The Republican party is now hypocritically claiming credit for the reduction of our State debt, made possible by the Democratic tax law, the enactment of which it opposed. It has mutilated the Australian ballot and repealed the statute making the bribery of voters a penal offence. In four years of absolute control of State affairs it has failed to pass any effectual legislation against monopolies or trusts, but has uniformly defeated all effort to enact anti-trust laws. We pledge ourselves to an economical administration of State affairs, the non-partisan management of the State institutions, the continuation of the reform work begun by the Democratic party and the enactment and enforcement of State legislation against trusts."

Democratic.

February 22.—After declaring in favor of Government ownership of all lines of transportation, telegraphs and telephones, and municipal ownership of streetcar lines, light and water plants, the resolutions said: "We view with alarm the enormous increase in the assessed value of property for the purpose of taxation in Indiana, and we demand a more rigid economy in the management of State, county and municipal affairs. We favor a State law requiring the letting of all legal advertisements to the lowest bidder. We are opposed to the sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage. We favor the election of the county superintendent by the vote of the people."

Populist (MIDDLE OF THE ROAD).

May 1.—The platform declared that abolition of the liquor traffic could only be accomplished through a political party. The platform denounced the annulment of the anti-canteen law by the President and members of his Cabinet as being unjustifiable in law and revolutionary and unpatriotic in principle, and charged President McKinley with moral cowardice in refusing to exercise his authority as Commander-in-Chief of the Army to abolish the

Prohibition.

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sale of liquor in the Army canteen, and to prohibit its importation into our newly acquired territory.

IOWA.

Republican.

August 7, 1901, at Cedar Rapids.—The platform indorsed the administration of President McKinley, both as to foreign and domestic policies. Regarding combinations of capital it said: "We assert the sovereignty of the people over all corporations and aggregations of capital, and the right residing in the people to enforce such regulations, restrictions or prohibitions upon corporate management as will protect the individual and society from abuse of the power which great combinations of capital wield. We favor such amendment of the Interstate Commerce act as will more fully carry out its prohibition of discriminations in rate making, and any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly."

Democratic.

August 21, 1901, at Des Moines.—The platform reaffirmed the national platform adopted July 5, 1900, at Kansas City, with the addition of a plank on State issues, demanding reform in taxation laws, the repeal of the mulct liquor law and the enactment of local option license law, and several other matters.

Prohibition.

May 21, 1901, at Des Moines.—The platform declared that it was the first duty of the State to overthrow the liquor traffic, commended the passage of the anti-canteen law and denounced the opponents of the law; declared for woman suffrage, one day of rest in seven and freedom of religious worship.

KANSAS.

Republican.

May 16, 1900.—Commendation of the course of the Administration was followed by a demand for the enforcement of the Anti-Trust act of 1890, and the railroad question was treated as follows: "The Republican party pledges itself to the work of securing to the people such legislation, founded in common justice and business sense, as will provide adequate protection against the greed of the corporations without crippling them with unjust exactions. We favor the re-establishment of the Board of Railroad Commissioners with such additional powers as shall render their work effective, and with power to fix and enforce just rates, and recommend the election of this Board by the people. We favor a law which will enable railroad men who are necessarily engaged in running their trains upon Election Day to cast their votes. The operation of trains often makes it impossible under our present voting system for conductors and members of train crews to cast their votes, and their inability to find time from their work to go to the polls thus deprives several thousand people of the State, each year, of the right of suffrage. We pledge ourselves to some measure which will make it possible for these men to enjoy suffrage without embarrassment to their work."

Democratic.

July 24, 1900.—After declaring that the Kansas City platform was regarded as a second Declaration of Independence, the State platform advocated the continuance of the Sanitary Board for the protection of the cattle industry, demanded relief from oppression by trusts, with special reference to the Standard Oil Company, and on railroad affairs demanded the abolition of the pass system and the practice of using double headers, or two engines to one train of twice the ordinary size, and said: "There should be created by law a public tribunal clothed with all power necessary for the complete and efficient regulation and control of the railways of the State in their relations to the public and to their agents, servants and employes and to all persons whomsoever, and in all of their conduct and actions in the operation of their roads, and in the prosecution of their business in all things and at all times."

Prohibition.

June 20, 1900.—The platform declared: 1. That the liquor traffic is the greatest of all evils, and we demand the total prohibition of the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of alcoholic liquors as a beverage. 2. We affirm our loyalty to the national Prohibition party and its principles as the only party that stands committed to the overthrow of the liquor traffic in State and nation. 3. The right of citizens of the United States to vote should not be denied on account of sex.

Populist.

July 25, 1900.—After demanding the election of United States Senators by direct vote, a change in the administration of the Pension Bureau, establishment of the initiative and referendum, the platform says: "We demand the withdrawal of all special privileges now granted by law to corporations or individuals, and the application of the principle of government ownership as a remedy for monopolies of every kind. Believing the public work ought to be done by the people in their own interest, we favor the municipal ownership and operation of plants for the supply of water, light, heat and power, and also of all streetcar lines and telephone systems."

KENTUCKY.

Republican.

July 17, 1900.—The platform, after calling attention to the special election for Governor, continues: "We declare that the only tolerable government is self-government. We declare that in this State all men must be free and equal and that the will of the people must be the supreme law of the State. We demand for each child a free school, but we deny that education or accumulated property alone confers the right of suffrage. The first duty of Kentucky citizenship is to repeal the Goebel election law, which is the source and continuing

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strength of the wrongs done in this State. A vote of confidence next November in men who are all usurpers of office and who have for a year past been acting together to thwart the declared will of the people will be accepted as a vote of confidence in the election law that is a blot on our statute book. The Goebel law must be abolished or republican institutions must be surrendered. The convention invites all friends of civil liberty and social order to unite with the Republicans in Kentucky in securing the repeal of the Goebel election law and the preservation of the liberties of the people."

July 19, 1900.—After indorsing the action of the Kansas City Convention and recommending amendment of the 1898 election law, the platform continues: "We present the people of Kentucky the picture of an army of intimidation, unlawfully quartered in the public buildings of the State; a State Senator, while in the discharge of his duty to the State, stricken down by an assassin's bullet, fired from ambush, from the executive building, then occupied by his political adversary, who hoped to profit by his death; that adversary arming, filling and surrounding the building with armed men instructed to defy the civil authorities and prevent search for the assassin; the same political adversary and Republican pretender by force dissolving the legislature in violation of the constitution; attempting by military power to force the legislature to meet in a veritable slaughter pen for the Democratic members; driving its members through the streets of Frankfort at the point of the bayonet; forcibly preventing the legislature from meeting in its lawful and proper place; keeping armed, riotous and disorderly men under the very window of the room where lay dying the assassin's victim; driving the Court of Appeals from the Capitol; by military force defying the writ of habeas corpus; aiding with the soldiery and spurious pardons those lawfully accused of capital crimes to flee from justice; the same Republican pretender fleeing from the State after indictment and remaining a fugitive from justice, protected by an open violation of the constitution of the United States, after having declared to the people of the State: 'I am a citizen of this State, amenable to its laws. I am not a criminal, neither shall I ever be a fugitive from justice. Whenever indicted I shall appear for trial.' And we confidently declare our belief that a majority of people in Kentucky favor the preservation of law and order; of both civil and personal liberty, and the maintenance of the constitutional rights of the people—Democratic doctrine which is the hope and inspiration of every true Democrat. We declare to the world that the mob and the assassin shall not be the arbiter of the rights of the citizens of Kentucky, nor shall the penalty of an appeal to the law and the regular constituted authorities be left at the hands of the assassin. Law and order must and shall prevail in Kentucky."

Democratic.

August 1, 1900.—Both the great parties are denounced, and the Goebel law was attended to as follows: "We point especially to the present condition in Kentucky, where through a vicious and unjust election law made by the Democratic party, and upheld by that party to-day, one-fifth of the voters of the State were disfranchised, the certificate of a Democratic Election Commission, based upon the returns of election officers selected by the Democratic party in every precinct, and showing a plurality for the Republican nominees, being ignored and the State officered by men defeated at the polls. We condemn this Goebel election law as imperialism of the most dangerous character, and denounce the professions of the Democratic party as insincere as long as it is responsible for this blighting imperialism, disfranchising American citizens and depriving them of their constitutional privileges. We declare that this unjust and iniquitous election law should be repealed, and in its stead enacted a law giving all parties fair and just representation at the polls and on the returning boards, through representatives selected by the authorities of the several parties, and so constructed as to make impossible partisan advantage through the manipulation and operation of the laws of the commonwealth."

People's (FUSION).

August 1, 1900.—The national platform was approved, and on the franchise and elections the planks adopted were: "We declare our unalterable opposition to any effort to limit the franchise, holding that the constitution guarantees to every citizen the right to vote and have that vote counted as cast, regardless of wealth, education, color or previous condition of servitude. We declare that the issue of fair elections and that of direct legislation are one and inseparable; that direct legislation through the initiative and referendum is the only possible guarantee that corrupt politicians will not continue their assaults upon popular government."

Populist (MIDDLE OF THE ROAD).

After the usual planks relative to the liquor traffic, the platform says: "We favor such an amendment to the present constitution of Kentucky and wise revision of the election laws of Kentucky that every citizen, without regard to sex, color, or previous condition of servitude, who can read or write the Declaration of Independence of the United States, shall, on attaining the age of twenty-one years, be allowed an unrestricted ballot, and such ballot shall be turned in as cast. We demand that laws be passed and rigidly enforced excluding from entrance to the United States those who cannot read or write, or who are criminals, paupers or dangerously diseased."

Prohibition.

LOUISIANA.

March 5, 1900.—The convention reaffirmed the principles declared by the national party at the St. Louis Convention, and sustained the administration in its policy regarding the results of the Spanish war. The platform continues: "We view with alarm and amazement the growing tendency of the Southern Democracy to eliminate from the electorate by unjust constitutional enactments a large, industrious, loyal and conservative class of our

Republican.

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fellow citizens. The Republican party knows no distinction among the suffragans of this country on account of race, color or previous condition. We therefore condemn the action of the Democratic party of Louisiana for creating in the organic law of the State a privileged class of voters, and denounce such a provision as un-American and un-Republican, and ask the patriotic people of the United States to join with us in testing the constitutionality of the law, and to destroy, if possible, its baneful influence upon the growth and progress of the age."

Republican (LILY WHITE).

April 30, 1900.—The resolutions declared the State election of April 17 to be one of the most fraudulent ever held in the State. Specific resolutions were: "Resolved, That we approve and indorse the administration of President McKinley, and pledge our delegation to support him for renomination as the Republican candidate for President at the November election. Resolved, That a majority of the voters of the State of Louisiana are Republicans. Our agriculture, commerce, shipping, railroads, steamboats, manufacturing and labor interests are all dependent for prosperity on the policies of the Republican party; that with a fair registration, an honest election and an honest effort the electoral vote of Louisiana can be counted on for the Republican party, and we here and now consecrate ourselves to organize for a grand and determined effort to see that our votes are cast and counted at the next election for the candidates of our choice. Resolved, That the union of the Howell and Herwig factions was induced by the desire that there should be but one regular Republican organization in this State." The Howell committee contested with the Herwig committee for three years, and finally yielded to a union with it only because it was the recognized organ of the party of this State.

Colored Republicans.

April 30, 1900.—The most important action of the convention was the organization of a State Committee with P. F. Herwig as chairman, and the Executive Committee was authorized to place Presidential Electors in the field. No platform was adopted.

Democratic.

December 20, 1899.—After declaring allegiance to the Chicago platform of 1896 the platform said: "We denounce the monopolistic combinations known as trusts, and demand that the legislature and Congress do pass such laws within the competency of each as shall regulate, restrain and suppress them. We impress upon our Representatives and Senators in Congress the paramount importance of judicious federal aid to the levee system of the Mississippi River; to the jettying and deepening of Southwest Pass; to the improvement of the great waterways of the West and South, and to the prompt building of a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans—all works of National importance, in which Louisiana is so deeply interested."

MAINE.

Republican.

June 27, 1900.—The convention indorsed the nominations and platform of the Philadelphia Convention, and the platform adopted by the Lewiston convention of April 19. On State affairs readjustment of the system of State taxation, free popular education, and the creation of the office of State Auditor were favored, and good roads were called for in the following plank: "Good roads enhance the value of property and are potent factors in the development of every community. We favor such action by the State as will bring to the knowledge of local officials the most successful methods of maintaining the roads committed to their care, and promote effective legislation to that end."

Democratic.

July 11, 1900.—"We indorse the principles laid down in the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention held at Kansas City, July 4, and pledge our unqualified support to Bryan and Stevenson, candidates for the office of President and Vice-President. The Democratic party is, as it always has been, the friend of labor, and we deplore the conditions which have grown up under Republican rule whereby honest toil is deprived of its just share of the wealth which it produces; and we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to restore it to the high and dignified position to which by nature it is entitled, and toward the accomplishment of this object we favor the enactment of a fifty-eight hour law."

MARYLAND.

Republican.

August 6, 1901, at Baltimore.—The platform contained this plank regarding ex-Senator Gorman: "We appeal to all good citizens to unite in defeating the selfish political bosses in their conspiracy, begun with the extra session, to perpetuate themselves and their methods by one-sided elections, and to thwart the first purpose of that conspiracy by defeating the election to the United States Senate of the Democratic leader who dictated the disfranchising election law to a servile Assembly. Their victory would again fasten upon our State the reign of corruption and violence overthrown in 1895, and enable them to intrench themselves for a generation behind a far worse disfranchising election law than the un-American law we are pledged to repeal."

Democratic.

August 1, 1901, at Baltimore.—The chief issue of the campaign was stated as follows in the platform: "The Democratic party represents more than forty thousand majority of the white people of Maryland. They, in common with their brethren of other States in which large masses of colored voters have been injected into the body politic, recognize that the peace, good order, personal safety and proper development of our material interests depend upon the control of the commonwealth by its intelligent white residents."

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MASSACHUSETTS.

Republican. October 4, 1901, at Boston.—The platform expressed deep sorrow at the killing of President McKinley and pledged loyal support to President Roosevelt. It declared that prosperity which "does not reach all the people is not true prosperity. We denounce all laws that confer special privileges on the few. We favor such laws as open the widest opportunity to all." It favored protection and reciprocity, the gold standard and a paper currency "of such flexibility, sufficiency and safety as will meet the changing needs of the season, reduce the charge for the use of credit, increase the employment of labor, and promote the effective competition of our producers and manufacturers with their rivals abroad." It favored also the speedy completion of an isthmian canal, built, owned, operated and protected by the United States Government; government aid in building up the merchant marine, and the enactment of a constitutional amendment giving Congress the power to regulate the hours of labor. It demanded laws to provide an adequate and severe penalty for murdering, assaulting or threatening the life of the President or Vice President. It condemned attempts to disfranchise the negro in some States, commended the consideration of a proper system of initiative and referendum in questions of local interest and indorsed the administration of Governor Crane.

Democratic. October 3, 1901, at Boston.—The platform lamented the assassination of President McKinley, eulogized his statesmanship and indorsed his last speech at Buffalo. It pledged the convention's good wishes to President Roosevelt. It ignored Bryan and his free silver policy; declared for freer trade by reciprocity and otherwise; the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; against imperialism and the ship subsidy bill. Regarding trusts it stated: "Whatever may be the economic basis of industrial combinations, federal regulation is urgently needed. We believe that accounts of corporations engaged in commerce between the States should be periodically audited and made public. Unfair competition, designed only to crush a rival by temporary measures to establish monopoly, should be prohibited. All tariff duties upon articles produced by trusts, which stifle competition at home or which favor the foreign at the expense of the American consumers, should be abolished. Minimum railroad freight rates should be based upon the carload lot, and the granting to trusts or other large shippers of any discount from such rates should be strictly prohibited."

MICHIGAN.

Republican. February 28, 1901, at Grand Rapids.—The platform indorsed the national and State administrations and denounced former Republican State officials who brought shame and disgrace on the State by dishonesty.

Democratic. March 6, 1901.—"We denounce the present State legislature generally, as an incompetent and idle body, whose sole business seems to be to obey its Senatorial owner regardless of the public welfare. We denounce it specifically for its recent attempt to deprive the cities of Detroit and Port Huron of home rule; for its flagrant violations of its party pledges to give the people of Wayne and Kent counties primary election reform, at the dictation of an absentee United States Senator, who owes his seat in that body to the use of money in delegate conventions; for its extravagance in State affairs; for its failure to equalize taxation, as repeatedly promised by party platforms. We demand the right of home rule for all municipalities, and the election of United States Senators by the people. We believe that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; and in order that the governed may have that full and free voice in governmental affairs to which they are entitled, we favor the right of direct legislation by the people themselves of the laws under which they are to live. We indorse the efforts of Senator Helme to secure a constitutional amendment to the accomplishment of this reform. We believe that for the proper safeguarding of the rights of the people the minority should be represented on the supreme bench; and we appeal to all good citizens of the State to aid us in the election of a Democrat Justice of the Supreme Court in order to moderate the partisan character of the present bench."

Prohibition. March 6, 1901, at Kalamazoo.—The convention adopted the following resolution: "We declare our adherence to the principles of the national and State platforms of the last campaign, believing that the suppression of the liquor traffic is the paramount issue before the American people."

MINNESOTA.

Republican. May 18, 1900.—"We, the Republicans of the State of Minnesota in convention assembled, affirm and renew our allegiance to the Republican party and its principles. We indorse the administration of President William McKinley and the Republican party, and congratulate the country on the revival of industrial and commercial prosperity brought about as a direct result of the application of Republican principles and policies of government during the present administration. The Republican party is proud of the fact that it has written the gold standard into the law of the land, and that its sound financial policy has contributed largely to the greatest prosperity the American people have ever known, and has raised the credit of the American Government to the highest point ever attained by any nation. The Republican party recognizes that legitimate business, fairly capitalized and honestly managed, has built up our industries at home, given the largest employment to labor and highest wages, and enabled us successfully to compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world. But the Republican party now, as always, is unalterably opposed to all trusts and combinations having for their purpose

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the stifling of competition and arbitrarily controlling productions or fixing prices. Among other remedies we favor legislation providing for the utmost publicity as to the internal affairs of this class of corporations, and we favor an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting full power to Congress to protect the people against the evils threatened. We hereby declare our implicit confidence in President William McKinley and the Republican party to meet and solve the questions now before the country growing out of our war with Spain, to the entire satisfaction of the American people, and with justice and humanity to the people of the islands that came under our control because of that war. We declare for liberal legislation for the National defence, for the building of our Navy, for the enlargement of our foreign markets, for the employment of the American workmen in our mines, forests, farms, mills, factories and shipyards." Other planks expressed appreciation of the services of the Minnesota delegation in Congress and favored the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

June 20.—The convention approved the action of the Philadelphia Convention, called for liberal administration of the pension laws, sustained the gold standard, favored the amendment to the Federal Constitution proposed by the Republicans in Congress, granting to both State and Congress the power to define, regulate, control and prohibit monopolies, combinations or trusts in the form of corporations or otherwise, and condemned the obstructive policy of the Democratic party, which, for the time being, defeated the submission of such amendment, and continued: "We favor the speedy passage of the legislation now pending in Congress intended to prevent the sale of oleomargarine for that which it is not, and thereby protect the honest producer and innocent consumer of dairy products from the frauds now being practised upon both; and we therefore earnestly request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to aid by their work and votes in securing the passage of such legislation. The Republican party stands for the principle of fair and equal taxation, and insists that every business, whether owned by corporations or individuals, should bear its just share of the public burden. We heartily approve of the legislation enacted by the last Republican Legislature, known as the "Somerville Law," imposing a tax upon all foreign corporations doing business within this State. We commend the gross earnings system of taxation as to railroads."

MISSISSIPPI.

August 23, 1900.—The convention adopted the following declaration of principles:: "We heartily and earnestly indorse and reaffirm the declaration of principles promulgated by the party in convention assembled at Chicago in 1896, and recognize in the Hon. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, the ablest exponent of these principles, the statesman and patriot, the great tribune of the people. We enter our solemn protest against the encroachment upon governmental affairs by aggregated capital in the form of trusts and combines as being inimical to the best interests of the masses of the people and the cause of free and untrammelled government; and express ourselves as unalterably determined to aid by all possible and proper means in the control or destruction, if necessary, of these enemies of good government. Reviewing the past Democratic history of Mississippi we indorse with pride the administration of her public affairs, and especially we would express our unconditional approval of the clean administration of our present Governor and affirm our unshaken faith in the Democratic principles he has so worthily illustrated in his public life. We express our confidence in the virtue and unimpeachable integrity of the people in the selection of all public servants, and to that end indorse the system of primary elections under proper restrictions for all Democratic nominations, that every man may have a voice in the government under which he lives."

Democratic.

No other State political conventions were held in Mississippi in 1900, the business of the parties being managed by the several executive committees, and no platforms were promulgated.

MISSOURI.

May 16, 1900.—"The Republicans of Missouri in convention assembled call attention, with pride, to the fact that the policies presented by the Republican party in its platform of 1896 have been fully vindicated and its promises all redeemed. We rejoice that we are citizens of a great and powerful Nation, whose achievements in peace and glorious victories in war are without a parallel. We indorse the progressive Administration of William McKinley for the blessings it has bestowed upon the American people in establishing the highest prosperity the country has ever known. We insist that no issue can be paramount to the maintenance of the public credit and the stability of the money for which all labor and products are sold. So long as a political party stands committed to the overthrow of the existing monetary system we call on all conservative men to act with us in keeping that party from power. We congratulate the American people in that the Republican party has kept its beneficent pledge for the maintenance of the gold standard, the standard of the commercial world, and the parity of all our forms of money, without contradiction, by comprehensive, courageous legislation. We favor the extension of self-government to all the people that have lately come under the protection of this country as rapidly as they demonstrate their ability to exercise it. We hold our authority over them to be a solemn trust to be exercised with an eye single to their instruction, development and prosperity. We are unalterably opposed to all trusts and combinations in restraint of trade or having for their purpose in the remotest degree stifling of competition; and we demand such legislation, both National and State, as will effectively protect the public from these evils. And if such legislation cannot be had under present constitutional powers, we demand such amendments

Republican.

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to the Constitution of the United States as will suppress such combinations. We favor the immediate enactment of such legislation by Congress as shall make the seas give evidence that American built, American owned and American named ships are carrying our foreign commerce."

Democratic.

June 6, 1900.—The convention reaffirmed allegiance to the time honored principles of the Democratic party as formulated by Jefferson, Jackson and others, declared in favor of equal rights to all, local self-government and strict construction of the Constitution. Tariff for revenue only, reduction of war taxes, removal of tariff on trust manufactured goods, expansion of trade relations, autonomy for Cuba, control of the Nicaragua Canal, and free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, were all favored. Anti-trust laws were promised, the administration of Governor Stephens was commended, taxation of franchises was demanded, and full and hearty support to William J. Bryan was pledged.

MONTANA.

Republican.

September 6, 1900.—After expressing hearty approval of the platform and nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, declaring for an eight hour workday, inviting investment of capital in the State and declaring that injurious combinations should be forbidden, the platform deals with the Clark case as follows: "We regard with indignation and shame the odium that was cast upon our State by the corrupt methods that were employed in the election of a Democratic candidate for the Senate of the United States and express our unqualified condemnation of the Republican members of the Sixth Legislative Assembly who cast their votes for William A. Clark. We condemn all bribery, and pledge the Republican party to pursue those who practise it with our laws and our courts."

Democratic.

June 20, 1900.—The Daly wing of the Democratic party adopted a platform denouncing "the action of W. A. Clark in corrupting the late Legislature in assailing the integrity of the Supreme Court, and in attempting to debauch the people of the entire Commonwealth as the colossal crime of the century."

June 21, 1900.—The Clark wing passed resolutions strongly condemning the Daly people and denouncing the resignation of Democratic State officers and Congressmen.

September 19, 1900.—The convention adopted a platform which indorsed the Kansas City platform and candidates, specifically demanding the free coinage of silver. They also indorsed the services of Senator William A. Clark as a member of the Senate, and demand his re-election by the Legislature to meet next January.

NEBRASKA.

Republican.

August 28, 1901, at Lincoln.—The platform contained this plank: "The Republicans of Nebraska disclaim for the party any sympathy with custodians of public money found guilty of the betrayal of sacred trusts. Without impugning the motives of the Governor in any case, we deprecate any exercise of executive clemency tending to create the false impression that the Republican party is disposed to condone the unlawful embezzlement of public funds under any circumstances, and we request the immediate recall of the parole granted to Joseph S. Bartley by the Governor." The Governor (a Republican) complied with the convention's request.

Democratic.

September 17, 1901, at Lincoln.—The platform indorsed the national platform of 1900, demanded legislation to exclude anarchists and to suppress anarchy and denounced both the State and National Republican administrations. It declared against the acceptance of free railroad passes by public officials.

Populist.

September 17, 1901, at Lincoln.—The platform indorsed that of the national convention of 1900. It declared against anarchy. It favored increased State taxation of railway properties and declared that the acceptance by any public official of any railway passes or telegraph or express franks should render his office vacant. Democrats and Populists nominated the same ticket.

NEVADA.

Republican.

September 29, 1900.—Indorsement of the foreign and domestic policy of the Administration and earnest support of the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention were the opening planks in the platform. Trusts were condemned, and the Democratic overthrow of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution denounced. On State matters the platform said: "We believe that with an economic system for the storage and the distribution of unappropriated water the productive capacity of Nevada can be enormously increased, and so believing we pledge our nominee for Congress, in the event of his election, to co-operate with the Congressmen from the arid States in seeking to obtain a liberal allowance in the general appropriation bill for the storage and distribution of water under the supervision and control of the States and Territories affected. We favor the lawful use of silver as a money in all manners compatible with the best interests of our Government, and we hereby pledge our nominee for Congress, in the event of his election, to exercise his best endeavors to secure the greatest possible use of silver beneficial to the mining States of this Union, without endangering the financial safety of our country. We reject the proposed amendment to the Constitution of Nevada authorizing a lottery as being an attempt to disgrace our State in the sight of the enlightened world. We regard the act upon our statute books legalizing prizefighting as a stigma

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upon the fair name of our State. We condemn the repeal of the 'Purity of Elections' laws and demand the passage of an act reasonably limiting the expenditure of candidates and prohibiting corrupt practices during political campaigns and at the polls. We declare ourselves in favor of an eight hour workday on all public works, where the State, county or municipality pays for the labor, and in all mines, smelters, mills and all other institutions for the reduction or refining of ores or metals, and we pledge our nominees for the Legislature to work for a law embodying that principle. We condemn the present State administration for its profligacy in creating useless offices with which to reward its supporters."

Democratic.

September 6, 1900.—The convention indorsed the nominations and platform adopted at Kansas City, declared opposition to trusts and condemned the action of the Administration with reference to Porto Rico, the Philippines and the Alaska mining districts. Sympathy for the Boers was expressed, and Senator William M. Stewart was condemned for his defection from the silver cause. Railroad meddling with State affairs was objected to, a State constitutional convention demanded, lotteries and prizefighting condemned, and State regulation of the hours of labor favored. On other subjects the platform said: "We hold that the silver question is still one of the important issues of this campaign, and that it will never be permanently settled until our mints are opened to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of the consent of other nations. We congratulate the supporters of Bryan and Stevenson in Nevada, that they are not subjected to the humiliating necessity of abrogating or modifying any plank in their National platform for the accommodation of their Congressional nominee. We believe that water storage for arid lands should be recognized by the general Government as a part of its internal improvement system, and that liberal appropriations should be made for that purpose, and we call attention to the specific declaration in this behalf in our National platform, favoring an intelligent system of improving the arid lands of the West, storing the waters for the purposes of irrigation, and the holding of such lands for actual settlers."

Silver Party.

September 6, 1900.—The principal planks of the platform were similar to those adopted by the Democratic convention, and the parties fused on a State ticket. Planks of special interest were: "In line with our opposition to any control of public utilities by private citizens or combinations of capital, we here declare our emphatic dissent from any proposal to lease the public domain, recognizing in such a step the danger that would inevitably accrue to the honest struggler of limited means. We favor a workday of eight hours on all public works in which the State, county or municipality is the employer. We favor the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people for the reason that such a method of election would return power to the hands where it properly belongs. We submit that with a proper valuation placed upon the property of the State the tax roll should show a valuation of $100,000,000 worth of property, that a true assessment, properly adjusted nearer to the equal value of property, would reduce the average county taxes to perhaps $1 on the hundred, with the State's proportion at about 25 cents on the hundred; and we therefore recommend to all Silver party county conventions that they pledge their nominees to the Legislature to support such measures as will bring about a reform in this direction." Resolutions were added that the resolution condemnatory of Francis G. Newlands be stricken and expunged from the records of the State Central Committee of the Silver party, and that he was entitled to the commendation of the convention for his foresight two years ago, and for his action in opposing the re-election of William M. Stewart because of the latter's treason to the Silver organization in the campaign of 1898, and that the action of the State Central Committee deposing W. E. Sharon from the chairmanship of the State Central Committee be rescinded and expunged from the record.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Republican.

April 24, 1900.—"In this convention, which marks the beginning of the Presidential campaign of the year 1900, we, the Republicans of New-Hampshire, congratulate the people upon the honest fulfillment of the pledges made in the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896, and acknowledge the wise statesmanship of our President, William McKinley, under whose guidance the promises have been performed. We intrust the future government of our new possessions to Congress and the President, believing that they may lawfully control and govern them as they deem best, and feeling assured that they will give the islands every measure of local self-government for which they may show themselves fitted. We commend and approve the patriotic impulses of our President, his loyalty to right, his high purpose, his diplomacy, his great achievements for his country and humanity, and urge his renomination at the coming National Convention."

September 11, 1900.—The platform adopted approved of the Republican National Convention, congratulated the country that the Republican party had established by legislation the gold standard, and on the wonderful prosperity during the Administration of President McKinley. It promised a liberal policy in the appropriation of money for public improvement. Good roads, forestry supervision and judicious fish and game laws were advocated. The "old home" idea, inaugurated and advocated by Governor Rollins, was indorsed and liberal appropriations for benevolent and educational purposes were favored. The platform approved all proper efforts to advance the cause of temperance in the home and community.

May 2, 1900.—The convention indorsed the Chicago platform of 1896 and declared

unwavering fidelity and adherence to it. Other planks were: "We denounce the Administration for fastening upon the American Republic the guilt of 'criminal aggression' in the Philippines and neglect of 'plain duty' to Porto Rico by depriving her citizens of the right of self-government, by erecting a customs tariff between that island and the States, in utter disregard of distinct pledges solemnly given and of their constitutional rights. We denounce the Republican party for fostering and protecting the criminal trusts, which, dominating the whole field of American industry, are forcing untold millions of tribute from the laboring masses to swell the coffers of plutocracy. We condemn the alliance with Great Britain and imitation of her course of colonial subjugation, which prevent the expression by the Administration at Washington of the deep sympathy of the American people with the South African republics and all other nations struggling for their independence. We favor the adoption of a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people."

Democratic.

August 1, 1900.—The Kansas City platform was indorsed in convention, and the platform continued: "We recognize the solemn and tremendous fact that in the campaign now opened the paramount and overshadowing issues are those of the Republic against the Empire, of the man against the dollar; and we declare our unwavering loyalty and devotion to the Republican Democracy established by the fathers as against the imperial plutocracy set up by Mark Hanna and his coadjutors, and illustrated in the Administration of William McKinley, who, however honest in his personal convictions of 'plain duty,' is too weak and subservient to live up to them for a moment against the dictation of his masters. Our appeal in this campaign is to the reason, the judgment, the conscience and the patriotism of the people—not to their fear, servility, cupidity or avarice. We recognize the value and influence of a fearless and uncorrupted press in the prosecution of the campaign along these lines, and we bespeak for such newspapers in our midst as have bravely and consistently championed the Democratic cause in all emergencies the earnest, practical support of the party, now and always. We heartily indorse the action of the Kansas City Convention and the ticket named. We protest against the cession of an inch of American territory to any foreign Power, and we demand the protection of American citizens and property in all American territory."

NEW-JERSEY.

September 26, 1901, at Trenton.—The platform deplored the death of President McKinley, declared that his achievements and character would link his name with that of Lincoln and indorsed the utterances of his last speech at Buffalo. It says further: "The blow which ended the life of our beloved President was cruel, inhuman and lawless. It was aimed, not at the gentle and lovable McKinley, but at the Republic and the majesty of law which guarantees liberty of person and safety of property. Any doctrine which justifies and encourages assassination is utterly hostile to civilization and the welfare of mankind, and must be no longer tolerated in this country, and we demand that laws, State and National, be enacted for the effective suppression of such teachings. The pledge of President Roosevelt that he will continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley has our unqualified approval, and entitles him to our loyal support. The wisdom, patriotism and courage shown by him in every public capacity in which he has served command the universal confidence of his countrymen. The Republican party, since its organization, has been the friend of labor. Its industrial policies have brought American labor and its compensation to the highest standard ever attained in the world. It pledges itself to maintain the rights and liberties of the working people and protect them from any encroachment thereon." It indorsed Governor Voorhees's administration and called attention to the fact that "under the policy inaugurated by the Republican party in this State, over $800,000 was appropriated at the last session of the Legislature toward the payment of the State School tax, every dollar of which is a contribution toward the reduction of local taxes. More than $1,500,000 of the State's income is now annually disbursed to our various taxing districts as their dividend from a wise administration of State affairs."

Republican.

October 1, 1901, at Trenton.—The platform ignored Bryan and the money question and, while deploring the death of President McKinley, demanded that adequate laws be enacted to provide for similar cases in the future. It dealt largely with State issues, and denounced the course of the Republican Governor and Legislature and demanded a thorough revision of the State tax laws. Among other planks are these: "Every attempt on the part of organized labor to secure legislation in its interest has been defeated by the Republican party. It has shown that it is hostile to the wage workers of the State. Every important act on the statute books in the interest of labor was placed there by Democratic legislatures. We believe that the true interest of labor and capital lies in a complete comprehension of their respective rights and duties and a common desire to have a complete understanding between them. They are friends, and not foes. Great loss has fallen upon the industrial interest of the State by bitter struggles, which have resulted in strikes and discontent."

Democratic.

The platform extended sympathy to the Boers and declared for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

NEW-MEXICO.

March 17, 1900.—The resolutions adopted by the Territorial convention warmly in-

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dorsed the National Administration and that of Governor Otero. They also favored the gold standard, expansion, the bill introduced by Senator Depew

Republican. to promote the mining interests of the country and the Territorial Judiciary.

October 5, 1900.—The convention affirmed allegiance to the Kansas City platform and candidates, condemned the course of the Administration on domestic and foreign matters, and on local questions said: "We condemn the Land Com-

Democratic. mission of the Territory for its selection and sale of large and valuable tracts of timber land at inadequate prices to favored speculators and corporations and call upon the Secretary of the Interior to exercise close scrutiny of these transactions. We condemn the McKinley Administration for the appointment of an incompetent Governor for New-Mexico, whose disregard for the law and vicious partisanship have brought disgrace upon the good name of our Territory. We favor the passage of a Fellow Servant act by the Legislature of New-Mexico, making railroad companies and other corporations and individuals liable for the death or injury of any of their employes while in the discharge of their duties, when caused by the negligence or fault of said companies, corporations or individuals, or any of their employes, without the negligence or default of the employes so killed or injured. We demand the repeal of the present inadequate road law and the substitution thereof of a satisfactory measure for the construction and supervision of the public highways."

NEW-YORK.

September 4, 1900.—The platform approved the administration of President McKinley and urged voters to continue it in power in view of the great prosperity which had attended its policies, while it called attention to the distress

Republican. which was prevalent during the Cleveland Administration. Regarding the cry of "imperialism" raised by the Democrats it said: "Neither in the Philippines nor elsewhere will the cause of human liberty look for its champion to a party whose only hope of obtaining power lies in the suppression of human rights and in an organized conspiracy to nullify the guarantees with which the Constitution endeavors to surround the citizen. From thousands of polling places in this election, in which the Democratic party is so much concerned about the 'consent of the governed,' the negro citizen will be excluded by laws so contrived as to keep out the negro Republican while admitting the white Democrat, though both present themselves with similar qualifications except as to color. The party which will not allow the Constitution to follow the flag through the Carolinas, through Mississippi and Texas has no occasion to distress itself about the Constitution's journey four thousand miles across the ocean. There is no middle course between responsibility for the government of the Philippines and abandoning them to be seized by some other power. The Democratic plan of conferring sovereign rights upon the Filipinos and at the same time establishing a protectorate over them is impracticable. It is responsibility without authority." Regardin, Republican administration in the State, it said: "The Republican party has been in control of the State for the last seven years. During that time the State has increased greatly in population, thereby causing a relative annual increase in expenditure for many public purposes. This is illustrated in the increased appropriations for the common schools, which in ten years have grown from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. Within the period of Republican control, moreover, the State has assumed the expense of caring for the indigent and insane. That item of expense seven years ago, when the maintenance of charitable institutions was principally a charge upon the counties, amounted, as against the State, to only about $2,500,000. The great reforms inaugurated by State control, which have done so much for the improvement of the condition of the helpless and unfortunate, compelled an expenditure in 1899 of nearly $9,000,000. Notwithstanding these great and increasing burdens, Republican legislation and administration have brought about a gradual lowering of the tax rate until this year it has reached the amazingly low point of one and ninety-six hundredths mills on the dollar of the equalized valuation of real and personal property. This great lowering of the tax rate is due not only to the new Republican laws, placing their just portion of the public burdens upon special interests which have heretofore escaped taxation, but also to careful economies enforced by Republican Legislatures and to the better and more complete execution by Republican administrative officers of laws enacted by Republican Legislatures prior to the present period of complete Republican control, creating special and indirect taxation. These laws were not properly enforced by Democratic State [illegible]. The law taxing corporations, for instance, was enacted in 1880 by a Legis- Republican in both branches, but during the seven years of Democratic adminis- from 1887 to 1893, the total sum collected under these laws was only $8,915,- an annual average of $1,273,584 30. During the seven years of Republican ad- tion, from 1894 to 1900, inclusive, the great total of $14,957,563 45 has been under these laws, an annual average of $2,136,794 78. The number of cor- reached by the Democratic State officers for the collection of these taxes is hese laws have been changed since 1893 only in the direction of moderation, o much better is Republican administration that the annual sum collected by n State officers is nearly twice as great as that collected under Democratic [illegible]nt. The law taxing estates commonly known as the 'transfer tax' was also a Republican measure. It was enacted in 1885 by a Senate and Assembly both Republican. Under it $25,000,000 has been collected for State purposes since its enactment, but the difference between Republican and Democratic administration is shown by the fact that the sum collected during the seven years of Democratic governmnt amounted to but little more than $9,000,000, as against nearly $16,000,000 collected by Republican State officers during the last seven years. The Raines Liquor Tax law is

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also a Republican measure. It has been in operation since and including the year 1896. The Democrats have opposed it in every Democratic State platform since its enactment, and have threatened its repeal. This law has brought into the town, city and State treasuries of New-York during the five years of its operation the great sum of $60,758,356. One-third of this sum, $20,262,952, has been applied to State purposes, while the balance of $40,525,904 has by so much reduced local taxation on real and personal property. The amount collected for State purposes in 1900 will exceed $4,250,000. The Republican Legislature has also enacted the franchise tax law, which is now for the first time being put into operation. Its results cannot yet be stated. The taxation of corporations enjoying the use of public property will continue to be as it has been in the past, a policy of the Republicans. The proper policy to be pursued with respect to the canals of the State is a subject of grave concern to the people. Thirty years ago, when the capacity of the canals was less than it is to-day, there was moved over them twice as great a tonnage. The last Republican legislature appropriated the sum of $100,000 to be expended in a thorough and scientific investigation of the cause of this decline in canal traffic and of the character and expense of all the numerous projects that have been proposed for the betterment of the canals and to bring about their greater use. It is the policy of the Republican party, if any further expenditure is to be made upon the canals, except for maintenance, to place before the people the assured facts, together with estimates the accuracy of which can be relied upon. It is obvious, however, that the canal problem is not merely one of an improved waterway. Connected therewith there is another—the problem of more modern transportation methods. This feature, together with the question of economic advantage to the State, should be thoroughly examined." The paragraph relating to the water question announces the belief that in the interest of the health and comfort of citizens the people of the municipalities should own and operate their water supplies, and promises that the Republican party will favor legislation to enable every municipality, the just rights of all being conserved, to enter upon and take under the condemnation laws the watersheds necessary to secure for their inhabitants an adequate water supply.

Democratic.

June 5, 1900.—The platform said, in part: "We favor both gold and silver as the standard money of the country—the money of the Constitution and of our fathers—each to be maintained at a parity with the other in purchasing and debt paying power, which has been the steadfast policy of the Democratic party since the days of Jefferson, who declared that 'the monetary unit must stand on both metals.' We pledge our best efforts to continue the work of monetary reform. We are opposed to that foreign policy of the present National Administration, commonly known as 'imperialism,' which contemplates schemes of conquest and the establishment of colonial governments in accordance with British theories and practices, demands large standing armies for purposes of subjugation, impoverishes the people with vast public expenditures, creates hordes of officials to rule over peoples who should be permitted to rule themselves, disregards the principles of the Declaration of Independence and materially changes the nature of our republican form of government. We earnestly protest against the wrongs, the usurpations and suicidal follies involved in such an un-American policy. There is no place for subject colonies under the American flag. The Constitution does not contemplate the establishment of colonial systems. We demand that our solemn ante-war pledges made by Congress to Cuba and to the world should be speedily fulfilled in good faith, thereby preserving our National integrity and honor. We maintain that the Constitution follows the flag over every integral part of the United States, affording to its inhabitants the protection and benefits of its guarantees of life, liberty, habeas corpus, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, trial by jury and uniform tariff laws. A Republican Congress has no more right to establish or govern a territorial or colonial system outside of the Constitution than it has to create a king. We demand that every part of our possessions shall be governed according to American precedents and American principles. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico, and give her products free access to our markets. We condemn President McKinley and a Republican Congress for a flagrant violation of this plain duty, and for their hypocrisy and inconsistency. We express our unqualified opposition to those immense combinations of capital commonly known as 'trusts,' which are concentrating and monopolizing industry and business, crushing out independent producers of limited means, destroying competition, restricting opportunities for labor, artificially limiting production, raising prices, and by reason of their alarming multiplication throughout the country are rapidly creating a condition which is becoming intolerable. These trusts and combinations are the direct outgrowth of the policy of the Republican party, which has created, fostered and protected them. It receives their support and solicits and accepts their prodigal contributions to aid its retention in power, and it is therefore incapacitated and unwilling to abolish and destroy them, or even to properly regulate and restrict them. The Democratic party pledges itself that if intrusted with power in either the State or the Nation it will devote its best energies to the relief of the people from these oppressive monopolies. We are in favor of an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by the people of the respective States. The Democracy of New-York favors the nomination of William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for President of the United States."

September 12, 1900.—The Democratic party of the State of New-York, in convention assembled, declares as follows: "We pledge ourselves anew to the principles and policies of Jeffersonian Democracy and indorse the platform adopted by the last Democratic National Convention. We recognize the truth of the declaration of that Convention that the burning issue of imperialism, growing out of the Spanish war, involves the very existence of the Republic and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as

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the paramount issue of the campaign. Upon this issue, therefore, we invite all citizens of our State to promote the election of a Democratic President, however they may differ upon National issues which at this time are inferior in rank. In the presence of this momentous peril to our land and to the cause of Democratic and industrial self-government we are confident that the patriotic citizens of this State, faithful to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, will not permit themselves to be divided upon any difference of belief or judgment as to any other question of governmental policy. The issue now paramount includes the question of the perversion of the power of Government to the exclusive benefit of favored classes, or of the substitution of government by syndicate for government of, by and for the people. . . . We condemn the corporate combination known as the Ice Trust and denounce all combinations of capital known as trusts as inevitably and intolerably unjust to both producer and consumer. By substituting for the natural laws of commerce the arbitrary dictates of selfish greed prices are reduced to the producer and increased to the consumer to the extreme limit to provide enormous dividends upon fictitious capital values. To accentuate the evil, the policy of trusts, in restricting production, deprives thousands who under legitimate conditions would be profitably employed of all opportunity to earn a livelihood in the calling or occupation to which they have been trained. The direct effect of these immense combinations of capital in control of every industry is to destroy all individual enterprise, and to rob the young men of the country of the free field and fair competition which in Democratic times constituted the great glory of the Nation and permitted the advancement and independence of our youth without any favoritism and without any other requisite aids than merit, honesty and industry. The hope of former days has departed from the young men of the land. The outlook promises only that what they are to-day that they shall remain to the end of their lives. The savings of their labor and frugality during a lifetime promise no relief from present drudgery in even the distant future. Turn where they may to improve their condition, they encounter the crushing rivalry of aggregated millions, and the inequality of the contest for improved conditions for the individual renders the contest hopeless. The day of individual opportunity must be restored, and to achieve this laudable public endeavor the Democratic party is pledged in both State and Nation. We favor economy in public expenditure and a reduction of the volume of appropriations to the needs of efficient government. . . . We favor the principle of taxing public franchises, and condemn the failure of the Republican administration to enforce in good faith the franchise tax laws already enacted. We pledge the Democratic party to the prompt enactment and honest execution of just and equitable methods of taxing such franchises. We believe in local self-government and in the right of the several municipalities to conduct their purely local concerns without legislative interference, or charter tinkering for partisan purposes. We denounce the action of recent Republican legislatures in habitually overruling the vetoes by Democratic city authorities of local legislation submitted for their approval, disregarding the merits of such vetoes and the obligation of the Constitution. We favor such reform in legislative methods as will make impossible such forgeries of laws as were perpetrated in the legislature of 1900, to the great scandal of the people of the State. We favor a reasonable and just excise law under which there shall be restored to the several localities the local supervision of the liquor traffic, now totally destroyed by a system which, under the guise of regulating the traffic, takes away from the people all power of controlling or regulating it in their respective neighborhoods and builds up a political machine to prey upon this traffic for partisan ends. We condemn the canal policy of the Republican party as ruinous to the commerce of the State. The wasteful and fraudulent expenditure of $9,000,000 and the failure to punish those implicated therein is a blot upon the administration of the canals meriting the rebuke of a plundered and betrayed people. We pledge the Democratic party to an economical and honest administration of canal affairs. The complete abandonment of the canal problem by the Republicans is a surrender of the commercial interests of the State to the unrestricted exactions of the railroads. We believe the canals should be maintained, and with economical expenditure improved to the conditions which permit their operation as competitors in freight transportation and as factors in the limiting of freight rates and the prevention of unjust discrimination between shippers."

After a clause calling for a strict enforcement of all labor laws, and protesting against the assumption by the Republican leaders that the Republican party is the friend of labor, the platform continues: "We condemn the legislation known as the Ramapo Water bill, passed by a Republican legislature and approved by a Republican Governor, which granted to this favored corporation such extraordinary power as to place at its mercy many cities and villages which have not yet acquired their own supply of water, or, having acquired it, desire to increase such supply, and we pledge the Democratic party to a correction of the evil, and to the prevention of its repetition by the enactment of such laws as may be necessary. We favor the ownership by the several municipalities of their own water supply and the general principle of municipal ownership of public utilities.

"As the improvement of the rural highways adds to the comfort and welfare of the people and materially aids the producers of the State by affording more easy access to market, increasing the value of farm property, we favor liberal expenditures by the State for the construction and maintenance of such roads. And we favor organized movements having for their object the building and improvement of the highways, roads and bicycle paths. We favor the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people."

June 6, 1900.—A declaration of principles was adopted which was substantially the same as that of 1896. Special resolutions censure President McKinley for the troubles

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with the miners in Idaho, as well as "the Free Silver Bryanistic Governor Steunenberg, the Silver Republican State Auditor Sinclair and the Populist Governor Smith of Montana," besides various judges and labor leaders, including Samuel Gompers and Eugene V. Debs.

Socialist Labor.

NORTH CAROLINA.

May 2, 1900.—The convention declared vigorous opposition to negro domination, and instructed the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention to vote for McKinley, pledged support to the National Administration, favored expansion, the gold standard and protection.

Republican; (LILY WHITE).

April 12.—The platform favored peaceful commercial expansion, denounced the Republican party's legislation on the currency question, declared against legislation by which the people in territory acquired by the United States are taxed without representation and deprived of the protection afforded by the principle that the Constitution follows the flag, and on tariff and taxes said: "We denounce the tariff legislation of the Republican party which has increased the burdens of taxation upon our consumers and increased the powers of the trusts and monopolies to rob the people. Believing that under our present method of Federal taxation more than three-fourths of our National revenues are paid by people owning less than one-fourth of the property of the country, we protest against such inequality and injustice, and in order to remedy to some extent this great wrong we favor an income tax and favor all constitutional methods to sustain it."

Democratic.

April 18, 1900.—The platform reaffirmed the platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896 and instructed the delegates to the National Convention at Sioux Falls on May 9 to vote for Bryan, condemns the Democratic Legislature of 1899 for: (1) its expenditures, (2) its legislation, (3) passage of the constitutional amendment, and on the amendment says: "The constitutional question presented by the proposed amendment is one that must be determined by the judgment and conscience of each individual voter. Therefore, we do not make it a party question. We state the evils and dangers and leave the voters of all parties to pass their verdict in the light of these facts. The question is above party and no one should be more active and anxious in our judgment to defeat it than the rank and file of the Democratic party."

People's.

NORTH DAKOTA.

May 16, 1900.—The Committee on Resolutions indorsed the McKinley Administration, congratulated themselves on the prosperity existing in the State, reaffirmed their belief in sound money, approved the State's representatives, commended the North Dakota volunteers for valiant service in the Philippines, condemned trusts, hoped for the adoption of legislation to restrict them, and favored extension of Oriental markets.

Republican.

September 25, 1900.—The convention ratified the National platform, commended the Administration of President McKinley, favored such legislation as will destroy all unlawful combinations of capital formed for the purpose of limiting production or increasing the price of manufactured products, complimented the North Dakota volunteers upon the splendid record in both the Cuban and Philippine wars, congratulated the people of the country upon the enactment into law of the currency bill, which provides the gold standard as the monetary unit of value, and favored the present prohibition law and a faithful enforcement of the same as well as all other laws of the State, especially those in the penal and criminal codes and their strict and impartial enforcement in all parts of the State at all times.

June 6, 1900.—The convention adopted the following: "Resolved, That we reaffirm our allegiance to the fundamental principles embodied in the Constitution of the United States. That we are opposed to the Republican policy of militarism, colonialism and alliance with any foreign power, opposed to territorial expansion by force of arms, and that we are in favor of trade expansion to the fullest extent. That we are opposed to taxation without representation. That it is our plain duty to abolish all customs duties between ourselves and Porto Rico. That we are opposed to the Republican principle of protection, which makes it possible for combinations to restrict trade and eliminate competition, by fostering trusts and monopolies. We are in favor of the election of United States Senators by popular vote. We are in favor of an economical administration, equitable adjustment of the burden of taxation, and we favor an amendment to the Constitution of the United States conferring upon Congress the power to tax incomes."

Democratic.

July 19, 1900.—"We, the Democrats of North Dakota, in delegate convention assembled, hereby renew our allegiance to those immortal principles of human rights enumerated by Jefferson, defended by Jackson and in their latest form incorporated in the Democratic platform of 1900. We announce our unqualified approval of every principle embodied in that platform. We send greetings to our ideal leaders, William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, and Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, and pledge them and the principles for which they stand the loyal support of North Dakota in the National election. The Republicans have been in control of all branches of our State government for the last six years, and we challenge them to defend themselves against the following charges and specifications: First—You have recklessly and prodigally conducted the business of the State, thereby largely and unnecessarily increasing the State taxes and imposing unnecessary and unjust burdens upon the taxpayers. Second—You have carried upon the pay roll employes and clerks who have drawn salaries without rendering service. Third—You have discriminated in favor of corporations and against the people. Fourth—Your party has been dominated by a ma-

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chine which has used it for the promotion of individual and selfish interests. Fifth—You have defeated for renomination State officers for the sole reason that they endeavored faithfully to carry out your pledges to the people in relation to corporations. Sixth—Recognizing the truth of the above charges, the delegates who attended your last State convention failed to indorse the present State administration, expressed no regret for its actions in the past, and made no promise for amendment in the future.

OHIO.

Republican.

June 25, 1901, at Columbus.—The platform indorsed the administrations of President McKinley and Governor Nash. It demanded the strengthening of the navy, the speedy construction of the isthmian canal and the renewal of the Chinese Exclusion act and denounced the crime of lynching and the restriction of franchise rights in certain of the States. It urged liberal pension legislation and the strict enforcement of the law giving veterans the preference in public employment. Regarding labor and capital, it said: "We recognize the right of both labor and capital to combine when such combinations are wisely administered for the general good, but combinations which create monopolies to control prices or limit production are an evil which must be met by effective legislation, vigorously enforced. The only legislation, national or in Ohio, on this subject has been enacted by the Republican party, and that party can be safely trusted to deal with this problem."

Democratic.

July 10, 1901, at Columbus.—The platform studiously avoided reference to William J. Bryan and his free silver platform. It denounced the McKinley Administration generally and demanded the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, tariff reform and a strong navy. Tom L. Johnson's planks regarding State taxation were adopted in part, as follows: "The acceptance of free passes or other favors from railroads by public officers or employes shall be made adequate grounds for vacating the offices held by them. All public service corporations shall be required by law to make sworn public reports, and the power and duty of visitation and public report shall be conferred upon the proper State and local auditing officers, to the end that the true value of the privileges held by these corporations shall be made plain to the people. Steam and electric railroads and other corporations possessing public franchises shall be assessed in the same proportion to their salable value as are farms and city real estate."

Bryan Democrats.

July 31, 1901, at Columbus.—The features of the platform were as follows: The laudation of Bryan and the reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform. Planks were also inserted calling for the public ownership of all public utilities; that all money of whatever kind shall be issued by the government without the intervention of banks; that the "money trust, the parent of all trusts," shall be destroyed, for "without a money aristocracy there can be no imperialism."

OKLAHOMA.

Republican.

October 5, 1900.—The Republican convention vigorously attacked the territorial government provided by President McKinley and refused to indorse the Administration. Special attention was paid to alleged irregularities in the allotment of lands to settlers, and a sweeping reform was called for.

OREGON.

Republican.

April 13, 1900.—Loyalty to the gold standard was affirmed, the policy of the Administration, particularly regarding the Philippines, was indorsed, and declarations were made favoring State control of combinations and trusts, retrenchment in public expenditures, a constitutional amendment increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges and the election of United States Senators by direct vote, and submission to the people of a constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum, and opposing any measure looking to the leasing of the public domain for grazing purposes to the detriment of settlers.

Democratic.

April 13.—Sixteen to one, an income tax, direct election of United States Senators, the initiative and referendum, Government ownership of the telegraph, and municipal ownership of municipal franchises were all favored. The general course of the Administration was condemned, sympathy with the Boers was expressed, and militarism, the Dingley tariff, trusts and extravagance in State expenditures were denounced.

Populist (MIDDLE OF THE ROAD).

April 12, 1900.—The platform demanded direct legislation by the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate, Government ownership of all public utilities as the only means of destroying trusts, that the right to make and issue money is a sovereign power to be maintained by the people, and that all money, whether metallic or paper, should be issued and its volume controlled by the Government, and not by or through banking corporations, and should be a full legal tender for all debts, both public and private.

People's (FUSION).

April 13, 1900.—Among other things the platform said: "We believe the passage of an employers' liability act applicable to railroad companies, similar to such acts adopted in other States, by which the doctrine of fellow service and that of an employer being liable to one servant for the negligence of another should be enacted; and we also believe that where an injury is caused by the negligence of a master, the mere fact that the servant knew of the negligence and continued in the employment should not defeat recovery."

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Prohibition.

The two chief planks in the platform were: "Resolved, That while there are many other reforms regarding which we hold firm convictions, and upon which we, as a party, could unanimously agree, we believe it to be the part of wisdom to concentrate our efforts upon the one issue which clearly outweighs in importance all other issues combined—the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. Resolved, That in the accomplishment of this one clearly defined purpose, we invite to party fellowship all those who on this one issue with us agree, in the full belief that the party thus created will be endowed with the requisite wisdom, patriotism, courage and ability to take up and speedily settle all social, financial, economic, industrial and territorial questions that may present themselves."

PENNSYLVANIA.

Republican.

August 21, 1901, at Harrisburg.—The platform indorsed the administration of President McKinley and continued, in part: "We congratulate the people of Pennsylvania on the splendid prosperity which they now enjoy. The farmer, the mechanic, the laborer and the professional man all either have or may have remunerative employment. We regret that under such prosperous conditions contests should arise between capital and labor, but we hope and believe that these disputes will be finally settled on an equitable basis that will do full justice to the contending parties. The right of capital to make proper and legal combinations has been recognized by legislative enactments in many of the States, and this carries with it the right of labor to organize in proper and legal ways for its protection and advantage; but neither capital nor labor has the right to resort to violence or illegal methods to redress wrongs or obtain rights. The spirit of mediation and concession should prevail in all disputes between capital and labor. We are amused, rather than concerned, by the declarations of the late Democratic State Convention, for we readily recognize, as all the people must, the co-operation of certain newspapers in their preparation, which papers, failing in their attempt to disrupt the Republican party, have crawled under the tents of the Democracy, with their stale and false charges, and succeeded in having them adopted as a Democratic platform. The platform of the late Democratic State Convention will be found in the files of the so-called yellow journals during the past few months. We believe in surrounding the press with every constitutional guarantee vouchsafed to it since the foundation of our government, but it is a public menace that these constitutional guarantees should be so misused as to have permitted many of our newspapers to have degenerated into a yellow journalism such as is detrimental to any State or country. We charge the so-called yellow journals with being subsidized by the full-page advertisements which they carry. The advertiser is permitted to dictate their policy, and at his behest these newspapers have perverted the news columns and the editorial page from being an honest record of daily events to a labored attempt to misrepresent facts."

The platform closed with paragraphs commending the administration of Governor Stone and the laws enacted by the late legislature, and expressed a deep sense of the great debt which the commonwealth owes to Senators Quay and Penrose.

Union Party.

September 24, 1900, at Philadelphia.—The platform among other things demands: "Restriction of crime by faithful and fearless administration of law; a pure and non-partisan judiciary; equitable and reasonable assessment for purposes of taxation; no free gifts of public franchises to private ownership; the right of municipalities to self-government so far as consistent with the welfare of the State."

Democratic.

August 15, 1901, at Harrisburg.—The platform, among other things, says: "We invite all political parties, all organizations of men heedful of the public welfare and all Pennsylvanians to join us in a crusade for the purification of the polluted channels of public authority. We deplore, with all good men, the need of making the question of common honesty and decent administration an issue to divide the people of a great State, but to this deplorable necessity we have been brought by the outrages of Republican machine government." It denounces the course of the Republican legislature and charges it with profligacy, corruption and reckless disregard of all obligations.

RHODE ISLAND.

Republican.

October 15, 1901, at Providence.—The platform paid a tribute to the memory of President McKinley and pledged support to President Roosevelt. It commended the policy of the protective tariff and demanded the maintenance of the gold standard, the building of the isthmian canal, owned, operated and protected by the United States Government; legislation to restore the pre-eminence of the merchant marine, stipulating that government aid shall be extended in such a way as to benefit all citizens, and not merely favor individual interests. It condemned the disfranchisement; demanded legislation, both State and federal, to deal with anarchy and an adequate penalty for attempts on the lives of the President and Vice-President, and denounced lynching. On State issues it called for legislation to develop the State's fisheries; an adequate system of highways; free transfers on all roads having franchises in the highways, and indorsed Governor Gregory's administration.

Democratic.

October 15, 1901, at Providence.—The platform denounced the Republican administration of the State, charged the legislature with venality in giving away public franchises without benefit to the State and with the waste of public money; demanded a new constitution, reform in tax laws, including franchise taxation like that of New-York, and a law limiting the work of motormen and conductors to ten hours in twelve. National issues were ignored.

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October 10, 1901, at Providence.—The platform appealed to the American people to rally against anarchy by suppressing the liquor haunts "wherein, in so large a measure, anarchy is bred." It demanded representation on election boards; condemned the opposition to the law abolishing the army canteen and demanded woman suffrage.

Prohibition.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

October 3, 1900.—Nominations made and the platform adopted by the Philadelphia Convention were indorsed and the course of the Administration approved. Other planks were: We condemn the Democratic party for its illegal and unjust election laws, for its blind partisanship in the selection of commissioners and managers of election and for its boasted policy of disfranchising 100,000 voters of the right of suffrage, and we point out to the world that this is imperialism run mad."

Republican.

May 1, 1900.—The convention viewed with alarm the increasing power of the trusts, condemned the financial legislation of the Republican majority in Congress, denounced the imperialistic policy of the Administration, called for the recognition of Porto Rico on the same basis with the other territories, demanded that Cuban pledges be fulfilled, and closed the platform with sympathy for the Boers.

Democratic.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

May 23, 1900.—The State convention indorsed the Administration, declared against trusts, favored a constitutional amendment enlarging the powers of Congress to deal with them, indorsed the passage of the free homes bill and the currency legislation by Congress, and favored expansion.

Republican.

July 12, 1900.—The Democratic and Populist conventions agreed upon a fusion State ticket on a platform opposing imperialism, sympathizing with the Boers, indorsing the action of the Kansas City Convention, and declaring against trusts, combines, protection, militarism and expansion.

Fusion.

TENNESSEE.

April 20, 1900.—The Brownlow and Evans wings of the party held conventions, each adopting a platform indorsing the Administration of President McKinley, the Evans convention adding a plank condemning the action of the Brownlow convention. The Brownlow delegates were seated at the National Convention.

Republican.

May 11, 1900.—The convention adopted a platform declaring against expansion and trusts. Opposition to the gold standard and protection were also vigorously expressed. Resolutions reaffirming the Chicago platform and instructing delegates to vote for Bryan for President were adopted.

Democratic.

TEXAS.

September 19, 1900.—Resolutions eulogistic of the Administration of President McKinley were incorporated in the platform, and Congressman Hawley's course was indorsed. Proposals from the Middle-of-the Road Populists for fusion were rejected.

Republican.

August 10, 1900.—The platform indorsed the action of the Kansas City Convention, favored the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, favored Government ownership of the Nicaragua Canal, indorsed the actions of Governor Sayers and the State Legislature, called for equalization of taxation, favored a law forbidding any candidate seeking a nomination hiring workers at primaries, and favored liberal appropriations for educational purposes. Other planks were: "Recognizing that Texas is the natural gateway for the commerce of the trans-Mississippi States, we commend our Senators and members of Congress for their earnest efforts toward obtaining Federal aid in deepening our harbors and improving our waterways, and we urge them to use all honorable means to further these enterprises."

Democratic.

UTAH.

May 10, 1900.—The platform congratulated the farmer, the miner, the manufacturer, the merchant, the wool grower and, above all, the laborer, who depends upon employment for the means to live.

Republican.

September 6, 1900.—"We, the representatives of the Democratic party of Utah, in convention assembled, reaffirm our faith in the principles of liberty and justice, the Declaration of Independence, and every constitutional safeguard designed to preserve and perpetuate the blessings of free government. We stand for the old Republic, to preserve it in all its integrity. We favor progress and expansion by peaceable methods to people who are fit for association in the sisterhood of the Republic; but we oppose expansion by conquest and the subjugation of peoples unfit for our citizenship."

Democratic.

VERMONT.

June 27, 1900.—The platform reaffirmed allegiance to Republican principles, ratified the action of the Philadelphia Convention, and continued: "We believe the Republican party is the only party in which true political reforms can be inaugurated and carried forward to completion; it is the only party establishing and perfecting by legislation a safe financial system based and grounded upon gold as the standard; the only party which has maintained

Republican.

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a tariff giving us a remarkable business prosperity and great commercial expansion; the only party which can successfully appeal for support to the business interests of our country. This should be a campaign of business conservatism against financial heresies; of present prosperity against certain prospect of adversity in case of a change of policy. While opposing unlawful conspiracies and combinations of capital our party is favorable to the encouragement of commercial enterprise, and is the true friend of labor."

Democratic.

June 14, 1900.—The platform declared in favor of an income tax, election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, immediate construction of the Nicaragua Canal, controlled and protected by this country, and no entangling alliances, either secret or open, with England or any other country. The general policy of the Administration was condemned, and on State affairs the repeal of the prohibition law was demanded.

VIRGINIA.

Republican.

August 22, 1901, at Roanoke.—The platform denounced all attempts to discriminate in favor of or against citizens of Virginia on account of race or color. It protested against the proposition to confer the rights of suffrage on unworthy persons on account of the merits or the achievements of their ancestors as tending to create a privileged class and discrimination against others equally worthy. It favored the right of suffrage being left as fixed by the present constitution of Virginia with such laws and guarantees as will secure to every qualified voter a free ballot and fair count. It declared its unalterable opposition to criminal trusts and to every illegal combination of capital, but waged no war on combinations of capital for legitimate purposes, and arraigns the Democratic party of Virginia, which has had control of the State government for fifteen years, for its failure to enact any law or take any steps to control, prevent or punish such criminal trusts and illegal combinations of capital.

Democratic.

August 14, 1901, at Norfolk.—The platform praised the Democratic State administration, promised further improvement of the public school system and the fostering of the fish and oyster industry of the State and favored the enactment of a State law modifying the fellow servant doctrine so as to impose "a just and reasonable liability on hazardous transportation companies in respect to their employes." It declared opposition to "criminal trusts" and charged the Republican party with failure to enforce existing laws and to enact new ones against the trusts.

WASHINGTON.

Republican.

August 15, 1900.—The platform declared for loyalty to the flag, the gold standard, protection and reciprocity, government ownership and operation of a Nicaraguan Canal, expansion of trade and commerce, suppression of the Philippine rebellion, and the early construction of a Pacific cable owned and operated by the Government. It opposed relinquishing any portion of the Territory of Alaska, and favored the election of United States Senators by popular vote.

Democratic.

May 20, 1900.—The delegates chosen by the convention were instructed for Bryan and the platform, after declaring against the policy of the Administration, on both foreign and domestic affairs, and approving the 16 to 1 policy, made a vigorous denunciation of Japanese immigration, and called for its suppression.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Republican.

July 11, 1900.—"The platform indorsed the action of the Philadelphia Convention, denounced the present State apportionment, and the counting out of Republican officials who were honestly elected, and declared unalterable opposition to the payment of any part of the Virginia debt. Other planks were: "We express our confidence in the firm but wisely conservative attitude of the National Administration in its determination to preserve the treaty rights and all other rights of Americans acquired in China under the law of nations. We indorse the firm avowal of the National Government to hold to accountability for loss or damage inflicted upon American citizens the authority in the empire chargeable with the maintenance of law and order and the guardianship of the life, property and rights of Americans. We commend the passage of the eight hour law, and its prompt enforcement by the State administration. We earnestly favor the enactment of all just and proper laws for the benefit and protection of labor."

Democratic.

June 6, 1900.—The convention advocated the nomination of W. J. Bryan, denounced imperialism, declared against the policy of the Administration regarding Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, viewed with alarm the growth of militarism, insisted on the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, sympathized with the Boers, condemned the gold standard law. On State matters the Virginia debt was not recognized as a just claim.

WISCONSIN.

Republican.

April 25, 1900.—"We reaffirm the principles popularly approved and indorsed at the last National election, and commended and justified by subsequent events. We hereby express our profound gratification that the present Congress of the United States, conformably to these principles by formal legislative enactment, has established as a permanent standard of value the gold coin of the Nation. We indorse the strong, brilliant and progressive Administra-

tion of our President, William McKinley, under which our National domain has been enlarged, new lustre added to our arms and unparalleled increase of wealth and prosperity secured to the country, and we rely upon our party to deal with and solve the problems that have come to us as a result of the Spanish war in a manner that will reflect credit upon the party and redound to the honor and strength of the Nation."

August 8, 1900.—The convention indorsed the action of the Philadelphia Convention, demanded that caucuses and conventions for the nomination of candidates for office be abolished by legislative enactment, and that all candidates for State, legislative, Congressional and county offices be nominated at primary election upon the same day by direct vote under the Australian ballot; and on other State topics said: "We heartily indorse the action of the last Legislature on the pass question, and demand that the next Legislature take such further action as shall be necessary to submit the constitutional amendment proposed and passed at the last session of the Legislature to a vote of the people for final ratification. We approve the action of the last Legislature in imposing strict regulations upon lobbying at the State Capitol, and demand such further legislation as shall restrict the lobby to legitimate argument before legislative committees. We demand the enactment and enforcement of laws making character and competency requisites for service in our penal and charitable institutions. We believe that the demand for better highways made by the farmers of Wisconsin should be encouraged by the State as favoring an improvement of great practical value for agricultural interests."

Democratic.

August 22, 1900.—After approving the action of the Kansas City Convention the platform declared: "We denounce the attitude which the McKinley Administration has assumed toward the gigantic aggregations of capital commonly known as trusts. We believe that these are a menace to industrial freedom; that they destroy competition, decrease production, increase prices and have thrown a large army of men out of employment. We believe that the declaration of the Republican party on this question is not sincere, as is evidenced by the fact that during four years of control of the legislative machinery no effective steps have been taken to control, regulate or prevent the organization of trusts, and for the further reason that many of the leaders of the Republican party are themselves promoters and organizers of these destructive combinations. We favor legislation equalizing the tax laws of the State upon the basis of constitutional uniformity, and a revision of the laws relating to transportation rates and license fees of quasi-public corporations. We declare our opposition to the present system of double taxation and demand that taxes be justly and equitably levied upon all property within the State, whether owned by corporations or individuals, without discrimination or favor, excepting such property of religious, fraternal and benevolent associations as is now expressly exempt by law."

Prohibition.

August 23, 1900.—The platform declared: "We demand the prohibition of the manufacture, sale, exportation, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. We declare that no substantial reform can be made by legislative enactment for pure primary and general elections so long as the saloon debauches the citizen and breeds the purchasable voter."

Social Democratic.

September 2, 1900.—Some of the specific demands: 1. The fixing of a normal working day in all industries which are working under the factory system. The working day there shall not exceed eight hours. Also an unbroken rest for at least thirty-six hours for every wage worker every week. 2. Prohibition of the employment of children under sixteen years of age. The employment of women at night in factories and workshops to be also forbidden. 3. School education of all children under sixteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all, by public assistance in meals, clothing, etc., whenever necessary. Free maintenance of such pupils, male or female, in higher educational institutions after sixteen years of age as are judged to be fitted for further education. 4. A graduated income and property tax and inheritance tax to meet all public expenses which are to be met by taxation. The corporations to pay their just share accordingly. 5. Universal suffrage without distinction of sex of all adults. Holding elections on a legal day of rest. 6. The imperative mandate, and proportional representation, the Senate and the veto power of the Governor to be abolished.

WYOMING.

Republican.

May 16, 1900.—The Administration of President McKinley was indorsed, the principles of the Republican party were reaffirmed, and on State affairs the platform said: "We earnestly recommend that Congress make liberal appropriations to establish reservoir systems for the impounding of the snow waters to reclaim the arid lands of the West, which cannot otherwise be reclaimed, and to this end we urge our Congress delegation to use every endeavor possible to secure such appropriations. We invite within our borders the capital and investments that are material to the development of the State and the largest employment of American labor."

Democratic.

June 10, 1900.—Resolutions were adopted declaring opposition to a large standing army, the course of the Administration in Cuba and Porto Rico, the importation of contract labor, wars of criminal aggression, and the policy of permitting public lands of the State to fall under the control of a few men to the exclusion of the small stock grower.

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LABOR INFORMATION.

STRIKES IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1881 TO 1900.

(From the sixteenth annual report of United States Commissioner of Labor.)

Year	Number of strikes	Establishments involved	Employes thrown out of employment	Average duration (days)	Wage loss of employes	Assistance to employes by labor organizations	Loss of employers	Per ct. of establishments in which strikes— Succeeded	Succeeded partly	Failed
1881	471	2,928	129,521	12.8	$3,372,578	$287,999	$1,919,483	61.37	7.00	31.63
1882	454	2,105	154,671	21.9	9,864,228	734,339	4,269,094	53.59	8.17	38.24
1883	478	2,759	149,763	20.6	6,274,480	461,233	4,696,027	58.17	16.09	25.74
1884	443	2,367	147,054	30.5	7,666,717	407,871	3,393,073	51.50	3.89	44.61
1885	645	2,284	242,705	30.1	10,663,248	465,827	4,388,893	52.80	9.50	37.70
1886	1,432	10,053	508,044	23.4	14,992,453	1,122,130	12,357,808	34.50	18.85	46.65
1887	1,436	6,589	379,676	20.9	16,560,534	1,121,554	6,698,495	45.64	7.19	47.17
1888	906	3,506	147,704	20.3	6,377,749	1,752,668	6,509,017	52.22	5.48	42.30
1889	1,075	3,786	249,559	26.2	10,409,686	592,017	2,936,752	46.49	18.91	34.60
1890	1,833	9,424	351,944	24.2	13,875,338	910,285	5,135,404	52.65	10.01	37.34
1891	1,717	8,116	298,939	34.9	14,801,505	1,132,557	6,176,688	37.88	8.29	53.83
1892	1,298	5,540	206,671	23.4	10,772,622	833,874	5,145,691	39.31	8.70	51.99
1893	1,305	4,555	265,914	20.6	9,938,018	563,183	3,406,195	50.86	10.32	38.82
1894	1,349	8,196	660,425	32.4	37,145,532	931,052	18,982,129	38.09	13.50	48.41
1895	1,215	6,973	392,403	20.5	13,044,830	559,165	5,072,282	55.24	9.94	34.82
1896	1,026	5,462	241,170	22.0	11,098,207	462,165	5,304,235	59.19	7.47	33.34
1897	1,078	8,492	408,391	27.4	17,468,904	721,164	4,868,687	57.31	28.12	14.57
1898	1,056	3,809	*249,002	22.5	10,037,284	585,228	4,596,462	64.19	6.38	29.43
1899	1,797	11,317	417,072	15.2	15,157,965	1,096,030	7,443,407	73.24	14.25	12.51
1900	1,779	9,248	505,066	23.1	18,341,570	1,434,452	9,431,299	46.43	20.62	32.95
Totals	22,793	117,509	*6,105,694	23.8	257,863,478	16,174,793	122,731,121	50.77	13.04	36.19

*Not including the number in thirty-three establishments for which these data were not obtainable.

LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1881 TO 1900.

(From the sixteenth annual report of United States Commissioner of Labor.)

Year	Number of lockouts	Establishments involved	Employes thrown out of employment	Average duration (days)	Wage loss of employes	Assistance to employes by labor organizations	Loss of employers	Per ct. of establishments in which lockouts Succeeded	Succeeded partly	Failed
1881	9	9	655	32.2	$18,519	$3,150	$6,960	88.89	11.11	——
1882	22	42	4,131	105.0	466,345	47,668	112,382	64.29	——	35.71
1883	28	117	20,512	57.5	1,069,212	102,253	297,097	56.41	——	43.59
1884	42	354	18,121	41.4	1,421,410	314,027	640,847	27.97	0.28	71.75
1885	50	183	15,424	27.1	901,173	89,488	455,477	38.25	3.28	58.47
1886	140	1,509	101,980	39.1	4,281,058	549,452	1,949,498	21.18	13.11	65.71
1887	67	1,281	59,630	49.8	4,233,700	155,846	2,819,736	34.19	1.25	64.56
1888	40	180	15,176	74.9	1,100,057	85,931	1,217,199	74.44	3.89	21.67
1889	36	132	10,731	57.5	1,379,722	115,389	307,125	40.91	25.76	33.33
1890	64	324	21,555	73.9	957,966	77,210	486,258	65.74	5.56	28.70
1891	69	546	31,014	37.8	883,709	50,195	616,888	63.92	14.29	21.79
1892	61	716	32,014	72.0	2,856,013	537,684	1,695,080	69.13	25.28	5.59
1893	70	305	21,842	34.7	6,659,401	364,268	1,034,420	41.90	18.31	39.79
1894	55	875	29,619	39.7	2,022,769	160,244	982,584	11.31	2.40	86.29
1895	40	370	14,785	31.6	791,703	67,701	584,155	13.24	0.27	86.49
1896	40	51	7,668	65.1	690,945	61,355	357,535	80.39	1.96	17.65
1897	32	171	7,763	38.6	583,606	47,326	298,044	60.82	3.51	35.67
1898	42	164	14,217	48.8	880,461	47,098	239,403	63.41	0.61	35.98
1899	41	323	14,817	37.5	1,485,174	126,957	379,365	18.01	0.62	81.37
1900	60	2,281	62,653	265.1	16,136,802	448,219	5,447,930	94.30	0.31	5.39
Totals	1,005	9,933	504,307	97.1	$48,819,745	$3,451,461	$19,927,983	50.79	6.28	12.93

LABOR LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The United States statutes at large provide for a Department of Labor at the seat of government, to be in charge of an officer designated the Commissioner of Labor.

Labor Commissioner.

The general design and duties of the Department of Labor are to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relation to capital, hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity. The information collected by the Commissioner is given to the public through three vehicles—an annual report, special reports (when in the judgment of the Commissioner such reports are essential) and a bimonthly bulletin. Sixteen annual reports, nine special reports and thirty-six bulletins have been published. It is the duty of the Commissioner to collect and present in annual reports statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the Territory of Hawaii.

Boycotting.

In an article entitled "Employer and Employe Under the Common Law," published in the U. S. Department of Labor Bulletin No. 1, pages 98 and 99, the common law on the subject of boycotting, as laid down by the courts, is stated as follows: "Every one has the right to work or to refuse to work for whom and on what terms he pleases, or to refuse to deal with whom he pleases; and a number of persons, if they have no unlawful object in view, have the right to agree that they will not work for or deal with certain persons, or that they will not work under a fixed price or without certain conditions. The right of employes to refuse to work, either singly or in combination, except upon terms and conditions satisfactory to themselves, is balanced by the right of employers to refuse to engage the services of any one for any reason they deem proper. The master may fix the wages, and other conditions not unlawful, upon which he will employ workmen, and has the right to refuse to employ them upon any other terms. In short, both employers and employes are entitled to exercise the fullest liberty in entering into contracts of service, and neither party can hold the other responsible for refusing to enter into such contracts. It has been held, however, that employers in separate, independent establishments have no right to combine for the purpose of preventing workmen who have incurred the hostility of one of them from securing employment upon any terms and by the method commonly known as blacklisting debarring such workmen from exercising their vocation, such a combination being regarded as a criminal conspiracy. On the other hand, a combination of employes having for its purpose the accomplishment of an illegal object is unlawful; for instance, a conspiracy to extort money from an employer by inducing his workmen to leave him and deterring others from entering his service is illegal; and an association which undertakes to coerce workmen to become members thereof or to dictate to employers as to the methods or terms upon which their business shall be conducted by means of force, threats or intimidation, interfering with their traffic or lawful employment of other persons is, as to such purposes, an illegal combination. Unlawful interference by employes, or former employes, or persons acting in sympathy with them, with the business of a railroad company in the hands of a receiver renders the persons interfering liable to punishment for contempt of court."

Hours of Labor.

The U. S. Statutes at Large provide that the service and employment of all laborers and mechanics employed by the Government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any of the public works of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, shall be limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day. Also, that it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, or for any contractor or subcontractor as above described, to require or permit any such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency. (Chap. 352, acts of Congress, 1891-'92.) In 1887 Congress provided by act that eight hours should constitute a day's work for letter carriers in cities or postal districts connected therewith, and if any letter carrier should be employed a greater number of hours per day he should be paid extra for the same. (Chap. 308, acts of Congress, 1887-'88.)

Holiday Pay.

All persons of the Government service as per diem employes are allowed the following holidays, for which they shall receive pay the same as on other days; January 1, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, first Monday in September, Labor Day (to employes of the Government Printing Office only), December 25, and such days as the President may appoint as days for national thanksgiving. (Resolution No. 5, acts of Congress, 1884-'85, and Resolution No. 6, acts of Congress, 1886-'87).

Arbitration of Labor Disputes.

Chapter 370, acts of Congress, 1897-'98, provides that when a controversy arises between a common carrier, engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, and its employes, which interrupts or threatens to interrupt its business, the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor shall, upon the request of either party, communicate with the parties and try by mediation and conciliation to settle the controversy, and if their efforts are unsuccessful they shall then try to bring about an arbitration of said controversy; that if the effort at mediation as above does not succeed the controversy may, by the consent of

the parties, be submitted to the arbitration of a board of three persons, one to be named by the employing carrier, one to be named by the employes, and the third to be chosen by the two first named, or, if they cannot agree on any one, then by the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor; that a majority of said arbitrators may make a valid and binding award, which must be found and filed in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district wherein the controversy arose or the arbitration was entered into, within thirty days from the date of the appointment of the third arbitrator; that the submission of the controversy shall be in writing and signed by both parties, and must be filed with the award and with a transcript of all the testimony; that these papers so filed in court with the award shall have the force and effect of a bill of exceptions; that the award shall be final and conclusive upon both parties unless set aside by the court for error of law apparent on the record; that the award shall go into practical operation and judgment shall be entered thereon at the expiration of ten days from the filing unless, within said ten days, either party shall file exceptions thereto for matter of law apparent upon the record; that at the expiration of ten days from the judgment of the Circuit Court upon exceptions taken as above, judgment shall be entered in accordance with the decision of the court unless, within said ten days, either party shall appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals; the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals shall be final; that employes dissatisfied with the award must not quit the employer before the expiration of three months from and after the making of the award without giving thirty days' notice in writing of their intention, and that an employer so dissatisfied must not, on account of said dissatisfaction, dismiss an employe before the expiration of said three months without giving the same notice; that during the pendency of such arbitration it shall not be lawful for the employer party to such arbitration to discharge employes parties thereto, except for inefficiency, violation of law or neglect of duty, nor for the employes to unite in, aid or abet strikes against said employer, and that for a period of three months after an award under such an arbitration it shall not be lawful for an employer to discharge employes, except for the causes aforesaid, without giving thirty days' notice in writing of his intention so to do, nor for any employes, during a like period, to quit the service of the employer without just cause without giving a like notice; that each member of such board of arbitration shall receive a compensation of $10 per day for the time he is actually employed and also his travelling and other necessary expenses.

THE STEEL STRIKE.

The technical beginning of the steel strike was June 30, 1901, when the annual scale with the wage departments of the American Tin Plate Company, the American Steel Hoop Company and the American Sheet Steel Company expired. Negotiations for adjustment of the annual wage scale continued, however, until July 15, when the wage conference at the Hotel Lincoln, Pittsburg, adjourned sine die, bringing the question at issue to a focus. The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers declared that the settlement could only be reached under a basis restoring to the association ranks as union plants the mills at Scottdale, Saltsburg and Apollo, Penn., classified as non-union by the American Sheet Steel Company, and for which the company declined to sign the wage scale. The sheet company later consented to abandon its claim to some of these mills and to agree to a provisional scale for the tinplate plant at Donora, Penn., the only non-union tinplate mill in the United States. To the concession submitted by the United States Steel Corporation, which came into the case as the directing head of all the interested companies, the Amalgamated Association replied that the claim for the three sheet mills was a simple restoration of former union mills and that the workers, by virtue of extending their organization into long established plants that were unorganized, had a claim for a further concession. The hoop and cotton tie plants formerly owned by the J. Painter & Sons Company and William Clark's Sons Company, Pittsburg, and the Lindsay & McCutcheon plant in Allegheny, across the river, had been organized, and the Amalgamated Association declared that these plants should be included. The claim was refused, and these mills were ordered idle by President Theodore Shaffer. This added the hoop mill workers to the tinplate and sheet mill hands, and from that point the strike spread to the plate and tube and iron rolling mills everywhere the association had jurisdiction over the workers, except at Bay View, Wis., and South Chicago, Ill. The production of iron and steel in all forms fell off at the rate of 1,300,000 annual tons for practically ten weeks. When the strike closed, September 14, theAmalgamated Association had lost not only the mills for which the fight began, but a number of others that had been undisputedly union plants. The average wages of the sheet and tin mill hands is approximately $5 a day, and at the beginning of the strike, when only these men were involved, the loss in wages was relatively high. The first order from the Amalgamated Association threw idle 42,000 skilled men, with probably 60,000 as the total of all concerned. Later, when the strike spread outside the tin and sheet mills, the number of men engaged in the strike was in excess of 150,000. The Amalgamated Association estimates that the average wages of these men was approximately not less than $3 a day. The strikers made a complete surrender at all points, the United States Steel Corporation stipulating that no negotiations could take place until all the men were at work. When the mills resumed the proposition was made by the steel corporation that the scales of the future for the sheet and tinplate plants should run three years, instead of one. The corporation consented to continue the union scale of wages at the organized mills.

THE ALBANY STRIKE.

The employes of the United Traction Company, a corporation controlling the street railways in the cities of Albany, Troy, Watervliet, Cohoes and Rensselaer, early in May, 1901, demanded that the men employed at night should have their wages increased and that additional pay should be given some other employes. The company refused to grant the demands. On May 7 the motormen and conductors employed in Albany ceased working; on May 8 their example was followed by those in Troy. The company made no attempt to run cars in either city until May 14, when two cars were run in Albany. One of the cars was run from one part of the city to another, but the second one was blockaded near the Quail-st. barns of the company, and was unable to proceed. Several thousand persons had gathered about the barns, and when the second car came out of one of the barns it was followed by a riotous throng. Stones were thrown through its windows, the motorman dragged from the car and severely injured, and the car's further progress impeded by the placing of blocks of stone upon the track. Sheriff McCreary, of Albany County, sought the aid of the National Guard of the State in maintaining peace in the city of Albany, and consequently the 10th Battalion, of Albany, was ordered out on May 14 to protect the barns of the railway company, and the 23d Regiment, of Brooklyn, and the 2d Regiment, composed of the State's military companies in Troy and neighboring places, was ordered to Albany. By the evening of May 15 2,500 militiamen had been assembled in Albany, and several cars of the street railway company, guarded by the soldiers, traversed the city on May 16. Late in the afternoon of May 16 as a car loaded with soldiers of the 23d Regiment was running along Broadway, in Albany, near the Union Railway Depot, persons standing upon the sidewalk of the street threw stones at the occupants of the car. The motorman and soldiers were struck by the stones, and finally, the attack continuing, the officer in command gave the order to fire into the crowd. By this volley E. Le Roy Smith, of the shoe manufacturing firm of Smith & Herrick, and William M. Walsh, a plumber, were mortally wounded, both dying subsequently from their wounds. Mr. Smith and Mr. Walsh had been conversing upon a matter of business, and took no part in the attack upon the soldiers. On May 18 the strike was settled, the United Traction Company and its employes making a compromise by which the latter received a small increase in wages.

INDIAN SERVICE.

The following table will show the different objects of the appropriation by Congress in the Indian acts of 1900 and 1901:

	1900.	1901.
Current and contingent expenses	$811,440 00	$738,240 00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	2,665,600 81	2,229,846 09
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities	682,125 00	628,000 00
Incidental expenses	80,900 00	93,400 00
Support of schools	2,936,080 00	3,244,250 00
Miscellaneous	354,117 38	723,050 00
Payment for lands	148,600 00	1,925,000 00
Capitalization of annuities		154,400 00
Totals	$7,678,863 19	$9,736,186 09

Enrolment and average attendance of Indian schools, 1900 and 1901, showing increase in 1901; also number of schools in 1901:

Kind of school.	Enrolment.			Average attendance.			Number of schools.
	1900.	1901.	Increase.	1900.	1901.	Increase.	
Government schools:							
Non-reservation board'g	7,430	7,928	498	6,241	6,917	676	25
Reservation boarding	9,604	10,782	1,178	8,094	9,316	1,222	88
Day	5,090	4,622	†468	3,525	3,277	†248	138
Totals	22,124	23,332	1,208	17,860	19,510	1,650	251
Contract schools:							
Boarding	2,376	——	†[1]2,376	2,098	——	†[1]2,098	——
Day	30	——	†30	24	——	†24	——
Boarding specially appropriated for	400	[2]130	†270	329	[2]111	†218	1
Totals	2,806	130	†2,676	2,451	111	†2,340	1
Public	246	257	11	118	131	13	[3]19
Mission boarding	1,062	3,531	2,469	946	3,120	2,174	47
Mission day	213	272	59	193	205	12	5
Aggregate	26,451	27,522	1,071	21,568	23,077	1,509	304

†Decrease. [1]Taken up in mission schools. [2]Hampton school. [3]Navajo public schools in which pupils are taught not included in total number of schools.

MARRIAGE LAWS.

States and Territories.	Age under which parental consent is required		Prohibited degrees.	Void or voidable marriages.	Other prohibited or punishable marriages.
	Male.	Female.			
*Alabama	21	18	Ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, step-relatives.	Prohibited degrees.	[6], [12], [2].
Arizona	21	18	[16].	[2], [4].	[5], [12], [13].
*Arkansas	21	18	†	[2], [4], [12], [5].	[13].
*California	18	15	†	[1], [2], [4], [6], [8], [7], [28].	[2], [10].
*Colorado	21	18	†	[2].	[13].
*Connecticut	21	18	‡	[6], [8].	Pauper.
*Delaware	21	18	‡Also great-nephews and great-nieces.	[1], [2], [7].	
*Dist. of Col.	21	16	‡	[1].	
Florida	21	16	Within the Levitical degrees.	[1], [2].	[16].
*Georgia	21	18	Same as Florida, [17].	[1], [2], [4], [5], [7], [13].	
*Hawaii	20	18	Within fourth degree of consanguinity.	Prohibited degrees. Party under legal age. [1], [4], [7], [8], [24].	[1]. Prohibited degree.
*Idaho	18	18	Same as California.	[1], [2], [4], [6], [5], [7], [8], [13].	[4], [6].
*Illinois	21	18	†	[2], [7], [8].	[13].
*[9]Indiana	21	18	†	[1], [2], [20], [6], [4].	
*Iowa	21	18	‡	[1], [6], [4], [7].	[13].
Kansas	—	—	†	[1], [11].	[19].
*Kentucky	21	21	‡	[1], [2], [7], [3], [5], [6], [13].	
Louisiana	21	21	‡ [17]	[1], [13], and mistake in person.	[13], [16].
*Maine	21	21	‡	[2] (or mulatto or Indian), [6], [7].	
*Maryland	21	16	‡	[1], [2].	
Massachusetts	21	18	‡	[1], [6], [7], [8].	[18].
*[12]Michigan	16	16	‡	[1], [2], [5], [6], [7], [8], [13].	[13], [19].
*Minnesota	21	16	Nearer of kin than first cousins.	[1], [11], [3], [13].	[5], [16].
Mississippi	21	18	‡	[1], [2].	[5], [6], [13].
*Missouri	21	18	†	[1], [2].	[5], [6], [13].
*Montana	21	18	†	[1].	[13].
*Nebraska	21	18	Same as California.	[1], [2], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8].	
*Nevada	21	18	†	[1], [3], [11].	[3] (also Indian, Chinese), [13].
*N.-Hampshire	21	18	‡ [16].	[1]. Also knowledge that former husband or wife is living.	
*New-Jersey	21	18	‡	[1], [4], [9], [13].	
New-Mexico	21	18	†	[6], [4].	[19].
New-York	21	18	Ancestors, descendants, brothers and sisters.	[1], [4], [5], [6], [11], [12].	
North Carolina	18	18	[14].	[1], [2], [6], [4].	
*North Dakota	21	18	† [16].	[1], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [13].	
Ohio	21	18	†	None declared.	[1], [2], [6].
*Oklahoma	21	18	‡ [16].	[1], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [13].	[15].
Oregon	21	18	[14], [21].	[1], [2] (Chinese or Kanaka, or more than half Indian), [5], [11], [13], [6].	
Pennsylvania	21	21	‡	[1].	
[22]Philippines	23	23	Within fourth degree of consanguinity. Also between guardians and wards, parents and adopted children.	Prohibited degrees. [6], [10], [13]. Also marriages not properly celebrated as provided in Civil Code, Art. 100.	
		[25][23]			
[25]Porto Rico	20	17	Within fourth degree of consanguinity. Also between guardians and	Prohibited degrees. [6], [10], [13]. Also marriages not	

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MARRIAGE LAWS.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Age under which parental consent is required. Male.	Female.	Prohibited degrees.	Void or voidable marriages.	Other prohibited or punishable marriages.
			Wards, parents and adopted children.	properly celebrated as provided in Civil Code, Art. 100.	
Rhode Island....	21	21	‡	1, 7, 8.	7, 8.
South Carolina..	21	16	‡	1, 2 (mestizo or half-breed), 5, 13.	
South Dakota...	18	16	Same as North Dakota.	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12.	2, 12.
Tennessee.....	21	18	‡	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13.	
*Texas.....	21	18	‡	2, 10.	1, 5, 13.
Utah.....	21	18	†	1, 2, 5, 6, 13.	
*Vermont.....	21	18	‡	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 4, 13.	
*Virginia.....	21	21	‡	1, 2, 4, 6, 7.	Prohibited degr.
Washington.....	21	18	†	1, 9, 11.	
*West Virginia..	21	21	‡	1, 2, 4, 6, 7.	
*Wisconsin.....	21	18	14, 15.	1, 2, 5, 6, 13.	
*Wyoming.....	21	21	†	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13.	

DIVORCE LAWS.

CAUSES FOR ABSOLUTE DIVORCE.

ADULTERY.—In all States and Territories excepting South Carolina, which has no divorce laws.

IMPOTENCE.—In all excepting Arizona, California, Connecticut, the Dakotas, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, New-York, South Carolina, Texas and Vermont.

DESERTION.—In all except New-York and South Carolina, as follows: Period—Six months' abandonment, Arizona. One year, in Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, the Dakotas, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming; two years, in Alabama, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Tennessee; three years, in Delaware, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, Ohio, Texas and West Virginia; five years, in Rhode Island, or shorter term (in discretion of court), and Virginia; seven years, in Connecticut and Vermont.

HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS.—In all except Maryland, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia. In Arizona divorce is granted for this cause to the wife only. Also intoxication from opium habit in Maine and Massachusetts.

CRUELTY, INHUMAN TREATMENT, ETC.—In all except Maryland, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. For this cause in Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee divorce is granted to the wife only.

FELONY OR OTHER INFAMOUS CRIME.—In all except the District of Columbia, Florida, Maine, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina and South Carolina.

NEGLECT TO SUPPORT WIFE.—For six months, Arizona; for one year, California, Colorado, the Dakotas, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming; for two years, Indiana; for three years, Delaware and New-Hampshire; time not specified, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New-Mexico, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin (at discretion of court).

OTHER CAUSES.—Voluntary separation—Kentucky and Wisconsin. Former husband or wife living—Arkansas, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New-Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. If member of religious sect which believes marriage unlawful—Kentucky, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire. Indicted for felony and fugitive from justice—Louisiana and Virginia. Husband indicted for felony and a fugitive—North Carolina. Refusal of a

*License required. †Same as Arizona. ‡Same as Alabama. [1]Bigamous. [2]White with negro. [3]Without parents or guardians, those over 18 do not require consent. [4]Mentally or physically incapable. [5]Fraud. [6]Under age of consent. [7]Insane. [8]Idiot. [9]Also penalty of $100 to $1,000 fine and imprisonment where white marries with colored. [10]Consent obtained by force. [11]Incapable from want of age or understanding. [12]Except Friends. [13]Marriage by force, menace or duress. [14]Same as Minnesota. [15]Less than one year after divorce. [16]First cousins. [17]Step-relatives. [18]Clandestine marriages of women under sixteen. [19]Persons divorced less than two years. [20]Penalty of fine of $100 to $1,000, and imprisonment. [21]Less than six months after divorce. Louisiana and some other States restrict divorced persons from remarriage for ten months; North Dakota, three months after divorce. [22]Publication of an edict by the municipal judge for fifteen days is required. [23]Applies to females living with their parents, Sections 45 and 321. [24]Males under age of fourteen and females under age of twelve.

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wife to "remove with her husband to this State"—Tennessee. Indignities to the person of the other to render his or her condition intolerable—Alaska, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington and Wyoming. Conduct rendering it unsafe for wife to live with husband, or turning wife out of doors—Tennessee. Violent and ungovernable temper—Florida. Attempt by either upon the life of the other—Illinois, Louisiana and Tennessee. Gross neglect of duty—Kansas and Ohio. Wife given to intoxication—Wisconsin. Husband a vagrant—Missouri and Wyoming. Mental incapacity at time of marriage—District of Columbia, Georgia and Mississippi. Incurable chronic mania, or dementia, of ten years or more existence—Washington. Incurable insanity—North Dakota (act of March 6, 1899). Insanity—Idaho (by a recent act). Insanity for four years or confinement in an asylum or adjudged insane by a committee—Florida. Any cause rendering marriage originally void—Maryland and Rhode Island. (See "Marriage Laws.") Marriage within prohibited degrees—Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. Marriage by duress or fraud—Connecticut, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington. Marriage of either party under the age of consent—Delaware. When either party has obtained a divorce in another State—Florida, Michigan and Ohio. Defamation—Louisiana. Any other cause deemed by a court sufficient and when the court shall be satisfied that the couple can no longer live together—Washington. Insanity for six years—Idaho.

LIMITED DIVORCE.—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota (in favor of wife only), Nebraska, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania (in favor of wife only), Rhode Island, Tennessee (in favor of wife only), Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

PREVIOUS RESIDENCE REQUIRED.—Five years, Massachusetts (if when married both parties were residents three years); three years, Connecticut, New-Jersey; three years, District of Columbia; two years, Florida (except in case of adultery), Hawaii, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan (when the cause for divorce occurred out of the State, otherwise one year), North Carolina, Tennessee; one year, Alabama, California (abandonment, three years), Arkansas and Vermont (if cause occurred out of the State), Colorado (unless cause for divorce occurred within the State or while one or both of the parties resided in the State), Illinois (same as Colorado), Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky (if cause occurred out of the State plaintiff must have been a resident of the State at time of occurrence), Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi (in case of desertion, two years), Missouri (same as Colorado), Montana, New-Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Alaska; six months, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, Texas; one year, Wyoming; one year by act of Congress for all Territories, by act of May 25, 1896; North Dakota, one year (by act of March 6, 1899); California and South Dakota, also one year.

ALABAMA.—The courts of Alabama have decided that the legislature cannot grant divorces.

OKLAHOMA.—Divorces granted prior to 1895 by Probate Courts are made legal; thereafter divorces can be had only through District Court.

Absolute divorces are granted in:

HAWAII for following causes: (a) Adultery of either party. (b) Desertion for term of three years. (c) Imprisonment for life or more than seven years. (d) Chinese leprosy.

PORTO RICO AND THE PHILIPPINES—(a) Adultery on part of wife. This from Civil Code, but changed by act of Congress to read "on part of either husband or wife." (b) Personal violence actually inflicted or grave insults. (c) Violence to wife to change her religion. (d) Proposal of husband to prostitute his wife. (e) Proposal of either party to corrupt or prostitute children. (f) Condemnation of either party to chains or hard labor.

Article 104 says: "Divorce only produces the suspension of the life in common of the spouses."

Separation is granted in:

HAWAII, at option of party making application. Separation or absolute divorce is granted for the following causes: (a) Extreme cruelty; (b) habitual intemperance; (c) refusal to support. Residence for two years before divorce is required by recent act of Congress.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The Bankruptcy Law passed by both houses of the LVth Congress and approved July 1, 1898, provides a complete system for the administration of the affairs of bankrupts and the distribution of their property among their creditors, uniform throughout the United States and administered by the United States courts, in place of the different systems formerly in existence in the various States administered by State courts. In bankruptcy proceedings a bankrupt debtor may turn over all his property to the court to be administered for the benefit of his creditors, and then get a complete discharge from his debts. A bankrupt may of his own motion offer to surrender his property to the administration of the United States court and ask for his discharge in voluntary bankruptcy, or creditors may apply to the court to compel a bankrupt to turn over his property to be administered under the act for the benefit of the creditors in voluntary bankruptcy. The bankrupt who has turned over all his property and conformed to the provisions of the act is entitled to a judgment of court discharging him from any future liability to his creditors. Extended powers are given by the law for the taking possession and the administration of the assets, among others, to allow and disallow all claims against bankrupt estates, appoint receivers and take the necessary measures for the preservation and charge of

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the property of a bankrupt; to arraign, try and punish bankrupts, officers and other persons and the agents, officers, members of the board of directors or trustees or other similar bodies of corporations for violation of the act; to authorize the business of the bankrupt to be conducted for limited periods; to cause the assets to be collected and reduced to money and distributed, and substantially determine all controversies in relation thereto; to enforce obedience to lawful orders by fine or imprisonment, and to extradite bankrupts from one district to another. The proceeding once inaugurated by the filing of a petition by the bankrupt and the adjudication in bankruptcy having been made, the Court proceeds to take charge of the bankrupt's property, and administer the same for the benefit of the creditors, and determine all questions which may arise in regard to the rights of the bankrupt or the creditors, either as against the bankrupt or as between themselves in accordance with the above prescribed powers. A trustee is appointed, either selected by the creditors at a meeting called for that purpose or, in case they fail to select a trustee, one is appointed by the Court. His duty is to collect the property, realize on the same in such manner as may be for the best interests of all concerned, and ultimately distribute the same among the creditors in such proportions as they may be adjudicated to be entitled thereto. As all questions, both of law and fact, in relation to the property or the rights of the various parties must be decided in the bankruptcy proceeding, it is provided that referees be appointed, who are charged with the duty of hearing the allegations and testimony of all parties and deciding all such questions that may arise. Each case, as it comes up, is assigned to some referee, whose duty it is to adjudicate and pass upon all such questions arising therein in the first instance, the right being reserved to any parties to appeal from the decision of the referee to the United States District Court. The duties of the referee are substantially of a judicial character, and he occupies much the position of a judge of primary resort, subject to an appeal to the Court, and is required to take the same oath of office as that prescribed for judges of the United States courts. By Section 38 of the act, the referee is invested with jurisdiction to consider all petitions referred to him by the clerks, make adjudications or dismiss the petition; exercise the powers vested in courts of bankruptcy for the administering of oaths to and the examination of witnesses, and for requiring the production of documents in proceedings before him, except the power of commitment, and, in the absence of the Judge, to exercise all his powers for taking possession and releasing the property of a bankrupt, and to perform such part of the duties of the courts of bankruptcy as they may prescribe by rules and orders, excepting only questions arising on applications of bankrupts for compositions or discharges. All questions in regard to the property or assets or rights of the creditors and persons interested come before the referee for hearing and determination, subject to the right of appeal. After the rights of all parties have been ascertained and determined, and the property has been realized upon, it is distributed among the creditors. Provision is made in the act for allowing bankrupts to compromise or settle with their creditors by a proceeding known as composition proceedings, whereby, if a bankrupt and a majority of his creditors agree upon some basis of settlement, the same, if approved by the Court, shall become binding upon all creditors. The decision of the question as to the approval of compositions and granting discharges to a bankrupt from his debts is specifically reserved by the act to the judges of the United States courts; but the Court, by virtue of its general powers, may refer such matters to the referee to take testimony and report to the Court his opinion thereon. The aim of the act has been to make the expense of the proceedings depend largely upon the amount of the property involved, and the compensation of the referees is fixed substantially at 1 per cent on the amount distributed to the creditors in ordinary cases, where the assets are distributed by the Court, and one-half of 1 per cent in composition cases, and the trustees who have charge of the actual management of the bankrupt's property receive as compensation such commissions on amounts paid out by them as dividends as the Court may allow, not to exceed, however, 3 per cent on the first $5,000, 2 per cent on the second $5,000, and 1 per cent on all sums in excess of $10,000. Detailed provisions are made in the act for giving notice to all creditors and other persons interested in the estate of the pendency of the proceedings, the payment and declaration of dividends and other matters, and providing methods whereby all parties interested may be heard on all subjects arising in the course of the proceedings.

CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.

The term "Civil Service Act" refers to an act of Congress "to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883, which gave the power to the President to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three persons, not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same party, as a Commission, with authority to prescribe regulations in pursuance of and for the execution of the provisions of the rules and of the Civil Service Act. The terms used in the regulations are: "Classified Service," referring to all that part of the executive Civil Service of the United States included within the provisions of the act; "Grade," referring to a group of employes or positions in the classified service arranged upon a basis of duties performed without regard to salaries received; "Class," referring to a group of employes or positions in any grade arranged upon the basis of salaries received, and "Excepted Position," referring to any position within the provisions of the Civil Service Act, but excepted from the requirement of competitive examination or registration for appointment thereto. The rules promulgated by the President on May 6, 1896, as amended July 27, 1897, and May 29, 1899, show that almost everything in the District of Columbia between the grade of mere laborer or workman and the grade of Presidential appointment is included in the classified ser-

vice. The following places are brought into the classification outside the District of Columbia: All executive officers and employes who are serving in a clerical capacity, or whose duties are in whole or in part of a clerical nature; or in the capacity of a watchman or messenger, or physician, hospital steward, nurse, or whose duties are of a medical nature; or as draughtsman, civil engineer, steam engineer, electrical engineer, computer or fireman; or in the service of the Supervising Architect's office in the capacity of superintendent of construction or of repair, or foreman; or in the service of the Treasury Department in any capacity. The latter section shows that outside the District of Columbia, as well as within the District, everything in the Treasury Department is classified. Within the classified branches positions excepted from the requirements of competitive examination include deputy collectors of internal revenue, office deputy marshals, pension examining surgeons, private secretaries, certain customs service deputies, certain inspectors in the Interior Department and other miscellaneous positions to the number of about seven thousand. About six thousand classified positions in the navy yards are subject to the registration system, and about as many others of similar nature in the War Department are to be so subjected. In branches of the service outside the District of Columbia connected with other departments the classification is somewhat more restricted. No person shall be appointed to or be employed in any position which has been or may hereafter be classified under the Civil Service act until he shall have passed the examination provided therefor, or unless he is especially exempt from examination by the provisions of the act or the rules made in pursuance thereof. It is provided that examinations shall be held at such places and on such dates as the Commission shall deem most practicable to subserve the convenience of applicants and the needs of the service. On July 27, 1897, President McKinley promulgated an amendment to Rule II restricting the power of removal from competitive positions, which, as further amended on May 29, 1899, reads as follows: "No removal shall be made from the competitive classified service except for just cause and for reasons given in writing; and the person sought to be removed shall have notice and be furnished with a copy of such reasons, and be allowed a reasonable time for personally answering the same in writing. Copies of such reasons, notice and answer, and of the order of removal, shall be made a part of the records of the proper department or office; and the reasons for any change of rank or compensation within the competitive classified service shall also be made a part of the records of the proper department or office." Every applicant for examination must be a citizen of the United States, must be of proper age, and must make his application under oath, upon a form prescribed by the Commission, to be accompanied by such certificates as may be required. The age limitations are fixed by the Commission, and vary for different branches of the service. Every competitor who attains an average percentage of 70 or more is eligible for appointment to the position for which he has been examined. Competitors whose claims to preference under the veteran laws have been allowed, and who attain an average of 65 or over, shall be placed, in the order of their average percentages, at the head of the register of eligibles. This class is limited to persons who served in the military or naval service in the Civil War and were honorably discharged therefrom. The usual term of eligibility is one year from the date on which the name of the eligible is entered upon the register. When vacancies occur in classified positions the appointing or nominating officer requests certification to him of the names of eligibles for the position vacant, the certification being of the three names then at the head of the register of eligibles, and which names must not have been three times certified to the department or office in which the vacancy exists. From among those thus certified the appointment is made. Certificates for appointments of persons in or on direct detail from any department or office in Washington, D. C., are made so as to maintain as nearly as possible the apportionment of such appointments among the several States and Territories and District of Columbia upon the basis of population.

Local Laws.

There are four States having State Civil Service laws. The system in New-York was originally established by Chapter 354 of the Laws of 1883, which was amended from time to time in various important respects until, finally, a new act (Chapter 370 of the Laws of 1899) was passed, codifying and uniting all previous acts and extending very considerably the area of their operation. An act was passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1884. In these two States every city is included within the general system.

ILLINOIS—Act passed in 1895, permitting the several cities to establish the system by popular vote. In pursuance of this act, rules were adopted by large popular majorities in the cities of Chicago and Evanston.

WISCONSIN—There is a similar State act applying to cities of the first class, and in actual operation, therefore, only in the city of Milwaukee. In several other States Civil Service rules are in operation in isolated cities, established commonly by amendments to their charters.

PHILADELPHIA—Examinations are provided by the so-called "Bullitt bill." Persons admitted to competition must, however, be satisfactory to the appointing officer, and the examinations are conducted by boards within the departments, so that in actual operation the system amounts practically to nothing.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., and SEATTLE, WASH., have rules applying to all branches of the city service, recently placed in operation through charter amendments adopted by popular vote. Similar rules are in operation as the result of charter amendments coming from legislative enactment or from charter commissions in Columbus, Ohio, and New-Haven, Conn. In Portland, Ore., and Louisville, Ky., there are rules applying to certain departments, but not to all.

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NEW-YORK STATE—The original act followed closely the form of the Federal act. It provided for the classification of all State offices and for the various departments of cities of 50,000 and over. The application of the system to cities, however, was permissive merely. In 1884 the latter provision was made mandatory and was amended to include all cities in the State. This, with various amendments—principal among which were the reactionary provisions of the so-called "Black Act" of 1897—remained in force until suspended by the act of 1899. The general Civil Service statutes of the State were reinforced very materially by an amendment to the State Constitution prepared by the Constitutional Convention of 1894 and adopted by the people. This provision, which embodies in concise terms the essential principles of the reform, is as follows: "Appointments and promotions in the Civil Service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, including towns and villages, shall be made according to merits and fitness, to be ascertained so far as practicable by examinations which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive; provided, however, that soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion, without regard to their standing on any list from which appointments or promotions shall be made." The original rules and classification of New-York City were drawn under the permissive act of 1883 and under the supervision of a commission of experts appointed by Mayor Edson in 1884. Rules were adopted in the same manner and at about the same time in Buffalo and Brooklyn. In 1896, through the action of the Commission appointed by Mayor Strong, the application of the rules was greatly extended, until, excepting heads of departments, not more than sixty positions were omitted from the competitive classification. The system of labor registration was also adopted. There were approximately 40,000 positions in the municipal Civil Service on January 1, 1898, of which number 9,000 in the educational department were subject to a separate system. The classifications included 7,000 in the police force, 6,000 in the labor service under the registration system and the remainder, for the most part, in the general competitive schedules. The competitive schedules embraced positions of every character, both clerical, technical and professional. Examinations were conducted by a board of nine examiners, chosen with especial reference to their expert ability, and the examinations generally were of the most practical character. The rules required that the higher places should be filled by promotion, unless the appointing officer certified to the Civil Service Commission that none in the lower grades were fit for the higher duties to be performed. Through careful work the system had been well developed and placed on a highly satisfactory basis. During the period from January, 1898, until the passage of the general act of 1899, these rules were very much modified under authority claimed to be derived from the greater New-York charter. A great deal of laxity was permitted in the matter of temporary appointments in the absence of eligible lists; persons dismissed at any time within the previous three years were permitted to be appointed without examination; the scope of selection from the eligible list was materially broadened. On July 11, 1899, the charter rules were superseded by rules framed in pursuance of the new law, which were put in force by the State Board after the failure of the Mayor to promulgate them. These restore all of the essential features of the genuine merit system omitted from the charter rules, and are expected in future to keep the city service on a fairly competitive basis open to all citizens. Stringent inhibitions upon payment of salaries to persons improperly appointed, reinforcing those previously in force, add to the effectiveness of the system. Since the adoption of the act of 1899 new rules have been framed for Buffalo, Albany and other large cities, which are well calculated to give effect to the existing constitutional and statutory provisions, and that will firmly maintain the "merit system" in these other parts of the State, and on June 16, 1900, through the action of the State Board and Governor Roosevelt the offices in five of these were included: New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Erie.

Foreign Rules.

In all of the principal foreign countries an entrance examination, both mental and physical, is required before appointment in the civil service. The tenure of office is, as a rule, permanent, or during good behavior, and after the employe has become incapacitated by reason of age, length of service or physical infirmity he is retired with a pension, the amount of which varies, in proportion to length of service, from one-sixth to four-fifths of actual salary. In some countries it is optional with the employe to retire after fifteen years of service, while in other countries from thirty to thirty-five years of service are required before retirement. The salaries paid to clerks and other subordinate employes are lower than those paid by the United States Government; but in the principal countries the salaries of higher officials—such as heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions—are, as a rule, higher than those paid in the United States. The hours of labor vary in the different countries. In the far Northern as well as in the tropical and semi-tropical countries the hours of labor are short; in nearly all of the countries, as well as in the United States, the hours of postal employes are longer than those of other governmental employes. The time allowed for luncheon, the amount of annual leave with pay, and the amount of sick leave with pay, vary in the different countries; in some the time for luncheon or rest, or amount of annual leave, is fixed according to the grade of the employe, the higher grade of employes being allowed more time than those of inferior rank; many of the countries are more liberal in regard to sick leave than the United States. An unusually large number of holidays is allowed, especially in Oriental countries; these holidays are, as a rule, religious ones—Christmas and New Year's being generally observed in the European countries; in some countries, however, national events are also celebrated. In some countries females are not employed at all, while their employment in other countries is, as a rule, limited to work

of teachers, telegraph operators and positions in the postal service. In Morocco salaries are made up from bribes and presents, and employes hold their places as long as they can squeeze enough money out of subordinates to satisfy their superiors.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

The law forbids the granting of a passport to any person who is not a citizen of the United States. A person who has made only the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States cannot receive a passport. No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States. A citizen of the United States desiring to procure a passport while he is temporarily abroad should apply to the diplomatic representative of the United States in the country where he happens to be; or, in the absence of a diplomatic representative, to the Consul-General of the United States; or, in the absence of both, to the Consul of the United States. The necessary statements may be made before the nearest consular officer of the United States. To procure a passport a written application, in the form of an affidavit, must be made, which must be attested by an officer authorized to administer oaths, and if he has an official seal it must be affixed: if he has no seal, his official character must be authenticated by certificate of the proper legal officer. If the applicant signs by mark, two attesting witnesses to his signature are required; he is also required to state his age, the place of his birth, his occupation, place of permanent residence, and that he goes abroad for temporary sojourn and intends to return to the United States to reside and perform the duties of citizenship therein. He must also take the oath of allegiance, and the application must be accompanied by a certificate from at least one credible witness as to the identity of the applicant, and other facts, and also by a description of the person applying. An application containing the information indicated will be sufficient evidence in the case of native citizens. A person born abroad, whose father was a native citizen of the United States, must show, in addition to the above, that his father was born in the United States, resided therein and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. A naturalized citizen is required, in addition to giving information as above, to transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, wth his application. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when and from what port he emigrated to this country, what ship he sailed in, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in his certificate of naturalization. The wife or widow of a naturalized citizen must, in addition to other statements required, transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization, must state that she is the wife (or widow) of the person described therein and must set forth the facts of his emigration, naturalization and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen. The child of a naturalized citizen claiming citizenship through the naturalization of the parent must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen. A passport expires two years from the date of its issuance. A new one will be issued upon a new application, and, if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization, if the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant. When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children, or servant, who is an American citizen, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving the respective ages of the children and the citizenship of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all. For any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and servant under the above named conditions. Professional titles will not be inserted in passports. By act of Congress approved March 23, 1888, a fee of $1 is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application. Orders should be made payable to the disbursing clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be accepted. Blank forms of application will be furnished by the Department to persons who desire to apply for passports, upon their stating whether they are native or naturalized citizens or claim through the naturalization of husband or parent. Communications should be addressed to the Department of State, Passport Division, and each communication should give the postoffice address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed. The Secretary of State may refuse to issue a passport to any one who he has reason to believe desires it for an unlawful or improper purpose, or who is unable or unwilling to comply with the rules. Passports are not required in the Argentine Republic, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark and possessions, Great Britain and possessions, Guatemala, Honduras, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal and possessions, Salvador, Sweden nor Uruguay. It is recommended, however, that Americans intending to visit those countries be provided with passports for convenience to travel without interruption. The laws of the following countries require that every foreigner must be provided with a passport before entering their domains: Austria-Hungary, Dominican Republic, Germany, Greece, Hayti, Netherlands and possessions, Persia, Rumania, Russia, Servia, Turkey and possessions and Venezuela. As a general rule it is wise for persons intending travelling abroad, outside of British dominions, where passports are never demanded, to provide themselves

with passports before leaving the United States. Persons intending to enter Russian or Turkish territory should have their passports visèd (countersigned) by a Russian or Turkish Consular representative in this country before sailing. There is now mailed by the State Department, with each passport issued to a naturalized citizen, an unofficial statement showing what his status will be under the laws of the country of his origin if he returns.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION.—An alien seeking naturalization as a citizen of the United States must declare on oath before a Circuit or District Court of the United States, or a District or Supreme Court of the Territories, or a court of record of any of the States having common law jurisdiction and a seal and a clerk, at least two years before his admission, that it is bona fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign State or ruler, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

OATH ON APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.—At the time of his application for admission he must also declare on oath, before some one of the courts above specified, "that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject."

CONDITIONS OF CITIZENSHIP.—It must appear to the satisfaction of the court to which the alien has applied for final admission that he has resided continuously within the United States for at least five years, and in the State or Territory where the court is held at least one year, and that during that time "he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same."

TITLES OF NOBILITY.—If the applicant bears any hereditary title or belongs to any order of nobility, he must make an express renunciation at the time of his application.

SOLDIERS.—Any alien, twenty-one years of age, or over, who has served one year, or over, in the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States and has been honorably discharged, may, upon application to a court as specified above, proof of one year's residence, good moral character and honorable discharge, be admitted a citizen of the United States.

SEAMEN.—Seamen who have declared their intention to become citizens, and who, subsequently to such declaration, have served three years on board a merchant vessel of the United States, may be admitted to citizenship.

NAVY OR MARINE CORPS.—Any alien, twenty-one years of age, or over, who has served five years, or over, in the United States Navy or United States Marine Corps and has been honorably discharged, may, upon application to a court as specified above, proof of good moral character, five years' service and honorable discharge, be admitted a citizen of the United States.

WIFE.—A wife becomes a citizen by her husband's naturalization, if she might herself be lawfully naturalized.

MINORS.—Any alien under the age of twenty-one, who has resided in the United States three years next preceding his twenty-first birthday, and has continued to reside therein up to the time he makes application to be admitted a citizen, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one, and after he has resided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen; but he must make a declaration on oath and prove to the satisfaction of the court that for the two years next preceding it has been his bona fide intention to become a citizen.

CHILDREN OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under twenty-one at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens.

CITIZENS' CHILDREN BORN ABROAD.—The children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States are considered as citizens, though they may be born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

CHINESE.—The Naturalization laws of the United States have never allowed other than "free white persons" and "persons of African nativity or descent" to be naturalized. The naturalization of Chinamen is also expressly prohibited by Section 14, Chapter 126, Laws of 1882.

PROTECTION OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—Section 2,000 of the Revised Statutes of the United States expressly declares that "all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of person and property which is accorded to native born citizens."

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.—The right to vote is conferred by the State, naturalization by the United States. In several States aliens who have declared their intentions enjoy the right to vote equally with naturalized or native born citizens. But the Federal Naturalization laws apply to the whole Union alike, and no alien may be naturalized until after five years' residence, except an honorably discharged soldier or a person whose parents have been naturalized while he was under twenty-one years of age, as above recited. Even after five years' residence and due naturalization he is not entitled to vote unless the laws of the State confer the privilege upon him.

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PENSION LAWS, ETC.

To obtain a pension the applicant must file a claim with the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. In a claim by the soldier he should set forth all his military or naval service, giving dates of enlistment and discharge. The prime requirement to establish a claim under act of July 14, 1862, usually termed the general law, is to show that the disability for which pension is claimed had its origin while in the service and line of duty; that it has existed as a disabling cause from date of discharge, and now exists in a degree pensionable under the law. In a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, the essential requirements are: A service of ninety days or more, an honorable discharge therefrom and proof that the disability for which pension is claimed is not due to claimant's own vicious habits, but it need not necessarily be of service origin. In a widow's claim it is necessary to show her legal marriage to the soldier, the date of his death, and, under the general law, that it was due to some cause of service origin. She must also show that she has remained his widow. If there are children of the soldier under sixteen years of age at the date of his death, their names should be given and the date of birth of each clearly shown. If any have died the date should be proved. In a widow's claim under the act of June 27, 1890, the requirement as to service is the same as under an invalid claim, and in addition thereto she must show a legal marriage to the soldier prior to the passage of the act, the fact of soldier's death (but it need not be shown to be due to service), her continued widowhood and that she is without other means of support than her daily labor. The act of May 9, 1900, amending the act of June 27, 1890, gives title to widows who are without means of support other than their daily labor and a net annual income of $250. A minor child's title to pension accrues only on the death or remarriage of the widow, which fact must be shown, in addition to the requirements in widow's claim. A dependent mother must show her relationship to the soldier, his celibacy, that he contributed to her support, that his death was due to some cause of service origin, the date of his death, and, under the general law, that she was dependent upon him at the date of his death. Under the act of June 27, 1890, it is only necessary to show dependence at date of filing claim and since then. A dependent father must show relationship by legal marriage to soldier's mother, the date of soldier's birth and of the mother's death, in addition to the requirements in the mother's claim. Applications rejected by a Board of Pension Surgeons may be reconsidered on the evidence of two physicians that disability exists. Pensions for privates range from $6 to $30 a month in most cases, though $72 a month is granted to those who have lost both feet or both eyes, and $100 a month to those who have lost both hands. The number of pensioners on the rolls in each State and Territory on June 30, 1901, and the total amount paid during the fiscal year ended on that date, was as follows:

United States.	No.	Amount.	United States.	No.	Amount.
Alabama	3,672	$495,926 04	Oregon	5,470	749,310 44
Alaska	78	10,515 13	Pennsylvania	104,345	13,378,371 37
Arizona	737	109,835 77	Rhode Island	4,775	566,000 15
Arkansas	10,947	1,381,907 92	South Carolina	1,846	254,502 91
California	19,279	2,625,816 30	South Dakota	5,120	525,325 01
Colorado	8,134	944,025 64	Tennessee	18,274	2,550,514 07
Connecticut	11,919	1,388,562 90	Texas	8,282	1,030,493 69
Delaware	2,743	384,521 45	Utah	869	118,258 64
District Columbia	8,771	1,392,080 02	Vermont	9,194	1,414,748 67
Florida	3,077	415,680 60	Virginia	9,455	1,326,022 07
Georgia	3,573	483,075 56	Washington	6,928	925,125 27
Idaho	1,598	216,626 82	West Virginia	12,811	1,772,375 28
Illinois	70,481	9,757,003 69	Wisconsin	27,817	4,136,723 12
Indiana	66,974	10,291,896 75	Wyoming	726	116,914 75
Indian Territory	2,925	364,295 58			
Iowa	37,908	5,481,092 20	Total	903,116	$137,753,685 20
Kansas	41,083	6,051,054 90			
Kentucky	28,740	4,045,726 08	Insular Possessions.		
Louisiana	5,993	885,788 28	Hawaii	47	6,805 09
Maine	19,858	2,954,668 43	Philippine Islands	19	2,709 80
Maryland	13,067	1,708,347 33	Porto Rico	6	798 00
Massachusetts	39,473	5,163,429 70	Total	72	$10,312 89
Michigan	44,050	6,653,101 55	Pensioners residing in foreign countries and payments to them	4,547	642,161 65
Minnesota	16,641	2,297,970 21			
Mississippi	4,403	649,232 53	Total	907,735	$138,405,159 74
Missouri	53,738	7,169,934 06	Payments by Treasury Department (Treasury settlements)		126,324 10
Montana	1,707	220,198 41			
Nebraska	17,630	2,414,213 11	Total payments on account of Army and Navy pensions		$138,531,483 84
Nevada	282	35,037 35			
New-Hampshire	8,971	1,301,832 82			
New-Jersey	20,159	2,402,089 56			
New-Mexico	1,755	263,950 49			
New-York	88,794	11,931,376 89			
North Carolina	4,001	523,231 30			
North Dakota	1,875	235,858 55			
Ohio	104,301	15,211,127 38			
Oklahoma	7,867	1,027,718 38			

The pension agencies are located as follows: Augusta, Me.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Columbus, Ohio; Concord, N. H.; Des Moines, Iowa; Detroit, Mich.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Milwaukee, Wis.; New-York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Pittsburg, Penn.; San Francisco, Cal.; Topeka, Kan.; Washington, D. C. There were added to the rolls during the year the names of 44,225 new pensioners, and the number restored to the rolls was 3,567, making a total of new names added to the rolls of 47,792. The number of pensioners dropped from the rolls during the year was 43,536, showing an increase of 4,306 on the rolls as compared with the close of the fiscal year 1900. The total of 997,735 pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1900, were classified as follows:

Widows of Revolutionary soldiers..	4	Naval invalid pensioners.....	4,489
Daughters of Revolutionary soldiers.	5	Navy widows, minor children, etc.	2,298
Survivors of the War of 1812.....	1	Army nurses	650
Widows of soldiers of the War of 1812	1,527	Act of June 27, 1890:	
		Army invalid pensioners.....422,481	
Survivors of the Indian Wars (1832-'42)	1,066	Army widows, minor children, etc.136,490	
		Navy invalid pensioners.....	15,633
Widows and soldiers of the Indian Wars (1832-'42).....	2,479	Navy widows, minor children, etc.	6,921
Survivors of the Mexican War.....	7,568	War with Spain:	
Widows of soldiers of the Mexican War	8,109	General laws—	
		Army invalids.....	3,344
Service after March 4, 1861:		Army widows	1,961
General laws—		Navy invalids.....	211
Army invalid pensioners.....293,186		Navy widows.....	68
Army widows, minor children, etc. 86,504		Total 997,735	

ON ROLLS JUNE 30, 1901.

	Survivors.	Invalid.	Widows.
On account of old wars prior to 1861.....	8,655	———	13,124
On account of general laws, disability of service origin, after March 4, 1861 (mostly Civil War).	———	297,675	88,802
On account of act of June 27, 1890 (disability not due to service—Civil War).....	———	438,114	145,111
Army nurses	———	650	———
On account of war with Spain.....	———	3,555	2,049
Total	8,655	739,994	249,086

The amounts paid last year for pensions to the survivors and widows of other wars were: War of 1812, $210,856 04; Mexican War, $1,715,372 45; Indian wars, $462,990 50.

COPYRIGHT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Under the International Copyright act (approved March 3, 1891; took effect July 1, 1891) any United States citizen, or citizen or subject of foreign nations granting copyright to United States citizens on substantially the same basis with their own citizens, or which become parties to an international agreement for reciprocity in copyright, may secure for twenty-eight years the sole liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, completing, copying, executing, finishing and vending his work; and, in case of a dramatic composition, of publicly performing or representing it, or causing it to be performed or represented by others. This term of security is renewable for fourteen years more. The right of citizens or subjects of a foreign nation to copyright in the United States, on January 1, 1896, had been extended by Presidential proclamations to Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Denmark and Switzerland. On February 27, 1896, copyright benefits were extended to citizens of Mexico by proclamation of the President; on May 25, 1896, to citizens of Chili; on October 19, 1899, to those of Costa Rica, and on November 20, 1899, to those of the Netherlands (Holland) and possessions. A bill of Congress, signed by the President January 6, 1897, makes an injunction against the unlawful production of a play obtained in a United States District Court operative in all districts, instead of only in the one in which it is granted, as formerly. It also makes the unlawful production of a play punishable by imprisonment, under certain conditions. To aid in having the law strictly complied with, so that no question can arise as to the validity of the entry recorded, and that the application shall be in such a form that the Copyright Office can, upon its receipt, promptly make the entries desired, and thus avoid delay through the necessity for correspondence, an application form has been prepared, which can be obtained by addressing "Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C." By application to the same office a pamphlet giving directions for securing copyrights, etc., may be obtained. The law imposes a penalty of $100 upon any person who shall insert the notice of copyright, or words of the same purport, upon any book or other article which has not been copyrighted, whether such article be subject to copyright or otherwise; or who shall knowingly issue or sell any article bearing a notice of United States copyright which has not been copyrighted in the United States; or who shall import any book, photograph, chromo or lithograph, or other article bearing such notice of copyright or words of the same purport, which is not copyrighted in this country. The president of the American Copyright League is Edmund Clarence Stedman, and the secretary is R. U. Johnson, No. 33 East 17th-st., New-York City, N. Y.

TRADE-MARK LAWS.

The following classes may obtain registration: (a) Any person, firm or corporation domiciled in the United States or located in any foreign country which, by treaty, convention or law, affords similar privileges to citizens of the United States, and who is entitled to the exclusive use of any trade-mark and uses the same in commerce with foreign nations or with Indian tribes. (b) Any citizen or resident of this country wishing the protection of his trade-mark in any foreign country the laws of which require registration in the United States as a condition precedent. An application for the registration of a trade-mark will consist of a statement or specification, a declaration or oath, and drawing, which must follow rules laid down. These should be preceded by a brief letter of advice requesting registration and signed by the applicant. The statement should announce the full name, citizenship, domicile, residence, and place of business of the applicant (or, if the applicant be a corporation, under the laws of what State or nation incorporated), with a full and clear specification of the trade-mark, particularly discriminating between its essential and non-essential features. It should also state from what time the trade-mark has been used by the applicant, the class of merchandise, and the particular goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated, and the manner in which the trade-mark has been applied to the goods. The declaration should be in the form of an oath by the person, or by a member of the firm, or by an officer of the corporation, making the application, to the effect that the party has at the time of filing his application a right to the use of the trade-mark described in the statement; that no other person, firm, or corporation has a right to such use, either in the identical form or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that such trade-mark is used in lawful commerce with foreign nations or Indian tribes, one or more of which should be particularly named; and that it is truly represented in the fac-simile presented for registry. The oath may be taken within the United States before a notary public, justice of the peace, or the judge or clerk of any court of record. In any foreign country it may be taken before the secretary of a legation or consular officer of the United States, or before any person duly qualified by the laws of the country to administer oaths, whose official character shall be certified by a representative of the United States having an official seal. A fee of $25 is required on filing application, except in cases named in the following: Owners of trade-marks for which protection has been sought by registering them in the Patent Office under the act of July 8, 1870 (declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States), may register the same for the same goods, without fee, on compliance with the foregoing requirements. With each application of this character a specific reference to the date and number of the former certificate is required. Applicants whose cases were filed under the act of 1870, either prior to or since the decision of the Supreme Court declaring it unconstitutional, which are now pending before the office, are advised to prepare applications in conformity with the law and foregoing rules. On the receipt of such an application, referring to the date of the one formerly filed, all fees thereon will be duly applied. Those who have paid only $10 as a first fee are advised that the law does not provide for a division of the legal fee of $25, and that the remainder of the entire fee is required before the application can be entertained.

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

In 1900 there were received 39,673 applications for patents, 2,225 applications for designs, 82 applications for reissues, 2,099 applications for registration of trade marks, 943 applications for registration of labels and 127 applications for registration of prints. There were 26,418 patents granted, including designs, 81 patents reissued, 1,721 trade marks registered and 737 labels and 93 prints. The number of patents that expired was 21,196. The number of allowed applications awaiting the payment of final fees was 8,111. The number that were forfeited for non-payment of the final fees was 4,215. The total expenditures were $1,260,019 62; the receipts over expenditures were $90,808 91. The total balance to the credit of the Patent Office in the Treasury of the United States on January 1, 1901, was $5,177,458 55.

In proportion to population more patents were issued to citizens of the District of Columbia than to those of any State—1 to every 1,110. Next in order are the following: Connecticut, 1 to every 1,203; Massachusetts, 1 to every 1,607; Rhode Island, 1 to every 1,623; New-Jersey, 1 to every 1,846; New-York, 1 to every 1,918; Colorado, 1 to every 1,941; Illinois, 1 to every 1,976; California, 1 to every 2,028; Ohio, 1 to every 2,419; Pennsylvania, 1 to every 2,457; Michigan, 1 to every 3,131; Washington, 1 to every 3,178; Montana, 1 to every 3,201; Maryland, 1 to every 3,742; New-Hampshire, 1 to every 3,846; Nevada, 1 to every 3,848; Iowa, 1 to every 3,978; Oregon, 1 to every 4,014; Indiana, 1 to every 4,026; Wisconsin, 1 to every 4,072; Missouri, 1 to every 4,142; Minnesota, 1 to every 4,199; Utah, 1 to every 4,771; Idaho, 1 to every 4,900; Vermont, 1 to every 4,980; Maine, 1 to every 5,182; Nebraska, 1 to every 5,263; Kansas, 1 to every 5,327; Wyoming, 1 to every 5,443; Delaware, 1 to every 6,157; Oklahoma, 1 to every 6,222; North Dakota, 1 to every 6,648; Arizona, 1 to every 6,829; South Dakota, 1 to every 7,170; West Virginia, 1 to every 7,923; Florida, 1 to every 8,008; Texas, 1 to every 8,173; Kentucky, 1 to every 9,136; Virginia, 1 to every 9,270; Louisiana, 1 to every 9,868, and Tennessee, 1 to every 9,953. The fewest patents granted in proportion to the number of inhabitants were in the following States: South Carolina, 1 to every 28,517; North Carolina, 1 to every 23,095; New-Mexico, 1 to every 21,701; Mississippi, 1 to every 20,963; Alabama, 1 to every 19,249; Arkansas, 1 to every 13,248, and Georgia, 1 to every 12,885.

As to foreign patents, 1,070 were granted to residents of Germany; 887 to those

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of England; 367 to those of Canada; 341 to those of France; 117 to those of Austria-Hungary; 79 to those of Switzerland; 76 to those of Scotland; 50 to those of Russia; 45 to those of Belgium; 46 to those of Sweden; 42 to those of Victoria; 32 to those of Italy; Mexico and Netherlands, 26 each; Ireland and New South Wales, 25 each; 22 to those of New-Zealand; 17 to those of Norway; 16 to those of Denmark; Argentina, Queensland and South African Republic, 6 each; South Australia and Spain, 5 each; China, Cuba and Egypt, 4 each; Chili, India, Peru, Tasmania and Western Australia, 3 each; Costa Rica, Guatemala and Rumania, 2 each, and Brazil, British Guiana, British West Indies, Cape Colony, Hayti, Java, Natal, Newfoundland, Sicily, Trinidad and Venezuela, 1 each.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

CLASSES OF DOMESTIC MAIL MATTER.—Domestic mail is divided into four classes, as follows: First Class—Letters, postal cards, private mailing cards and matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof sheets or corrected proof sheets of the same), and all matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection. Rates of postage—Two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards, one cent each. Private mailing cards with written messages, conforming to Government cards in size and weight, and to the regulations prescribed by the Postmaster-General, one cent each. On "drop" letters two cents per ounce or fraction thereof, when mailed at letter-carrier offices or for delivery by the Rural Free Delivery Service, and one cent per ounce or fraction thereof at other offices. Second Class—Newspapers and publications issued at stated intervals as often as four times a year, bearing a date of issue and numbered consecutively, issued from a known office of publication, and formed of printed paper sheets, without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding. Such publications must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, art, or some special industry. They must have a legitimate list of subscribers approximating 5 per cent of the number of copies regularly issued and circulated, and must not be designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for circulation free, or at nominal rates, or have the characteristics of books. Rate of postage—For publishers and news agents, one cent a pound or fraction thereof. For others than publishers and news agents, one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof. Third Class—Books, periodicals and matter wholly in print (not included in second class), proof sheets, corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same. Rate of postage—One cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Seeds, scions, cuttings, roots and plants, and also correspondence of the blind printed in raised characters, and sent unsealed are mailable at third class rates. The insertion of the date, name of the addressee and sender in writing, does not impair the rights of a circular to the third class. Fourth Class—Merchandise—namely, all matter not embraced in the other three classes, and which is not in its form or nature liable to destroy, deface or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, and not above the weight provided by law. Rate of postage—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof, but on seeds, cuttings, roots, scions and plants, one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

PAYMENT OF POSTAGE.—On first class matter the postage should be fully prepaid, but if two cents in stamps be affixed the matter will be dispatched with the deficient postage rated thereon, to be collected of addressee before delivery. Packages of first class matter exceeding four (4) pounds in weight must be fully prepaid; but letters and packages of first class matter weighing less than four (4) pounds when prepaid one full letter rate, will be dispatched and the deficiency collected of the addressee on delivery. On second class, third class and fourth class matter the postage must be fully prepaid.

LIMIT OF WEIGHT.—A package must not exceed four pounds in weight, unless it be a single book. Second class matter and fully prepaid first class matter are not subject to the four pound limitation.

REGISTRY SYSTEM—All mailable matter may be registered if fully prepaid with ordinary postage stamps, but not matter addressed to fictitious names, other than legitimate trade names, initials or box numbers, or bearing vague and indefinite addresses. The registry fee is eight cents, in addition to the postage, both of which must invariably be prepaid.

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.—The following are the fees for domestic money orders: For orders not exceeding $2 50, 3c.; exceeding $2 50 and not above $5, 5c.; exceeding $5 and not above $10, 8c.; exceeding $10 and not above $20, 10c.; exceeding $20 and not above $30, 12c.; exceeding $30 and not above $40, 15c.; exceeding $40 and not above $50, 18c.; exceeding $50 and not above $60, 20c.; exceeding $60 and not above $75, 25c.; exceeding $75 and not above $100, 30c. The maximum amount of a single order is $100. International money orders may be issued up to $100, which is the maximum, and the rate is 10 cents on each $10 or fraction thereof, except that domestic rates are charged for orders drawn on Canada, Cuba and the Philippines, and that for Mexican orders only one-half of regular international fee is exacted. Postal conventions are now in operation for the exchange of money orders between the United States and the following countries: Great Britain, Switzerland, Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, New South Wales, Victoria, New-Zealand, Queensland, Cape Colony, Windward Islands (Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia), Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands), Belgium, Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira), Tasmania, Sweden, Norway, Japan, Denmark, Netherlands, Bahama Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, Austria, Hungary, British Guiana, Luxembourg, Bermuda, South Australia, Salvador, Chili, Honduras, Egypt, Hong Kong, British Honduras, Cuba, Russia, Mexico, Bolivia and Apia (Samoa).

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SPECIAL DELIVERY.—The regulations governing "rapid" or "special delivery" provide that any article of mailable matter bearing a 10-cent special delivery stamp in addition to the lawful postage is entitled to immediate delivery on its arrival at the office of address; between the hours of 7 a. m. and 11 p. m., if the office be of the free delivery class, and between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., and to the arrival of the last mail, provided this be not later than 9 p. m., if the office be other than a free delivery office. To entitle such a letter to immediate delivery the residence or place of business of the addressee must be within the regular letter-carrier limits of a free delivery office, and within one mile of any other office. Special delivery stamps are not available for the payment of postage, nor can ordinary postage stamps be used to secure immediate delivery of mail matter.

FOREIGN POSTAGE RATES.—The rates of postage to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada and Mexico) are as follows:

Letters, 15 grams (½ ounce)	5 cents.
Postal cards, each	2 cents.
Double postal cards, each	4 cents.
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces	1 cent.
Commercial papers:	
Packets not in excess of 10 ounces	5 cents.
Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1 cent.
Samples of merchandise:	
Packets not in excess of 4 ounces	2 cents.
Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1 cent.
Registration fee on letters or other articles	8 cents.

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada and Mexico) must be forwarded whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially. Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Canada or Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States. Full prepayment is required upon all registered articles; and postage upon all articles other than letters is required to be prepaid, at least in part. If the postage is not prepaid in full, double the amount of the deficiency will be collected of the addressee when the article is delivered. The rate on "commercial papers" per 2 ounces is the same as for "printed matter," except that the lowest charge on any package, whatever its weight, is five cents. The rate on samples of merchandise per 2 ounces is also the same as for "printed matter," except that the lowest charge on any package, whatever its weight, is two cents.

Articles of every kind and nature which are admitted to the United States domestic mails are admitted to the mails exchanged between the United States and the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, China; subject, however, to the following rates of postage, which must be prepaid, in all cases, by means of United States postage stamps on all articles, except official correspondence in "penalty" envelopes: First-class matter, 5 cents for each one-half ounce or fraction of one-half ounce. Postal cards, single, 2 cents each; double, 4 cents each. Second and third class matter, and samples of merchandise not exceeding twelve ounces in weight, 1 cent for each two or fraction of two ounces. Fourth-class matter, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce. Packages of third and fourth class matter (except single volumes of printed books) must not exceed four pounds in weight. Registration fee, 8 cents; no additional charge for return receipt. Articles other than letters in their usual and ordinary form must not be closed against inspection, but must be so wrapped or inclosed that they may be readily and thoroughly examined by postmasters and customs officers. Articles addressed for delivery at the following places in China, namely: Chefoo (Yental), Chin Kiang, Chung King, Hankow, Hang Chow, Ichang, Kaiping, Kaigan, Kinkiang, Nanking, New-Chwang, Ningpo, Ourga, Peking, Shanghai, Taku, Tientsin, Wenchow, Wuchang, Wuhu and Yental, are transmissible in the mails made up at San Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma for the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai; but at places other than Shanghai additional charges for postage may be collected of the addressees upon the delivery of the articles.

PARCELS POST.—The first parcels post convention between the United States and any country in Europe was signed between the United States and Germany on August 26, 1899, and went into operation October 1. It was the beginning of a postal service by means of which articles of merchandise may be exchanged by mail between the two countries, provided they are put up in packages which do not exceed eleven pounds in weight. The postage rate for parcels going from the United States to Germany is fixed at 12 cents for each pound or fraction of a pound. The rate in Germany on parcels for the United States is fixed at 2 marks 40 pfennigs a parcel, whatever its weight, but a reduced rate of 1 mark 60 pfennigs may be adopted for a parcel not exceeding in weight one kilogram, equivalent to two pounds three ounces. Provision is made for customs declaration and payment. The United States had parcels post conventions with several countries in Central and South America and the West India Islands, but this was the first convention made with any country in Europe. The law empowers the Postmaster-General to make such conventions by and with the advice and consent of the President.

POSTAGE RATES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS.—All mail matter sent between the United States and Cuba, the Island of Guam, the Philippine Archipelago, or Tutuila (including all adjacent islands of the Samoan group which are possessions of the United States) or from one to another of these islands is subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions and rates of postage. Note 1. To insure prompt delivery, mail

matter sent to persons in the United States service should include in the address the complete designation of the organization, company or regiment, vessel, or other branch of the service to which the addressee belongs; and the postage thereon should be fully prepaid. Note 2. By act of Congress, the United States postal laws and regulations, and all domestic postal conditions (including payment of postage with United States postage stamps) are in effect to, from and within the Island of Porto Rico. Note 3. By act of Congress, the Hawaiian Islands became a Territory of the United States June 14, 1900; consequently, the United States postal laws and regulations, and all domestic postal conditions (including payment of postage with United States postage stamps) shall, from that date, be in effect to, from and within the Territory of Hawaii. Note 4. In this order the Island of Porto Rico and the Territory of Hawaii are included in the term "United States"; and the Island of Guam, the Philippine Archipelago, and Tutuila are included in the term "Island Possessions" of the United States. The United States domestic classification, conditions and rates of postage apply to all mail matter sent by or addressed to persons in the United States service (military, naval or civil) in Cuba; provided: (a), That such mail matter sent by persons in the United States service in Cuba addressed to persons in the United States or any of its island possessions must be indorsed so as to show the branch of the service to which the sender belongs, as, "Soldier's letter" (or mail), "Sailor's letter" (or mail), etc.; and when sent by a civil employe, "Postal Service letter" (or mail), "Customs Service letter" (or mail), etc. (b), That such mail matter addressed to persons in the United States service in Cuba, when sent by persons in the United States or any of its island possessions must bear, in addition to the name of the addressee, the complete designation of the organization, company and regiment, vessel or other branch of the service to which the addressee at the place of address, belongs; and the postage thereon should be fully prepaid. Mail matter, whatever its class addressed to persons in the United States service, serving in the United States, or any of its island possessions, or en route to or from the United States, or any of its island possessions, whose change of address is caused by official orders, will be transmitted as rapidly as possible until it reaches the addressee; the actual location of the addressee for the time being is considered as the original destination of the piece of mail matter; such transmission is not considered as "forwarding" in the sense in which that word is used in the Postal Service, and no additional postage is required therefor. Letters sent by soldiers, sailors and marines in the United States service in Cuba, Guam, the Philippine Archipelago or Tutuila, addressed to places in the United States, when indorsed "Soldier's letter," "Sailor's letter" or "Marine's letter," may be dispatched to destination without prepayment of postage, and only the single rate of postage shall be collected on delivery. In pursuance of the President's order of November 4, 1899, unsealed packages and parcels of mailable matter containing only articles designed as gifts or souvenirs, and with no commercial purpose and not for sale, sent by persons in the United States service (military, naval or civil) in Porto Rico, Guam, the Philippine Islands, or Cuba, to members of their families in the United States; and unsealed packages of mailable matter of the same personal character, sent from the United States to officers, soldiers, sailors and others in the public service in said islands, shall be transmitted through the mails and delivered subject only to domestic postal rates and regulations; provided, that no such package shall exceed four pounds in weight, and each shall be indorsed on the outside, in a conspicuous place, with the word "Gift" or "Souvenir," or the equivalent thereof; and that when sent from said islands to the United States each such package shall be so marked as to show the branch of the service to which the sender belongs, and be countersigned by a commissioned officer or a postmaster; and that when sent from the United States to said islands each such package shall show the branch of the service to which the addressee belongs. Postmasters are directed to advise senders of such packages of the provisions of this section, and otherwise see that full instructions are given for its proper execution. United States postage stamps are valid for the payment of postage in the island possessions; and the overprinted postage stamps of the island possessions are accepted in payment of postage wherever United States postage stamps are valid.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Women have equal suffrage with men at elections in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho. In Kansas women possess school and municipal suffrage. In some form, mainly as to bonds or school elections, women may vote in the following States and Territories: Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin. The Cape Colony, the Russian colonies in Siberia, North Australia, Iceland, Canada and Tasmania have municipal woman suffrage. The Isle of Man, Pitcairn Island, South Australia, West Australia and New-Zealand have full woman suffrage.

Europe.

In England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales women vote for all elective officers except members of Parliament. In France the women teachers vote for women members of all boards of education, and in 1898 women engaged in commerce were given the right to vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce. In Sweden women vote for all elective officers except Representatives; also, indirectly, for members of the House of Lords. In Norway women have school suffrage. In Russia women householders vote for all elective officers and on all local matters; in Finland for all elective officers. Property holding women in Westphalia, Schleswig-Holstein and Brunswick may vote by proxy at local elections.

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and for members of provincial diets. Women who are landed proprietors may vote in Bohemia by proxy for members of the Imperial Parliament and the local diet. In Saxony women vote on same terms as men; married women by proxy, single women directly. Women have municipal suffrage in Moravia by proxy. In Austria-Hungary they vote by proxy for all elective officers. In Croatia and Dalmatia women vote at local elections in person. In Italy widows with property vote by proxy for members of Parliament. In Prussia women vote by proxy at local elections and for members of provincial diets. In Belgium women taxpayers have municipal suffrage by proxy, and in Luxemburg for members of the Legislature also. In Switzerland women real estate owners have local suffrage in the Canton of Berne. In Rumania women taxpayers have municipal suffrage by proxy.

ANTI-WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

There was no open action against the granting of suffrage to women by the women of the country until the New-York Constitutional Convention was held at the State Capitol in May and June, 1894. The women who favored the granting of the franchise claimed that while only a few women openly espoused the cause all the other women silently favored it or were indifferent. For this reason they were gaining ground with legislators. In order to contradict the error, and to give to the members of the Constitutional Convention a correct knowledge of the desires of the women of the State, an organization of women opposed to the granting of suffrage to women was founded in Brooklyn, N. Y., with such women as Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Mrs. William Putnam, and others as well known, at its head. This was quickly followed by an organization in Albany, N. Y., headed by Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, Mrs. William Bayard Van Rensselaer and about 200 other prominent women. New-York followed with an organization headed by Mrs. Francis M. Scott, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. Douglas Robinson and others equally prominent. In a few weeks thousands of names of women over twenty-one years old were enrolled in protest to the proposed amendment, Albany sending over 8,000 names.

After the adjournment of the convention the organizations, with the exception of the one at Albany, disbanded. Later it was believed advisable to reorganize as a State association, with headquarters at New-York. That was done, and auxiliaries were formed in the different judicial districts. This association has kept posted on the workings of the suffragists. Mrs. Francis M. Scott is still honorary chairman, with a standing committee of one hundred representative women.

Massachusetts had, for a score of years prior to 1894, a number of women who worked quietly and anonymously in opposition to the granting of suffrage to the women of that State. When New-York organized openly Massachusetts followed with an organization, which rapidly spread from the confines of Boston and Charlestown over the whole State, so that now they have 27 branch associations. New-York has five auxiliaries in five judicial districts. The National organization was established, with Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, of New-York, and Mrs. Henry M. Whitney, of Boston, as chairmen of the interstate committees.

The following account of the defeats of the suffrage for women in 1901 was prepared by Mrs. George Phillips, of No. 165 West Eighty-second-st., New-York, secretary of the New-York State Association Opposed to the Extension of the Suffrage to Women:

CALIFORNIA—March 9 a bill for women to vote upon issuance of school bonds or levy of school taxes was defeated by a vote in the House of 21 to 14.

NEW-MEXICO—February 25 a woman suffrage resolution was defeated in the House by a vote of 21 to 2.

ARIZONA—March 8 a woman suffrage bill was defeated in the House by a vote of 17 to 7.

SOUTH DAKOTA—February 14 a resolution to submit the question of woman suffrage to the people was shelved in the Senate by a vote of 26 to 17.

KANSAS—March 2 the bill giving women the right to vote for Presidential electors was defeated by a vote in the Senate of 23 to 14.

INDIANA—The House passed a bill for an amendment giving women the suffrage, which was promptly killed by the Senate because "less than 10 per cent of the women care to exercise it."

WISCONSIN—March 12 a bill for woman suffrage was killed in the Senate without the formality of debate.

ILLINOIS—April 27 the House of Representatives killed the measure framed to extend women's suffrage to township elections.

CONNECTICUT—June 6 a bill for woman suffrage was rejected in concurrence with the Senate by a vote of 119 to 53.

MASSACHUSETTS—March 15 the House defeated a proposition for woman suffrage by a vote of 156 to 53.

Within the last six years four States have been organized to oppose the extension of the suffrage to women, as follows: New-York, March, 1895; Massachusetts, May, 1895; Illinois, May, 1897; Oregon, 1899. In 1900 the women of Victoria, Australia, organized on similar lines and for the same purpose.

WEATHER BUREAU FORECASTS AND STORM WARNINGS.

The Weather Bureau furnishes, when practicable, for the benefit of all interests dependent upon weather conditions, the "Forecasts" which are prepared daily at the Central Office in Washington, D. C., and certain designated stations. These forecasts are telegraphed to stations of the Weather Bureau, railway officials, postmasters, and many others, to be communicated to the public by means of flags or steam whistles.

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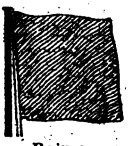
The flags adopted for this purpose are five in number, and of the forms and colors indicated below:

EXPLANATION OF WEATHER FLAGS.

No. 1. White Flag.	No. 2. Blue Flag.	No. 3. White and Blue Flag.	No. 4. Black Triangular Flag.	No. 5. White Flag with bl'k sq. in centre.
				
Clear or fair weather.	Rain or Snow.	Local Rain or Snow.	Temperature.	Cold Wave.

When No. 4 is placed above No. 1, 2, or 3, it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain about stationary. During the late spring and early fall the cold wave flag is also used to indicate anticipated frosts.

EXPLANATION OF WHISTLE SIGNALS.

A warning blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds duration is sounded to attract attention. After this warning the longer blasts (of from four to six seconds duration) refer to weather, and shorter blasts (of from one to three seconds duration) refer to temperature; those for weather are sounded first.

Blasts.	Indicate.	Blasts.	Indicate.
One long	Fair weather.	One short	Lower temperature.
Two long	Rain or snow.	Two short	Higher temperature.
Three long	Local rain or snow.	Three short	Cold wave.

By repeating each combination a few times, with intervals of ten seconds, liability to error in reading the signals may be avoided. As far as practicable, the forecast messages will be telegraphed at the expense of the Weather Bureau; but if this is impracticable, they will be furnished at the regular commercial rates and sent "collect." In no case will the forecasts be sent to a second address in any place, except at the expense of the applicant. Persons desiring to display the flags or sound the whistle signals for the benefit of the public should communicate with the Weather Bureau officials in charge of the climate and crop service of their respective States, the central stations of which are as follows: Montgomery, Ala.; Phœnix, Ariz.; Little Rock, Ark.; San Francisco, Cal.; Denver, Col.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.; Boise, Idaho; Springfield, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Des Moines, Iowa; Topeka, Kan.; Louisville, Ky.; New-Orleans, La.; Baltimore, Md. (for Delaware and Maryland); Boston, Mass. (for New-England); Lansing, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Columbia, Mo.; Helena, Mont.; Lincoln, Neb.; Carson City, Nev.; New-Brunswick, N. J.; Santa Fe, N. M.; Ithaca, N. Y.; Raleigh, N. C.; Bismarck, N. D.; Columbus, Ohio; Oklahoma, Okla. (for Oklahoma and Indian Territory); Portland, Ore.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Columbia, S. C.; Huron, S. D.; Nashville, Tenn.; Galveston, Tex.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Richmond, Va.; Seattle, Wash.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Cheyenne, Wyo. There are also storm and hurricane warnings, the combinations being made with a white triangular flag, a red triangular flag and a square red flag with a black square in the centre. With the square flag below the red triangular flag, it foretells northeast winds; the square flag above the red triangular foretells southeast winds; the square flag below the white triangular, northwest winds; the square flag above the white triangular, southwest winds; two square flags—one above the other—indicate a hurricane.

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Prepared by United States Weather Bureau. The letters at the head of each column indicate as follows: "M. A. R." mean annual rainfall (including snow melted), in inches. "M. A. T." mean annual temperature. "H. R. T.," highest recorded temperature at the station. "L. R. T.," lowest recorded temperature at the station.

Stations.	M. A. R.	M. A. T.	H. R. T.	L. R. T.	Stations.	M. A. R.	M. A. T.	H. R. T.	L. R. T.
Alabama, Montgomery	52.7	65.7	107	1 5	Indiana, Indianapolis	43.0	52.7	106	125
Arizona, Prescott	16.1	53.3	100	118	Iowa, Des Moines	33.1	49.0	109	130
Arkansas, Little Rock	53.6	62.2	106	112	Kansas, Leavenworth	38.4	53.5	107	129
California, San Francisco	23.7	56.6	100	229	Kentucky, Louisville	45.8	57.1	107	120
Colorado, Denver	14.5	49.7	105	129	Louisiana, New-Orleans	60.5	69.2	102	2 7
Connecticut, New-Haven	49.7	49.4	100	114	Maine, Portland	42.3	43.3	97	117
Florida, Jacksonville	54.0	69.7	104	210	Maryland, Baltimore	43.8	55.3	103	1 7
Georgia, Atlanta	52.0	61.3	100	1 8	Massachusetts, Boston	45.0	48.9	102	113
Idaho, Boise City	13.1	50.9	107	128	Michigan, Detroit	32.3	48.3	101	124
Illinois, Springfield	38.0	52.8	107	122	Minnesota, St. Paul	27.5	43.6	104	141

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RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE IN UNITED STATES.—(Continued).

Stations.	M. A. R.	M. A. T.	H. R. T.	L. R. T.	Stations.	M. A. R.	M. A. T.	H. R. T.	L. R. T.
Mississippi, Vicksburg...	55.7	65.9	101	[1] 1	Pennsylvania, P'delphia..	39.8	53.9	103	[1]13
Missouri, St. Louis.....	41.1	56.1	107	[1]22	Rhode Island, Block Is'd	44.2	49.3	80	[1] 4
Montana, Helena.....	13.2	43.3	103	[1]42	South Carolina, Ch'lston.	56.7	66.3	104	[2] 7
Nebraska, Omaha.....	31.7	49.8	106	[1]32	South Dakota, Yankton..	26.8	46.3	107	[1]34
Nevada, Winnemucca....	8.5	48.6	104	[1]28	Tennessee, Nashville.....	50.1	59.4	104	[1]13
New-H'pshire, M'chester.	43.1	45.9	96	[1]11	Texas, San Antonio.....	29.7	68.6	108	[2] 4
New-Jersey, Atl'tic City.	42.7	51.9	99	[1] 7	Utah, Salt Lake City....	16.2	51.6	102	[1]20
New-Mexico, Santa Fe...	14.2	49.3	97	[1]13	Vermont, Burlington.....	32.9	45.3	97	[1]25
New-York, Albany.....	37.9	48.2	100	[1]18	Virginia, Lynchburg.....	42.8	57.3	102	[1] 6
North Carolina, Raleigh.	55.5	59.3	103	[1] 2	Washington, Olympia....	53.1	50.2	97	[1] 2
North Dakota, Bismarck.	18.4	39.9	106	[1]44	Washington, D. C.....	43.5	55.0	104	[1]15
Ohio, Columbus.....	38.9	52.3	104	[1]20	W. Virginia, Parkersb'g..	42.0	53.9	102	[1]27
Oklahoma, Sill (Fort)....	31.6	60.5	107	[1]14	Wisconsin, Milwaukee....	32.1	45.2	100	[1]25
Oregon, Portland.....	46.8	53.1	102	[1] 2	Wyoming, Cheyenne.....	12.2	44.9	100	[1]38

[1]Indicates temperature below zero. [2]Temperature above zero.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

Organized in 1877; incorporated in 1888. Its object is to send children of the New-York poor into the country for a summer vacation of two weeks. Hospitable country people receive them, not as boarders, but give them food and lodging and freedom of the country grounds. The fund is dependent upon voluntary contributions. The following table shows the condition of the work from the beginning:

Year.	Number of children sent for two weeks.	Expenditures.	Cost per child.	Number for one day.*	Total number of beneficiaries.
1877.....	60	$187 62	$3 12	——	60
1878.....	1,077	2,980 29	2 77	——	1,077
1879.....	2,400	6,511 54	2 71	——	2,400
1880.....	2,500	8,519 71	3 55	600	3,100
1881.....	3,203	8,217 64	2 54	1,000	4 203
1882.....	5,500	21,325 06	2 85	——	5,500
1883.....	4,250	14,908 67	3 36	5,700	9,950
1884.....	6,253	18,756 14	3 00	1,000	7,253
1885.....	6 650	19,863 95	2 98	6,073	12.723
1886.....	8,336	24,092 09	2 89	1,600	9,936
1887.....	7,748	22,783 85	2 94	——	7,748
1888.....	10,920	25,636 64	2 35	——	10,920
1889.....	10,352	24,978 29	2 42	——	10,352
1890.....	11,193	23,804 11	2 12	18,029	29,222
1891.....	13,568	28,068 28	2 03	22,088	35,656
1892.....	15,236	27,925 51	1 83	25,560	40,796
1893.....	13,846	26,620 75	1 92	26,329	40,175
1894.....	10,171	22,809 60	2 24	28,432	38,603
1895.....	8,021	19,840 53	2 47	28,924	36,945
1896.....	10,040	23,948 09	2 39	30,610	40,650
1897.....	10,285	26,703 30	2 60	31,073	41,359
1898.....	7,180	18,047 16	2 51	26,915	34,095
1899.....	8,002	21,368 84	2 67	26,007	34,009
1900.....	7,431	20,536 48	2 76	26,770	34,201
1901.....	9,125	27,103 95	2 17	26,611	35,736
Totals	195,348	$485,538 11	$2 51	333,321	526,660

*By private gift not included in fund.

OPENING OF OKLAHOMA INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

In accordance with a proclamation by President McKinley promulgated July 8, 1901, the Kiowa-Comanche and the Wichita-Caddo Indian reservations, in Southwestern Oklahoma, were declared open for settlement on August 6, 1901, under the homestead laws. These four Indian reservations contained 3,712,503 acres of land, or an area of 5,800 square miles. The new territory is a part of Oklahoma, and its people are governed by Oklahoma laws. The proclamation declared the reservation opened under entirely different plans than have heretofore been used in free land openings. On July 10 land offices at Lawton and El Reno were ready to receive applicants for land. Non-citizens, married women, unless deserted by husbands, minors and persons owning more than 160 acres of land were forbidden rights of registering. Before the registration booths closed on July 26, 167,006 people had registered. They came from all parts of the United States. From July 26 to August 6 those who had registered were allowed to look over the new country. On July 29 at El Reno the drawing for land began. Two great wheels had been constructed. Three men appointed by the Secre-

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tary of the Interior conducted the drawing. They were Patrick Dyer, of St. Louis; Frank Dale, of Guthrie, Okla., and W. A. Richards, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, at Washington. The drawing lasted four days. James R. Woods, a clerk in a hardware store at Weatherford, Okla., drew first prize in the Lawton land district, and John Holcomb, a cotton buyer of Pauls Valley, I. Ter., drew first prize in the El Reno land district. The four reservations had been divided into two land districts to assist the officials having charge of the drawing. Miss Mattie H. Beals, a telephone girl of Wichita, Kan., drew second prize in the Lawton district. These three farms were the choice of all the thirteen thousand farms opened to homestead entry. Woods's farm is worth about $30,000, the others about $20,000 each. They cannot sell this land for fourteen months; meanwhile these prices may decrease.

Three towns were laid out by the government. They were Lawton, Anadarka and Hobart. The new country is divided into three counties. Lawton is the metropolis of the new country, having three weeks after the opening 15,000 inhabitants. On the morning of August 6, the day the country was officially opened, it contained 7,000 people. There are three thousand Indians living in the reservations, all of whom have been placed on allotments. They are members of the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Wichita and Caddo tribes. The population of the new country was 65,000 three weeks after the opening.

INTEREST LAWS AND STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.

States and Territories.	Interest laws.		Statute of limitations.			
	Legal rate, Per cent.	Rate allowed by contract, Per cent.	Judgments, years.	Notes, years.	Open accounts, years.	Days of grace.
Alabama	8	8	20	6	6	3
Arizona	6	Any	5	4	2	3
Arkansas	6	10	10	5	3	0
California	6	Any	5	5	2	3
Colorado	8	Any	20	6	6	0
Connecticut	6	[1]Any	7	6	6	0
Delaware	6	6	20	6	3	3
District of Columbia	6	10	12	3	3	0
Florida	8	10	20	5	[2]2	0
Georgia	7	8	7	6	4	3
Idaho	7	12	6	5	4	0
Illinois	5	7	20	10	5	0
Indiana	6	8	20	10	6	3
Iowa	6	8	20	10	5	3
Kansas	6	10	5	5	3	3
Kentucky	6	6	15	15	5	0
Louisiana	5	8	10	5	3	3
Maine	6	Any	8	[3]20	6	3
Maryland	6	6	3	3	3	0
Massachusetts	6	Any	20	6	6	0
Michigan	5	7	6 & 10	6	6	[4]3
Minnesota	6	10	10	6	6	3
Mississippi	6	10	7	6	3	3
Missouri	6	8	20	10	5	3
Montana	7	12	[5]10	8	5	0
Nebraska	8	8	10	10	1	3
Nevada	7	Any	6	6	4	3
New-Hampshire	6	6	20	6	6	0
New-Jersey	6	6	20	6	6	0
New-Mexico	6	12	7	6	4	3
New-York	6	6	20	6	6	0
North Carolina	6	6	10	7	3	3
North Dakota	6	12	10	6	6	0
Ohio	6	8	5	15	6	0
Oklahoma	7	12	1	5	3	3
Oregon	8	10	10	6	6	3
Pennsylvania	6	6	5	6	6	0
Rhode Island	6	Any	20	6	6	0
South Carolina	7	8	20	6	6	3
South Dakota	7	12	10	6	6	3
Tennessee	6	[7]Any	10	6	6	3
Texas	8	10	10	4	2	3
Utah	8	Any	7	4	2	0
Vermont	6	6	8	6	6	0
Virginia	6	6	[8]20	5	2	0
Washington	8	Any	6	6	3	0
West Virginia	6	6	10	10	3	3
Wisconsin	7	10	20	6	6	0
Wyoming	8	12	5	5	3	0

[1]Over 6 per cent cannot be collected by law. [2]Three years for merchants. [3]Not witnessed, six years. [4]Not on notes or drafts on demand. [5]Not courts of record, five years. [6]When return not made on execution, ten years. [7]Rate prevailing in another State permitted on evidence of indebtedness wholly secured by mortgage on property in the other State.

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ORGANIZATION OF THE LEADING CHURCHES.

STATISTICS OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table of statistics of the churches in the United States, for 1900, was compiled by H. K. Carroll, D. D. The figures are obtained by deducting from the totals for the several denominations the returns for missions, etc., in other countries; and this is done to make the statistics conform to the United States Census of 1900, which is the only complete basis of comparison:

Denominations.	Summary for 1900.			Net Gains for 1900.		
	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Adventists (6 bodies)	1,505	2,286	88,705	22	47	*79
Baptists (13 bodies)	35,358	50,642	4,521,403	1,055	352	32,439
Brethren (River) (3 bodies)	179	111	4,739	—	—	—
Brethren (Plymouth) (4 bodies)	—	314	6,661	—	—	—
Catholics (7 bodies)	11,936	12,349	8,766,083	212	201	80,432
Catholic Apostolic	95	10	1,491	—	—	—
Chinese Temples	—	47	—	—	—	—
Christadelphians	—	63	1,277	—	—	—
Christians (2 bodies)	1,151	1,517	109,278	*285	*3	*2,439
Christian Catholics (Dowie)	55	50	40,000	—	—	—
Christian Missionary Association	10	13	754	—	—	—
Christian Scientists	10,000	579	90,000	—	75	*10,000
Christian Union	183	294	18,214	—	—	—
Church of God (Winebrennarian)	460	580	38,000	—	—	—
Church of the New-Jerusalem	143	173	7,679	2	*1	*138
Communistic Societies (7 bodies)	—	31	4,019	—	—	—
Congregationalists	5,625	5,624	631,360	21	10	1,486
Disciples of Christ	6,528	10,528	1,149,982	129	230	31,586
Dunkards (4 bodies)	2,988	1,081	112,194	132	30	5,000
Evangelical (2 bodies)	1,355	2,602	157,338	44	235	1,904
Friends (4 bodies)	1,443	1,093	119,160	—	—	224
Friends of the Temple	4	4	340	—	—	—
German Evangelical Protestant	45	55	36,500	—	—	—
German Evangelical Synod	909	1,129	203,574	18	6	1,153
Jews (2 bodies)	301	570	143,000	—	—	—
Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies)	2,900	1,396	343,824	*80	355	824
Lutherans (20 bodies)	6,763	11,022	1,660,167	94	185	62,269
Mennonites (12 bodies)	1,112	673	58,728	19	12	1,197
Methodists (17 bodies)	37,907	54 351	5,916,349	1,346	443	106,472
Moravians	117	122	14,817	—	—	—
Presbyterians (12 bodies)	11,959	15,157	1,584,400	65	100	22,194
Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies)	4,911	6,499	719,638	82	175	17,296
Reformed (3 bodies)	1,860	2,417	368,321	7	*23	3,646
Salvationists	2,361	663	19,490	*828	*290	*22,510
Schwenkfeldians	3	4	306	—	—	—
Social Brethren	17	20	913	—	—	—
Society for Ethical Culture	—	5	1,300	—	—	—
Spiritualists	—	334	45,030	—	—	—
Theosophical Society	—	122	3,000	—	—	—
United Brethren (2 bodies)	2,452	4,952	265,935	*13	54	5,667
Unitarians	544	453	71,000	*8	*7	—
Universalists	730	987	52,739	35	211	6,217
Waldenstromians	265	270	30,000	*2	58	—
Independent congregations	54	156	14,126	—	—	—
Total in 1900	154,228	191,348	27,422,025	2,067	2,455	344,846
Total in 1899	152,161	188,893	27,077,179	—	—	—

*Decrease.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This Church has sixty dioceses and nineteen missionary jurisdictions in the United States, and five foreign jurisdictions under the care of bishops using the same liturgy and yielding obedience to the constitution and the canons enacted in General Convention.

BISHOPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

See.	Cons.	See.	Cons.
Alabama—Robert W. Barnwell	1900	Colorado—John Franklin Spalding	1873
Alaska—Peter Trimble Rowe (miss.)	1895	Connecticut—Chauncey B. Brewster	1897
Arizona and New-Mexico—John Mills Kendrick (missionary)	1889	Delaware—Leighton Coleman	1888
Arkansas—William M. Brown	1897	District of Columbia, Washington—Henry Y. Satterlee	1896
California—William F. Nichols	1890	Florida—Edwin Gardner Weed	1886

See.	Cons.
Florida, South—W. C. Gray (miss.)	1892
Georgia—Cleland K. Nelson	1892
Idaho, Boise—James B. Funsten (missionary)	1899
Illinois, Chicago—Wm. E. McLaren	1875
Charles P. Anderson, coadjutor	1900
Illinois, Quincy—Frederick W. Taylor	1901
Illinois, Springfield—George F. Seymour	1878
Indiana—John M. Francis	1899
Indiana, Michigan City—John Hazen White	1895
Iowa—Theodore N. Morrison	1899
Kansas—Frank R. Millspaugh	1895
Kansas, Salina—Vacant.	
Kentucky—Thomas U. Dudley	1875
Kentucky, Lexington—Lewis W. Burton	1896
Louisiana—Davis Sessums	1891
Maine—Robert Codman	1900
Maryland—William Paret	1885
Maryland, Easton—William F. Adams	1875
Massachusetts—William Lawrence	1893
Massachusetts, West—David H. Greer.	
Michigan—Thomas Frederick Davies	1889
Michigan, Marquette—G. Mott Williams	1896
Michigan, Western—G. De N. Gillespie	1875
Minnesota—Samuel C. Edsall	1899
Minnesota, Duluth—James D. Morrison (missionary)	1897
Mississippi—Hugh Miller Thompson	1883
Missouri—Daniel Sylvester Tuttle	1867
Missouri, West—Edward R. Atwill	1890
Montana—Leigh R. Brewer (miss.)	1880
Nebraska—George Worthington	1885
Arthur L. Williams, coadjutor	1899
Nebraska, Laramie—A. R. Graves (miss.)	1890
Nevada, reconstituted with Utah.	
New-Hampshire—William W. Niles	1870
New-Jersey—John Scarborough	1875
New-Jersey, Newark—T. A. Starkey	1880
New-York—Henry Codman Potter	1883
New-York, Central—F. D. Huntington	1869
New-York Western—Wm. D. Walker	1883
New-York, Albany—Wm. C. Doane	1869
New-York, Long Island—Frederick Burgess, elect.	
North Carolina, Asheville—Junius M. Horner (missionary)	1898
California, Sacramento—William H. Moreland (missionary)	1899
California, Los Angeles—J. H. Johnson	1896
North Carolina—Joseph B. Cheshire	1893
East Carolina—Alfred A. Watson	1884
North Dakota—Cameron Mann, elect. (missionary).	
Ohio—William Andrew Leonard	1889
Ohio, Southern—Thomas A. Jaggar	1875
Boyd Vincent, coadjutor	1889
Oklahoma and Indian Territory—F. K. Brooke (missionary)	1893
Oregon—Benjamin Wistar Morris	1868
Pennsylvania—Ozi William Whitaker	1899
Penn'a, Pittsburgh—C. Whitehead	1882
Penn'a, Central—Ethelbert Talbot	1887
Rhode Island—Thomas March Clark	1854
Wm. N. McVickar, coadjutor	1897
South Carolina—Ellison Capers	1893
South Dakota—William H. Hare (missionary)	1873
Tennessee—Thomas F. Gailor	1893
Texas—George H. Kinsolving	1892
Texas, Dallas—A. C. Garrett	1874
Texas, Western—J. S. Johnston (missionary)	1888
Utah, Salt Lake—Abiel Leonard (missionary)	1888
Vermont—Arthur C. A. Hall	1894
Virginia—Francis McN. Whittle	1868
Robert A. Gibson, coadjutor	1897
Virginia, Southern—A. M. Randolph	1883
West Virginia—George W. Peterkin	1878
William L. Gravatt, coadjutor	1899
Wisconsin, Milwaukee—I. L. Nicholson	1891
Wisconsin, Fond du Lac—C.C. Grafton	1889
R. H. Weller, jr., coadjutor	1900
Washington, Olympia—Frederic W. Keator, elect (missionary).	
Washington, Spokane—Lemuel H. Wells (missionary)	1892
Wyoming—Reconstituted with Idaho.	
Africa, Cape Palmas—S. D. Ferguson (missionary)	1885
Shanghai, China—F. R. Graves (missionary)	1893
Hankow, China—James A. Ingle, elect (missionary).	
Tokyo, Japan—John McKim (miss.)	1893
Kyoto, Japan—Sidney C. Partridge (missionary)	1900
Philippine Islands—Charles H. Brent, elect (missionary).	
Porto Rico—William Cabell Brown, elect (missionary).	
Channing Moore Williams, late Bishop of Yeddo, resigned	1866
Charles C. Penick, late Bishop of Cape Palmas, resigned	1877
S. I. J. Schereschewsky, late Bishop of Shanghai, China, resigned	1877

METHODIST EPISCOPAL OFFICERS.

BISHOPS.

Elected.	Names.	Born.	Entered Ministry. Conference.	Entered Ministry. Y'r.	Residence.
1872	Thomas Bowman	July 15, 1817	Baltimore	1839	East Orange, N. J.
1872	Randolph S. Foster	Feb. 22, 1820	Ohio	1837	Roxbury, Mass.
1872	Stephen M. Merrill	Sept. 16, 1825	Ohio	1846	Chicago, Ill.
1872	Edward G. Andrews	Aug. 7, 1825	Oneida	1848	New-York.
1880	Henry W. Warren	Jan. 4, 1831	New-England	1855	Denver, Col.
1880	Cyrus D. Foss	Jan. 17, 1834	New-York	1857	Philadelphia, Penn.
1880	John F. Hurst	Aug. 17, 1834	Newark	1858	Washington, D. C.
1884	William X. Ninde	June 21, 1832	Black River	1856	Detroit, Mich.
1884	John M. Walden	Feb. 11, 1831	Cincinnati	1858	Cincinnati, Ohio.
1884	Willard F. Mallalieu	Dec. 11, 1828	New-England	1858	Auburndale, Mass.
1884	Charles H. Fowler	Aug. 11, 1837	Rock River	1861	Buffalo, N. Y.
1888	John H. Vincent	Feb. 23, 1832	New-Jersey	1853	Zurich, Switzerland.
1888	James N. FitsGerald	July 27, 1837	Newark	1862	St. Louis, Mo.
1888	Isaac W. Joyce	Oct. 11, 1836	N. W. Ind.	1859	Minneapolis, Minn.

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METHODIST EPISCOPAL OFFICERS—BISHOPS—(Continued).

Ordained	Names.	Born.	Entered Ministry. Conference.	Entered Ministry. Y'r.	Residence.
1888	Daniel A. Goodsell....	Nov. 5, 1840	N. Y. East....	1859	Chattanooga, Tenn.
1884	*William Taylor.....	May 2, 1821	Baltimore.....	1843	Alameda, Cal.
1888	*James M. Thoburn...	Mar. 7, 1836	Pittsburg.....	1858	Bombay, India.
1896	Charles C. McCabe....	Oct. 11, 1836	Ohio.....	1860	Omaha, Neb.
1896	Earl Cranston.....	June 27, 1840	Ohio.....	1867	Portland, Ore.
1896	*Joseph C. Hartzell...	June 1, 1842	Cent. Ill.....	1868	Vivi, Congo, Africa.
——	David H. Moon.....	.....	.....	——	Shanghai, China.
——	John W. Hamilton....	.....	.....	——	San Francisco, Cal.
——	†Edwin W. Parker.....	.....	.....	——	Lucknow, India.
——	*Francis W. Warne....	.....	.....	——	Calcutta, India.

*Missionary Bishops. †Deceased.

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THE GERMAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.—Nos. 957-959 Payne-ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Editor of "Sendbote," Rev. J. C. Grimmell, Cleveland, Ohio; manager, Rev. P. Ritter, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE GERMAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—President, Rev. J. Meier, Chicago, Ill.; recording secretary, Rev. G. Fetzer, New-York City; corresponding secretary, Rev. G. A. Schulte, West Hoboken, N. J.

CONGREGATIONAL OFFICERS.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.—Headquarters, Congregational House, Boston. New-York office, Charities Building, Fourth-ave. and Twenty-second-st. President, Samuel B. Capen, LL. D.; secretaries, Dr. Judson Smith, Dr. Charles H. Daniels and Dr. James L. Barton; treasurer, Frank H. Wiggin; editorial secretary, Dr. E. E. Strong; district secretaries, Dr. Charles C. Creegan, Charities Building, New-York; A. N. Hitchcock, Ph. D., Chicago, and the Rev. Walter Frear, San Francisco. It supports 544 missionaries.

CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Fourth-ave. and Twenty-second-st., New-York. President, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D.; treasurer, William D. Howland; secretaries, Dr. J. B. Clark and Dr. Washington Choate; field secretaries, the Rev. William G. Puddefoot and the Rev. Charles W. Shelton.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—Charities Building, New-York. President the Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble; treasurer, H. W. Hubbard; corresponding secretaries, the Rev. Dr. A. F. Beard, the Rev. Dr. F. P. Woodbury and the Rev. Dr. C. J. Ryder; secretary of Women's Bureau, Miss D. E. Emerson; district secretaries, the Rev. Dr. Joseph E. Roy, Chicago, and the Rev. George H. Gutterson, Boston.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY.—Charities Building, New-York. President, Dr. L. C. Warner; treasurer, Charles E. Hope; secretary, Dr. L. H. Cobb; field secretaries, the Rev. George A. Hood, Boston; the Rev. C. H. Taintor, Chicago, and the Rev. H. H. Wikoff, San Francisco.

CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.—Congregational House, Boston. President, Dr. William H. Wilcox; treasurer, S. F. Wilkins; honorary secretary, the Rev. Dr. J. A. Hamilton; secretary, the Rev. Edward S. Tead.

CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL AND PUBLISHING SOCIETY.—Congregational House, Boston. President, the Rev. Dr. Willard Scott; secretary and treasurer, the Rev. Dr. George M. Boynton; field secretary, William A. Duncan, Ph. D.; editor, M. C. Hazard, Ph. D.; business manager, J. H. Tewksbury.

NATIONAL COUNCIL'S MINISTERIAL RELIEF FUND.—No. 135 Wall-st., New-Haven, Conn. Committee—Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, New-York City; treasurer, the Rev. S. B. Forbes, Hartford, Conn.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—Congregational House, Boston. President, William O. Blaney; corresponding secretary, the Rev. Joshua Colt; treasurer, Augustus S. Lovett.

LUTHERAN CHURCH COUNCIL.

The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America is as follows: President, the Rev. Dr. Matris C. Ranseen, No. 79 West Huron-st., Chicago; English recording secretary, the Rev. Professor S. E. Ochsenford, D. D., No. 28 South Seventh-st., Allentown, Pa.; German recording secretary, the Rev. Gottlieb C. Berkemeier, D. D., Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Swedish recording secretary, the Rev. Frank A. Johnsson, No. 1,033 South Irving-ave., Chicago, Ill.; English corresponding secretary, the Rev. Dr. Stephen A. Repass, Allentown, Penn.; German corresponding secretary, the Rev. Christian G. Fisher, No. 34 Port-st., Elizabeth, N. J.; Swedish corresponding secretary, the Rev. A. W. Stark, De Kalb, De Kalb County, Ill.; treasurer, William H. Staake, Esq., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in London in 1844 by George Williams, a junior clerk in a large drygoods house. The first association in America was established at Montreal in 1851; the first in the United States at Boston a few months later. The American work is conducted under the following general depart-

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ments: Office, Field, City and Town, Railroad, Student, Army and Navy, Colored and Indian, and sub-departments of Religious and Bible Study, Educational, Physical, Social and Junior work. The aggregate membership of the 1,476 American associations is (Sept. 1, 1901) 268,477, and the net value of their property is $21,716,102; 682 have libraries, aggregating 523,215 volumes. The following are the officers of the committees:

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.—Headquarters, 3 West Twenty-ninth-st., New-York. Chairman, Lucien C. Warner; treasurer, F. B. Schenck; general secretary, Richard C. Morse.

CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.—Headquarters, No. 3 Rue General Dufour, Geneva, Switzerland. Chairman, Edouard Barde; treasurer, Henry Fatio; general secretaries, Charles Fermaud and Christian Phildius. The committee is composed of members representing America, Australia, Austria-Hungary, Japan, India, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

NEW-YORK STATE COMMITTEE.—Headquarters, No. 156 Fifth-ave., New-York. Chairman, Edmund P. Platt; treasurer, Samuel Woolverton; State secretary, George A. Hall. The total membership in New-York State is 42,464, of whom 9,117 are railroad men, 2,515 students, and 5,026 are in the boys' department.

NEW-YORK CITY ASSOCIATION.—Headquarters, No. 156 Fifth-ave., New-York. President, Cleveland H. Dodge; treasurer, Samuel Sloan, jr.; general secretary, Henry M. Orne.

ASSOCIATIONS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	No.	Countries.	No.	Countries.	No.
AMERICA.		Netherlands	306	China	47
United States and Canada	1,476	Denmark	235	Japan	43
Bermuda	1	Switzerland	490	Turkey in Asia	5
Argentine Republic	1	Norway	37	Persia	2
Brazil	4	Sweden	109	Syria	8
British Guiana	2	Italy	58	Tonkin	6
Chili	1	Spain and Portugal	14	AFRICA.	
Uruguay	2	Belgium	30	Egypt	3
West Indies	5	Austria (97) Hun'y (14)	111	Madagascar	3
EUROPE.		Russia	16	North, West and Central Africa	6
England, Ireland and Wales	894	Finland	40	South Africa	7
Scotland	282	Bulgaria	3	OCEANIA.	
France	95	Turkey in Europe	6	Australia	12
Germany	*1,687	Greece	1	New-Zealand	2
		ASIA.			
		Ceylon	20		
		India	150	Total	6,219

*Includes some groups of church associations which are not upon the interdenominational basis.

ASSOCIATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

States.	No.	States.	No.	States.	No.
Alberta	1	Illinois	110	New-York	145
British Columbia	1	Indiana	34	North Carolina	34
Manitoba	7	Indian Territory	1	North Dakota	13
New-Brunswick	9	Iowa	49	Ohio	69
Nova Scotia	17	Kansas	34	Oklahoma	4
Ontario	43	Kentucky	39	Oregon	14
Prince Edward Island	2	Louisiana	8	Pennsylvania	156
Quebec	5	Maine	18	Rhode Island	8
Hawaii	2	Maryland	27	South Carolina	25
Alaska	1	Massachusetts	74	South Dakota	32
Alabama	23	Michigan	31	Tennessee	34
Arkansas	5	Minnesota	21	Texas	38
California	24	Mississippi	12	Utah	1
Colorado	11	Missouri	38	Vermont	12
Connecticut	26	Montana	3	Virginia	52
Delaware	2	Nebraska	23	Washington	9
District of Columbia	2	Navada	1	West Virginia	12
Florida	4	New-Hampshire	12	Wisconsin	28
Georgia	26	New-Jersey	38		
Idaho	4	New-Mexico	2	Total	1,476

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

The headquarters of the United Society of Christian Endeavor are at Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. Officers: Pres., Dr. Francis E. Clark; general sec., John Willis Baer; treas., William Shaw. Organized at Portland, Me., Feb. 2, 1881. Motto: "For Christ and our Church." On July 1, 1901, there were 61,427 societies in the United States, with 3,685,620 members. Pennsylvania led with 5,740 societies; then New-York, with 4,650; Ohio, 3,740; Illinois, 3,377; Indiana, 2,084; Iowa, 1,962; Michigan, 1,714; Kansas, 1,573; Massachusetts, 1,566; Missouri, 1,554; New-Jersey, 1,443.

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ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF THE UNITED STATES.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION.

Monsignor Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate, No. 201 I-st., Washington, D. C.
Very Rev. Monsignor Marchetti, Auditor of Delegation, Washington, D. C.
Rev. F. Z. Rooker, D. D., Secretary of Delegation, Washington, D. C.

ARCHBISHOPS.

See.	Cons.	See.	Cons.
Baltimore	J. Gibbons, Card. 1868	New-York	M. A. Corrigan 1873
Boston	J. J. Williams 1866	Portland	Alexander Christie 1898
Chicago	Patrick A. Feehan 1865	Philadelphia	Patrick J. Ryan 1872
Cincinnati	William H. Elder 1857	St. Louis	John J. Kain 1875
Dubuque	John J. Keane 1877	St. Paul	John Ireland 1875
Milwaukee	Fred. X. Katzer 1886	San Francisco	P. W. Riordan 1883
New-Orleans	P. L. Chapelle 1891	Santa Fe	Peter Bourgade 1885

BISHOPS.

Albany, N. Y.	T. M. A. Burke 1894	Louisville	W. G. McCloskey 1868
Alton, Ill.	James Ryan 1888	Manchester, N. H.	D. M. Bradley 1884
Altoona	E. A. Garvey 1900	Marquette, Mich.	Frederick Eis 1899
Baltimore	Alfred A. Curtis 1886	Mobile	Edward P. Allen 1897
Belleville, Ill.	J. Janssen 1888	Nashville	Thomas S. Byrne 1894
Boise City	A. J. Glorieux 1885	Natchez	Thomas Heslin 1889
Boston	John Brady aux 1891	Natchitoches	Anthony Durier 1885
Brooklyn	C. E. McDonnell 1892	Nesqually, Wash.	Edward O'Dea 1896
Buffalo	James E. Quigley 1897	Newark	J. J. O'Connor 1901
Burlington, Vt.	J. S. Michaud 1892	New-Orleans	G. A. Rouxel, aux. 1899
Charleston, S. C.	H. P. Northrop 1882	New-York	J. M. Farley, aux. 1895
Cheyenne	Thomas M. Lenihan 1897	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	H. Gabriels 1892
Chicago	A. J. McGavick, aux. 1899	Omaha	Richard Scannell 1887
	P. J. Muldoon, aux. 1901	Peoria	J. L. Spalding 1877
Cleveland	ig. F. Horstmann 1892		P. J. O'Reilly, aux. 1900
Columbus, Ohio	Henry Moeller 1900	Pittsburg	Richard Phelan 1885
Concordia	J. F. Cunningham 1898	Philadelphia	E. F. Prendergast, aux 1897
Covington, Ky.	C. P. Maes 1885	Portland, Me.	W. H. O'Connell 1901
Dallas, Texas	E. J. Dunne 1893	Providence, R. I.	M. J. Harkins 1887
Davenport, Iowa	H. Cosgrove 1884	Richmond	A. Van de Vyver 1889
Denver	Nicholas Matz 1887	Rochester	B. J. McQuaid 1868
Detroit	John S. Foley 1888	Sacramento	Thomas Grace 1896
Duluth	James McGolrick 1889	St. Augustine	Sede vacante.
Erie	J. E. Fitzmaurice 1898	St. Cloud, Minn.	James Trobec 1897
Fort Wayne	H. J. Alerding 1900	St. Joseph, Mo.	M. F. Burke 1887
Galveston	N. A. Gallagher 1882	Salt Lake City	Lawrence Scanlan 1887
Grand Rapids	H. J. Richter 1883	San Antonio, Tex.	J. A. Forest 1895
Green Bay, Wis.	S. G. Messmer 1892	Savannah	B. J. Keiley 1900
Harrisburg	John W. Shanahan 1899	Scranton	M. J. Hoban 1896
Hartford, Conn.	M. Tierney 1894	Sioux Falls	Thomas O'Gorman 1896
Helena, Mont.	J. B. Brondel 1879	Springfield, Mass.	T. D. Beaven 1892
Indianapolis	F. S. Chatard 1878	Syracuse	P. A. Ludden 1887
	D. O'Donaghue, aux. 1900	Trenton	J. A. McFaul 1894
Fargo, N. D.	James Shanley 1889	Tucson	Henry Granjon 1900
Kansas City, Mo.	John J. Hogan 1868	Vancouver Island	Bertram Orth 1900
	J. J. Glennon, coad. 1896	Wheeling, W. Va.	P. J. Donahue 1894
La Crosse, Wis.	Jacob Schwebach 1892	Wichita, Kan.	J. J. Hennessy 1888
Leavenworth	L. M. Fink 1871	Wilmington, Del.	J. J. Monaghan 1897
Lincoln, Neb.	Thos. Bonacum 1887	Winona, Minn.	John B. Cotter 1889
Little Rock	Edward Fitzgerald 1867		
Los Angeles	Geo. Montgomery 1894		

Bishop of Antonia—Ignatius Mrak, Sutton Bay P. O., Mich.

Vicariate-Apostolic—T. Meerschaert, Pottawotomie Nation, Indian Territory and Oklahoma; Peter Verdaguer, Brownsville, Tex.; Leo Haid, North Carolina, 1883; G. F. Ropert, 1892, Hawaiian Islands.

Arch Abbots—Leander Schnerr, St. Vincent's Abbey, Beatty, Penn.; Andrew Hintenach, Canon City, Col.

Mitred Abbots—Frowenus Conrad, Benedictine, Conception, Mo.; Alexis Edelbrock, New-York City; Edmund M. Obrecht, Gethsemane, Ky.; Peter Engel, Collegeville, Minn.; Rt. Rev. Athanasius Schmitt, St. Meinrad's, Ind.; Hilary Pfraengle, Newark, N. J.; Innocent Wolf, Atchison, Kan.; Leo Haid, Belmont, N. C.; B. Menges, Cullman, Ala.; Ignatius Conrad, Spielerville, Ark.; N. Jaeger, Chicago, Ill.

Prefecture-Apostolic of Alaska—J. B. René, S. J.

Bishop of Porto Rico—Rt. Rev. James H. Blenk, S. M. Philippines—Archbishop Bernardine Nozaleda de Villa, Manila; Rt. Rev. Martin Garcia y Alcocer, Cebu, and Rt. Rev. Andrew Ferrero, in Jaro.

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LEADING FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

American Benefit Society.—Founded January 17, 1893; membership, 4,000; lodges, 125; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $49,000; head office, No. 2 Park Square, Boston. Officers—President, William H. Carberry, Roxbury, Mass.; vice-president, Herbert E. Foster, Winthrop, Me.; second vice-president, W. N. Davenport, Marlboro, Mass.; supreme secretary, Norman P. Cormack, Boston; supreme treasurer, John D. H. Gauss, Salem, Mass.; supreme chaplain, Joseph Y. Miller, Willimantic, Conn.; supreme marshal, Elwin Stead, Lynn, Mass.; supreme warden, George F. Davies, Waterville, Me.; supreme sentry, Edward A. Burbank, Berlin, N. H., and medical director, Dr. M. Morey Pearson, Boston, Mass.

American Guild.—Founded in 1896; membership, 5,000; lodges, 250; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $90,318 41; head office, No. 9 North Tenth-st., Richmond, Va. Officers—Supreme governor, Charles T. O'Ferrall; supreme vice-governor and counsel, Rev. T. Crump; supreme secretary, S. Galeski; supreme treasurer, J. B. Montgomery; supreme auditor, C. W. Kimpton; supreme medical examiner, Joseph A. White, A. M., M. D., and supreme chaplain, the Rev. Dr. W. R. L. Smith.

American Insurance Union.—Founded in 1894; membership, 7,870; lodges, 150; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $5,297,500; head office, Pioneer Building, Columbus, Ohio. Officers—President, John J. Lentz; secretary, Lincoln Frtiler, and treasurer, Tod O. Galloway.

American Legion of Honor.—Founded December 18, 1878; membership, 8,000; lodges, 360; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $885,786; head office, No. 200 Huntington-ave., Boston, Mass. Officers—Supreme commander, William N. Davenport; supreme secretary, Adam Warnock, and supreme treasurer, George W. Kendrick, jr.

American Order of Protection.—Founded July, 1899; membership, 4,763; lodges, 57; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $4,310; head office, Lincoln, Neb. Officers—Commander, W. A. Poynter; treasurer, J. A. Patton; secretary, A. U. Dann, and chief deputy, C. I. Bragg.

Ancient Order of Gleaners.—Founded October, 1894; membership, 25,300; lodges, 547; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $100,500; head office, Caro, Mich. Officers—Supreme C. G., John Livingston; supreme secretary, G. H. Slocum, and supreme treasurer, John M. Ealy.

Ancient Order of the Pyramids.—Founded May, 1895; membership, 11,000; lodges, 290; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $50,204 18; head office, No. 770 Gibraltar Building, Kansas City. Officers—President, E. B. Pfost; secretary, H. S. Landis.

Ancient Order of United Workmen.—Founded October 27, 1868; membership, 425,000; lodges, 5,301; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $8,895,922 82; head office, Meadville, Penn. Officers—Supreme master workman, A. C. Harwick; supreme recorder, M. W. Sackett, Meadville, Penn.

Bankers' Fraternal Union, the.—Founded December 11, 1899; membership, 4,081; lodges, 65; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $4,615 12; head office, 815 Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio. Officers—President, D. H. Kimberley; secretary, George R. McKay; banker, Frederick T. Pomeroy, and medical director, Dr. G. A. Ehret.

Brotherhood of American Yeomen.—Founded February 25, 1897; membership, 24,845; lodges, 672; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $101,312; head office, Des Moines, Iowa. Officers—President, J. E. Paul; secretary, G. M. Read.

Ben-Hur, Supreme Tribe.—Founded 1894; membership, 67,428; courts, 825; benefits disbursed from January 1 to October 1, 1901, $280,750; head office, Crawfordsville, Ind. Officers—Supreme chief, D. W. Gerard; supreme scribe, F. L. Snyder; supreme keeper of tribute, S. E. Voris, and supreme medical examiner, Dr. J. F. Davidson.

Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.—Founded July, 1876; membership, 55,000; lodges: supreme council, 7 State grand councils, and 660 branches; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $892,600; head office, Hornellsville, N. Y. Officers—Supreme president, John J. Hynes, Buffalo; supreme recorder, Joseph Cameron, Hornellsville, N. Y., and supreme treasurer, James M. Welsh, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Catholic Order of Foresters.—Founded May 24, 1883; membership, 93,695; lodges, 1,259; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $655,000; head office, No. 1,231 Stock Exchange Building, Chicago. Officers—High chief ranger, Thomas H. Cannon; high vice-chief ranger, Michael Quinn; high secretary, Theodore B. Thiele; high treasurer, Thomas J. Callen, and high medical examiner, Dr. J. P. Smyth.

Court of Honor.—Founded July 16, 1895; membership, 52,000; lodges, 1,071; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $427,550; head office, Springfield, Ill. Officers—Supreme chancellor, A. L. Hereford; supreme vice-chancellor, G. P. Marvin; supreme recorder, W. E. Robinson, and supreme treasurer, B. F. Workman.

Fraternal Aid Association.—Founded October 14, 1890; membership, 28,507; lodges, 595; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $252,781 25; head office, Lawrence, Kan. Officers—General president, H. E. Don Carlos; general secretary, M. D. Greenlee; general medical examiner, Dr. A. J. Anderson, and general treasurer, C. O. Anderson.

Fraternal Brotherhood of the World.—Founded June 21, 1897; membership, 5,871; lodges, 210; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $923,500; head office, Tipton, Iowa. Officers—Grand president, George B. Albert; grand past presi-

dent, J. W. Wright; grand secretary, J. E. Williams; grand treasurer, E. M. Williams, and grand medical examiner, R. A. Peters.

Fraternal Choppers of America.—Founded August 2, 1900; membership, 2,500; lodges, 55; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $3,060; head office, Boone, Iowa. Officers—Head consul, H. A. Miller; head clerk, C. D. Tillson, and head banker, E. N. Wood.

Fraternal Mystic Circle.—Founded December 10, 1884; membership, 16,500; lodges, 458; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $193,559 36; head office, Land Title Building, Philadelphia. Officers—Supreme mystic ruler, F. H. Duckwitz, Philadelphia; supreme vice-ruler, John F. Follett, Cincinnati; supreme recorder, J. D. Myers, Philadelphia; supreme treasurer, A. H. Swartz, Philadelphia, and supreme medical director, Dr. F. S. Wagenhals, Columbus, Ohio.

Fraternal Order of America, the.—Founded January 8, 1897; membership, 1,257; lodges, 35; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $3,760; head office, Perin Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Officers—Supreme councillor, J. W. Bell; supreme secretary, L. W. Ross.

Fraternal Tribunes, the.—Founded June 23, 1897; membership, 6,000; lodges, 115; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $25,445; head office, Rock Island, Ill. Officers—Supreme tribune, K. M. Whitham; supreme secretary, Robert Rexdale, and supreme treasurer, Harold A. Weld.

Fraternal Union of America, Supreme Lodge of the.—Founded September 1, 1896; membership, 20,000; lodges, 500; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $155,600; head office, Fraternal Union Building, Denver, Col. Officers—Supreme president, F. F. Roose, Omaha, Neb.; supreme vice-president and secretary, Colonel J. L. Handley, Denver, Col.; supreme treasurer, Samuel S. Baty, Denver, Col.; supreme physician, S. T. McDermith, Denver, Col.

Fraternities Accident Order, the.—Founded October 23, 1894; membership, 8,000; councils, 167; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $42,047 46; head office, southwest corner Broad and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. Officers—Grand councillor, D. E. Stevens; grand secretary, E. S. Cook; grand treasurer, Milton Birch, and past grand councillor, Henry C. Stewart.

German Beneficial Union.—Founded April 14, 1892; membership, 6,794; lodges, 203; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $45,340; head office, Nos. 422 and 424 Sixth-ave., Pittsburg. Officers—Supreme president Louis Volz; supreme vice-president, G. A. Menzenmaier; supreme secretary, Louis Thumm; supreme treasurer, Henry Graf, and supreme manager, A. Wedemeyer.

Golden Star Fraternity.—Founded in 1881; membership, 2,100; lodges, 20; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $28,855 88; head office, No. 22 Clinton-st., Newark, N. J. Officers—Supreme moderator, Ludlow B. Clark; supreme vice-moderator, John L. Earle; supreme secretary, G. W. Simpson; supreme treasurer, N. W. Chandler; supreme medical director, Dr. C. A. Schureman, and supreme counsellor, J. A. Beecher.

Grand Fraternity, the.—Founded November [illegible], 1885; membership, 4,000; lodges, 101; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $28,066 67; head office, Girard Building, Philadelphia. Officers—President, Frederick Gaston; treasurer, Samuel W. Wray; secretary, William E. Gregg; solicitor, George Bradford Carr, and physician-general, Dr. Collior L. Bower.

Home Circle, Supreme Council of the.—Founded October 2, 1879; membership, about 6,000; lodges, 219; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $160,000; head office, No. 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass. Officers—Acting supreme leador, J. Varnum Abbott; supreme secretary, Julius M. Swain; supreme treasurer, John Haskell Butler, and supreme medical examiner, Dr. Thomas Waterman.

Ideal Reserve Association.—Founded in 1899; membership, 1,227; lodges, 27; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $1,850; head office, No. 1,401-4 Majestic Building, Detroit, Mich. Officers—President, Frank C. Andrews; general manager, E. M. Donovan.

Independent Order of Foresters.—Founded June 17, 1874; incorporated September, 1878; membership, 190,000; lodges, 5,900; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $1,545,145 64; head office, Toronto, Canada. Officers—S. C. R., Dr. Oronhyatekha; S. S., John A. McGillivray; sup. treasurer, H. A. Collins, Toronto, Canada, and D. S. C. R., Frank E. Hand, No. 100 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn, Eastern representative.

Independent Order of Mutual Aid, Grand Lodge.—Founded August 3, 1878; membership, 5,225; lodges, 101; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $149,645 34; head office, Macomb, McDonough County, Ill. Officers—Grand president, T. J. Scofield, Chicago; grand secretary, Alexander McLean, Macomb, Ill.

Iowa Legion of Honor.—Founded March 19, 1879; membership, 4,072; lodges, 170; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $150,752 90; head office, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Officers—Grand president, E. H. Burlingham, Oelwein, Iowa; grand secretary, J. H. Helm, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Improved Order Heptasophs.—Founded August 28, 1878; membership, 52,463; lodges, 720; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $995,617; head office, Baltimore, Md. Officers—Supreme archon, Morris G. Cohen, Pittsburg; supreme provost, C. G. Boland, No. 229 North Washington-ave., Scranton, Penn.; supreme secretary, Samuel H. Tattersall, Baltimore, Md.; supreme treasurer, Charles H. Ramsay, Boston; supreme medical director, Dr. J. H. Christian, Baltimore; supreme organizer, John W. Cruett, Baltimore; supreme prelate, Charles A. Greer, Altoona, Penn.; supreme inspector, James T. Gault, West Chester, Penn.; supreme warder, Joseph Noblit, Wenonah, N. J., and supreme sentinel, Walter V. Hendrick, Scranton, Penn.

Knights of Honor, Supreme Lodge.—Founded June 30, 1873; membership, 56,565; lodges, 1,962; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $3,433,877 29; head office, St. Louis. Officers—Supreme dictator, D. S. Biggs, Boston; supreme vice-dictator, J. C. Sheppard, Edgefield, S. C.; supreme assistant dictator, Clarke H. Johnson, Providence, R. I.; supreme reporter, Noah M. Givan, St. Louis; supreme treasurer, Joseph W. Branch, St. Louis; supreme chaplain, the Rev. H. M. Hope, Petersburg, Va.; supreme guide, John H. Hancock, Louisville, Ky.; supreme guardian, William Grover, Indianapolis, Ind.; supreme sentinel, H. H. Collier, Memphis, Tenn, and supreme medical examiner, Dr. H. C. Dalton, St. Louis.

Knights and Ladies of Honor, Supreme Lodge.—Founded September 6, 1877; membership, 53,736; lodges, 1,050; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $1,169,500; head office, Indianapolis, Ind. Officers—Supreme protector, L. B. Lockard, Toledo, Ohio; supreme vice-protector, W. S. McCullough, Brinkley, Ark.; supreme secretary, C. W. Harvey, Indianapolis, Ind.; supreme treasurer, George A. Byrd, Indianapolis, Ind.; supreme medical examiner, Dr. L. D. Witherill, Union, N. Y., and past supreme protector, R. G. Lamberton, Franklin, Penn.

Knights and Ladies of Columbia.—Founded in April, 1896; membership, 4,000; lodges, 93; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $18,600; head office, South Bend, Ind. Officers—Supreme counsellor, Ormond Kennedy; supreme scribe, John Roth, and supreme cashier, Elmer Crockett.

Knights and Ladies of the Golden Star, the.—Founded in 1884; membership, 6,000; lodges, 70; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $67,671 15; head office, Auditorium, Orange-st., near Broad, Newark, N. J. Officers—Dictator, J. L. Armitage; supreme secretary, the Rev. Samuel P. Lacey, and supreme treasurer, George W. Downs.

Knights of the Loyal Guard.—Founded February 21, 1895; membership, 6,000; lodges, 187; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, ending December 31, 1900, $42,500; head office, Flint, Mich. Officers—President, Edwin O. Wood; secretary, F. H. Rankin, and treasurer, B. F. Cotharin.

Knights of Pythias, Supreme Lodge, Endowment Rank.—Founded in 1875; membership, 69,000; sections, 3,800; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, ending March 31, 1901, $1,363,680 34; head office, Fisher Building, Chicago. Officers—President, Charles F. S. Neal; secretary, Samuel M. Smith; medical examiner, George G. McConnell, and general counsel, Carlos S. Hardy.

Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association.—Founded April 9, 1890; membership, 64,668; lodges, 687; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $338,716 67; head office, No. 415 West Eleventh-st., Erie, Penn. Officers—Supreme spiritual adviser, the Right Rev. Dr. B. J. McQuaid; Bishop of Rochester, N. Y.; supreme senators, Mrs. F. M. Mayer, Ellerslie, Md., and Mrs. Kate Woods, Union City, Penn.; supreme president, Mrs. E. B. McGowan; supreme first vice-president, Mrs. Mary A. Flanagan; supreme second vice-president, Mrs. Maria Quinn; supreme recorder, Mrs. J. A. Royer; supreme treasurer, Mrs. Felice M. Girardol; supreme marshal, Mrs. Theresa Lutz; supreme guard, Miss Mary O'Neil, and supreme medical examiner, Dr. F. J. Connelly.

Ladies of the Maccabees of the World, Supreme Hive.—Founded October 1, 1892; membership, 93,504; lodges 2,020; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $443,779 40; head office, Maccabee Temple, Port Huron, Mich. Officers—Supreme commander, Mrs. Lillian M. Hollister; supreme record keeper, Miss Bina M. West; supreme finance keeper, Mrs. A. Louise Myers, and supreme medical examiner, Dr. Susan Fisher Ross.

Legion of the Red Cross.—Founded September 19, 1885; membership, 4,500; councils (male), 57; conclaves (female), 5; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $69,955 14; head office, No. 1,417 Hollins-st., Baltimore. Officers—Supreme commander, Dr. George Evans Reading, Woodbury, N. J.; supreme vice-commander, H. C. Schaefer, Baltimore; past supreme commander, John D. Migeot, Philadelphia; supreme recorder, John B. Treibler, jr., Baltimore; supreme treasurer, James H. Livingston, Baltimore; supreme marshal, C. O. Pedrick, No. 525 Berkley-st., Camden, N. J.; supreme prelate, Marshall Sloanaker, Philadelphia; supreme warder, S. J. Beck, Wilmington, Del.; supreme sentinel, Samuel Flood, Camden, N. J.; supreme reading clerk, L. Harry Johnson, Wilmington, Del., and supreme medical examiner, Dr. Henry Patterson, Wilmington, Del.

Loyal Additional Benefit Association.—Founded November 29, 1889; membership, 6,600; lodges, 105; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $82,927; head office, No. 76 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Officers—Supreme councillor, P. F. McGowan; supreme recorder, Frank S. Pette.

Loyal Americans.—Founded September 7, 1900; membership, 5,140; lodges, 57; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $4,675; head office, Springfield, Ill. Officers—Supreme president, Edwin F. Smith; supreme secretary, Ira J. Bell.

Loyal Mystic Legion of America.—Founded February 24, 1892; membership, 7,000; lodges, 215; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $31,500; head office, Hastings, Neb. Officers—President, James B. Heartwell; secretary, Geo. O. Churchill.

Modern Samaritans, the.—Founded in June, 1897; membership, 4,000; councils, 58; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $5,830 68; head office, No. 704 Palladio Building, Duluth, Minn. Officers—Imperial Good Samaritan, C. E. Lovett; imperial vice-Good Samaritan, O. F. Collier; imperial past Good Samaritan, George H. Crosby; imperial scribe, John Christie; imperial treasurer, H. H. Martindale; imperial counsellor, A. E. McManus, and imperial medical director, Dr. W. H. Salter.

Modern Woodmen of America.—Founded January 2, 1883; membership, 642,957; lodges, 1 grand lodge and 10,096 subordinate lodges; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $4,177,364 30; head office, Rock Island, Ill. Officers—Head consul, Will-

lam A. Northcott, Greenville, Ill.; head clerk, Charles W. Hawes, Rock Island, Ill.; head banker, R. R. Smith, Brookfield, Mo.; head chaplain, the Rev. James L. Churn, Waupun, Wis.; head adviser, Daniel B. Horne, Davenport, Iowa; head escort, C. D. Elliott, Seattle, Wash.; head sentry, Albert Bates, Minneapolis, Minn., and head watchman, H. M. Smith, Richland, Mo.

Mutual Protective League.—Founded April 15, 1897; membership, 13,409; lodges, 339; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $101,548 45; head office, Litchfield, Ill. Officers—Chief executive and supreme vice-president, E. E. Burson; supreme secretary, J. R. Paisley.

Mystic Workers of the World.—Chartered February 24, 1896, by State of Illinois; membership, 18,000; lodges, 450; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $107,664; head office, Fulton, Ill. Officers—Supreme master, George W. Howe, Morrison, Ill.; supreme vice-master, R. S. Cowan, Fulton, Ill.; supreme secretary, Edmund Jackson, Fulton, Ill.; supreme banker, Al. F. Schoch, Ottawa, Ill.; supreme medical examiner, G. W. Clendenen, Fulton, Ill.; supreme attorney, B. F. Lichtenberger, Savanna, Ill.; supreme conductress, Mrs. Joanna E. Downes, Harvard, Ill; supreme sentinel, Mrs. Lillias M. Kelley, Colo, Iowa, and supreme picket, W. J. Carbaugh, Portland, Mich.

National Aid Association.—Founded in 1897; membership, 15,000; lodges, 426; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $112,425; head office, Topeka, Kan. Officers—President, L. K. Lewis, Topeka, Kan.; secretary, S. D. Cooley.

National Protective Legion.—Founded October 16, 1890; membership, 28,509; lodges, 415; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $351,256 51; head office, Waverly, N. Y. Officers—National past president, E. D. Born, Allegan, Mich.; national president, E. E. Rogers, Buffalo, N. Y.; national vice-president, S. L. Stanton, Nile, N. Y.; national secretary, George A. Scott, Waverly, N. Y.; national treasurer, H. C. Bruster, Waverly, N. Y., and national medical examiner, Dr. W. M. Hilton, Waverly, N. Y.

National Provident Union.—Founded in January, 1883; membership, 3,109; lodges, 59; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $105,000; head office, Room No. 407 Arbuckle Building, No. 367 to 373 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Officers—President, William Herries, Brooklyn; vice-president, Austin F. Knowles, Elizabeth, N. J.; secretary, Frank E. Currier, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn, and treasurer, Arthur C. Jacobson, Brooklyn.

National Union.—Founded May 14, 1881; membership, 60,224; lodges, 851; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $1,502,150; head office, National Union Building, Toledo, Ohio. Officers—President, W. L. Wild; secretary, J. W. Myers, and treasurer, C. O. Evarts.

New-England Order of Protection.—Founded November 12, 1887; membership, 30,222; lodges, 324; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $439,000; head office, No. 43 Milk-st., Boston. Officers—Supreme warden, James H. Flint, Boston; supreme vice-warden, J. W. Chapin, New-Haven, Conn.; supreme secretary, D. M. Frye, Somerville, Mass., and supreme treasurer, John P. Sanborn, Newport, R. I.

New Era Association.—Founded October 20, 1897; membership, 5,000; lodges, 176; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $35,000; head office, No. 29 Fountain-st., Grand Rapids, Mich. Officers—President, Cyrus E. Perkins; first vice-president, Charles B. Kelsey; general manager, Charles D. Sharrow, No. 29 Fountain-st., Grand Rapids, Mich.; secretary, Dr. A. M. Webster, No. 29 Fountain-st., Grand Rapids, Mich.; treasurer, Marsh H. Sorrick; medical director, Dr. A. L. Ruffe, and attorney, Loyal E. Knappen.

Order of Americus.—Founded May 31, 1897; membership, 2,360; lodges, 56; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, from November 1, 1900, to October 31, 1901, $12,968 68; head office, Bank and Trust Building, Greensburg, Penn. Officers—Supreme president, Morris L. Painter, Greensburg; supreme secretary, L. W. Squier, Greensburg.

Order of Knights of Columbus.—Founded February 2, 1882; membership: insurance, 33,000, associate, 42,000; lodges, 593; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $183,000; head office, Poli Building, New-Haven, Conn. Officers—Supreme knight, Edward L. Hearn; deputy supreme knight, John W. Hogan; national secretary, Daniel Colwell; national treasurer, P. J. Brady, and national chaplain, the Rev. P. J. McGivney.

Order Mutual Protection, Supreme Lodge.—Founded in 1878; membership, 6,500; lodges, 100; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $65,067.55; head office, Chicago. Officers—President, D. G. Clemow, Peoria, Ill.; past president, W. F. Deubach, St. Louis; secretary, G. Del-Vecchio, Chicago; treasurer, G. F. Schmalstieg, Chicago, and chief examiner, Dr. W. K. Harrison, Chicago.

Order of Patricians.—Founded October 6, 1896; membership, 3,002; lodges, 85; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $12,000; head office, Centre Block, Benton Harbor, Mich. Officers—Supreme senator, William C. Hicks; supreme scribe, Frank H. Platt, and supreme quæstor, Richard Coward.

Order of Odd Fellows, Sovereign Grand Lodge.—Officers—Grand sire, A. C. Cable, Covington, Ohio; deputy grand sire, John B. Goodwin, Atlanta, Ga.; grand secretary, J. Frank Grant, No. 25 North Liberty-st., Baltimore, Md.; grand treasurer, M. Richards Muckle, Philadelphia. Next annual session, Des Moines, Iowa, September, 1902. On December 31, 1900, there were 55 grand lodges and 52 grand encampments, 11,932 subordinate lodges, and 2,675 subordinate encampments and 5,582 Rebekah lodges. Total membership, 1,162,316; total revenue, $10,121,891 06; total relief given, $3,736,692 60; total amount invested, $28,643,693 10.

Order of the Star of Bethlehem.—Permanently established in America in 1869. Eminent Grand Commandery of North America reorganized and incorporated in 1884. Two hundred and forty-one subordinate lodges. Seventeen thousand eight hundred members. Eminent grand commander, Harry Slater, Windsor, Ont.; eminent

grand vice-commander, Dr. H. C. Judson, Detroit; eminent grand scribe, Thomas J. Crowe, Elizabeth and Park sts., Detroit, eminent grand treasurer, Dr. R. H. Blaisdell, Sheridan, Mich.; eminent grand counsellor, Judge Desire B. Willemin, Detroit; eminent grand chaplain, the Rev. W. R. Webb, Hampton, Va.; eminent grand marshal, Frank C. Reichlin, Detroit; eminent grand assistant marshal, Mrs. Hattie A. Stevens, York, Penn.; eminent grand inside sentinel, W. E. Hercules, Wheeling, W. Va.; eminent grand outside sentinel, J. W. White, Justin, Tex.; past eminent grand commander, T. Calvert Crowe, Detroit; advisory council, Judge A. C. Haskins, Brighton, Mich., and Dr. J. J. Siggins, Youngsville, Penn. Insurance Auxiliary—The Eastern Star Benevolent Fund, incorporated in 1892, 2,900 members. The annual meetings in Detroit, Mich., on the Tuesday nearest St. John's Day, each year.

Pathfinder, the.—Founded in June, 1898; membership, 13,600; lodges, 165; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $24,487 50; head office, Akron, Ohio. Officers—Supreme president, N. R. Steiner; supreme secretary, George C. Berry.

Protected Home Circle.—Founded August 7, 1886; membership, between 40,000 and 41,000; lodges, 456; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $260,000; head office, Sharon, Penn. Officers—President, H. C. Hall; vice-president, James V. Rose; secretary, W. S. Palmer; treasurer, Alexander McDowell; medical director, Dr. Salem Heilman; solicitor, A. W. Williams; guardian, J. C. Skelton; guide, A. C. McLean; sentinel, A. J. Martin, and chaplain, the Rev. A. H. Miller.

Royal Arcanum, Supreme Council.—Founded June 23, 1877; membership, 226,000; lodges, 1,896; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $6,277,068 65; head office, No. 407 Shawmut-ave., Boston. Officers—Supreme regent, J. A. Langfitt, Pittsburg; supreme secretary, W. O. Robson, Boston, and supreme treasurer, E. A. Skinner, Westfield, N. Y.

Royal Circle, the.—Founded November 7, 1896; membership, 12,223; lodges, 465; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $96,083 32; head office, Nos. 420 and 422 East Monroe-st., Springfield, Ill. Officers—Supreme president, Joseph Trutter; supreme secretary, James Walsh; supreme treasurer, Adolph F. Deicken; supreme medical director, Dr. B. Vance; supreme director, Frederick C. H. Eynatten, and supreme counsel, John C. Lanphier.

Royal Highlanders, the.—Founded June 9, 1896; membership, 12,000; lodges, 200; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $26,583; head office, Aurora, Neb. Officers—President, W. E. Sharp; chief secretary, F. J. Sharp, and chief treasurer, A. E. Siekman.

Royal Neighbors of America.—Founded as a social organization in 1888 and as a beneficiary society in 1895; membership, 119,522; lodges, 2,700; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $238,500; head office, Peoria, Ill. Officers—Supreme oracle, Mrs. E. D. Watt; supreme vice-oracle, Mrs. Susie M. Beas; supreme recorder, Mrs. Winnie Fielder; supreme receiver, Mrs. Myra B. Enright; supreme chancellor, Ida M. Dietrick; supreme marshal, Mrs. Eva Child; supreme inner sentinel, Mrs. Ida Hambden, and supreme outer sentinel, Miss Hester Smith.

Royal Society of Good Fellows.—Founded in 1882; membership, 9,000; lodges, 200; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $355,730 66; head office, No. 200 Summer-st., Boston. Officers—Premier, Dr. J. H. McGregor, Montague, Me.; vice-premier, W. Holt Apgar, Trenton, N. J.; supreme treasurer, James G. Whitehouse, Providence, R. I., and supreme secretary, Arthur J. Bates, Boston, Mass.

Royal Templars, the.—Founded February 16, 1870; membership, 33,741; lodges, 548; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $33,490; head office, No. 43 Niagara-st., Buffalo, N. Y. Officers—Supreme councillor, Frank D. Muse; supreme secretary, E. B. Rew; treasurer, Merchants' Bank of Buffalo, and supreme examiner, Dr. J. W. Grosvenor.

Standard Fraternal Association.—Founded January 3, 1901, and incorporated August 31, 1901; membership, 324; lodges, 6; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $250; head office, Commercial Club Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Officers—Supreme president, W. F. Gibson, Detroit; supreme vice-president, S. C. Wallis, San Francisco; supreme second vice-president, William A. Guthrie, Dupont, Ind.; supreme secretary, T. B. Linn, Indianapolis; supreme treasurer, T. J. Yount, Indianapolis; supreme adviser, Guilford A. Deitch, Indianapolis, and supreme medical examiner, Dr. C. A. Bertiaux, Cincinnati.

The Chevaliers.—Founded February 6, 1901; membership, 2,000; lodges, 25; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $5,200; head office, Nos. 520 and 522 Hamilton Building, Akron, Ohio. Officers—Supreme past president, L. C. Laylin, Columbus, Ohio; supreme president, Charles Dick, Akron, Ohio; supreme counsellor, Dayton A. Doyle, Akron, Ohio; supreme secretary, P. D. Stratton, Akron, Ohio; supreme treasurer, L. F. Sisler, Akron, Ohio; supreme medical director, Dr. E. J. Cauffield, Akron, Ohio, and supreme chaplain, Professor O. E. Olin, Akron, Ohio.

United Artisans.—Founded November 1, 1894; membership, about 8,000; lodges, 250; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $40,071 06; office of supreme assembly, Portland, Ore. Officers—Supreme master artisan, Francis I. McKenna; supreme superintendent, C. B. Bellinger; supreme inspector, F. S. Akin; supreme secretary, C. L. McKenna; supreme treasurer, P. L. Willis; supreme conductor, the Rev. George W. Grannis, and supreme master of ceremonies, George W. Bates.

United Order of the Pilgrim Fathers.—Founded March 15, 1879; membership, 23,000; lodges, 215; benefits disbursed in the last fiscal year, $471,500; head office, No. 282 Essex-st., Lawrence, Mass. Officers—Supreme governor, H. S. Treadwell, South Boston, Mass.; supreme secretary, Nathan Crary, Lawrence, Mass.; supreme treasurer, Albert V. Hughee, Lawrence, Mass., and supreme lieutenant governor, Edward P. Lincoln, Boston.

AMERICAN LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Actuarial Society of America.—President, Oscar B. Ireland, Springfield, Mass.; secretary, John Tatlock, jr., No. 32 Nassau-st., New-York. Annual dues, $5 for associates; $10 for members. Membership, 134. Organized in 1889 for the promotion of actuarial science.

American Academy of Medicine.—President, Dr. V. C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; vice-presidents, Dr. J. L. Taylor, Wheelersburg, Ohio; Dr. W. A. N. Dorland, Philadelphia; Dr. H. P. Ritchie, St. Paul, Minn., and Dr. H. Bert Ellis, Los Angeles, Cal.; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Charles McIntire, Easton, Penn.; assistant secretary, Dr. A. R. Craig, Columbia, Penn. Place of next meeting, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., June 7 and 9, 1902; committee of arrangements, Dr. C. M. Culver, chairman, Albany; committee on papers, Dr. G. Hudson-Makuen, chairman, Philadelphia. Admission fee, $5. Annual dues, $1. Membership, 834. Organized in 1876 to encourage the proper educational preparation of physicians.

American Academy of Political and Social Science.—President, Samuel McCune Lindsay, University of Pennsylvania; vice-presidents, Leo S. Rowe, University of Pennsylvania; Franklin H. Giddings, Columbia University, and Woodrow Wilson, Princeton University; secretary, James T. Young, University of Pennsylvania; treasurer, Stuart Wood, No. 400 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; counsel, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Girard Building, Philadelphia; librarian, John L. Stewart, Lehigh University. Annual dues, $5. Life membership, $100. Organized in 1889 to promote scientific study and investigation of the social sciences.

American Antiquarian Society.—President, Stephen Salisbury, Worcester, Mass.; vice-presidents, George Frisbie Hoar, Worcester, Mass., and Edward Everett Hale, Roxbury, Mass.; secretary for foreign correspondence, Franklin Bowditch Dexter, New-Haven, Conn.; secretary for domestic correspondence, Charles Francis Adams, Lincoln, Mass.; recording secretary, Charles Augustus Chase, Worcester, Mass., and treasurer, Nathaniel Paine, Worcester, Mass. Admission fee, $5. Annual dues, $5 from resident members. Membership, 140. Organized in 1812 for the purpose of collecting and preserving the antiquities of our country, and to contribute to advancement of the arts and sciences not only in the United States, but in other parts of the globe.

American Asiatic Association.—President, ———; vice-presidents, Samuel D. Brewster, New-York; John H. Converse, Philadelphia; Everett N. Bee, San Francisco; S. G. Hopkins, Washington; John B. Cleveland, Spartanburg, S. C.; E. A. Carolan, Schenectady, N. Y., and E. C. Potter, Chicago; treasurer, Joseph R. Patterson, New-York, and secretary, John Foord, P. O. Box, No. 1,500, New-York. Membership, 260. Annual dues, $10. Organized in 1898.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.—President, Asaph Hall, U. S. N. (retired), Cambridge, Mass.; permanent secretary, L. O. Howard, Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.; general secretary, D. T. MacDougal, Bronx Park, N. Y.; secretary of council, Professor H. B. Ward, Lincoln, Neb., and treasurer, Professor R. S. Woodward, Columbia University, New-York. Admission fee, $5. Annual dues, $3. Life membership, $50. Membership, 3,000. Organized in 1847. Annual meeting for 1902, Pittsburg, June 28 to July 3.

American Association of China (Shanghai, China).—President, F. B. Ball; vice-president, R. H. Hunt; secretary, V. G. Lyman, and treasurer, C. C. Bennett. Organized in 1898.

American Association of Japan (Yokohama, Japan).—President, J. Lindsley, vice-president, J. R. Morse; secretary, G. H. Scidmore, and treasurer, W. L. Merriman. Organized in 1899.

American Bar Association.—President, U. M. Rose, Little Rock, Ark.; secretary, John Hinkley, No. 215 North Charles-st., Baltimore, and treasurer, Francis Rawle, Philadelphia. Membership, about 1,750. The association was organized in 1878.

American Chemical Society.—President, F. W. Clarke, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., and secretary, Albert C. Hale, No. 352A Hancock-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Annual dues, $5. Membership, 1,895. Organized in 1876 for the advancement of chemistry and the promotion of chemical research.

American Dialect Society.—President, Professor George Hempl, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., and secretary-treasurer, Professor O. F. Emerson, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. Annual dues, $1. Membership, 300. Organized in 1888 for the study of the pronunciation and usage of American English when differing from generally accepted usage.

American Economic Association.—President, Richard T. Ely, Madison, Wis., and secretary-treasurer, Charles H. Hull, Ithaca, N. Y. Annual dues, $3. Membership, 950. Organized in 1885 for the encouragement of economic research, the publication of economic monographs and the encouragement of perfect freedom of economic discussion.

American Electro-Therapeutic Association.—President, Dr. Frederic H. Morse, Melrose, Mass.; secretary, Dr. George E. Bill, Harrisburg, Penn., and treasurer, Dr. R. J. Nunn, Savannah, Ga. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $5. Membership, 200. Organized in 1892 for the purpose of determining the limitations and possibilities of the electric current in medicine and surgery through the collective medical study of a representative electro-medical association, and to free the current from mysticism and quackery. (It is the parent society of all of the same character in this country and abroad.)

American Entomological Society.—President, Philip P. Calvert; vice-president, C. W. Johnson, and secretary, Henry Skinner, Philadelphia. Membership, 125. Organized in 1859 for the study of insects.

American Folklore Society.—President, Professor Frank Russell, Harvard University. Annual dues, $3. Membership, about 400. Organized in 1888 for the collection and publication of the folklore of North America.

American Forestry Association.—President, James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; vice-president, Dr. B. E. Fernow, Ithaca, N. Y.; corresponding secretary, F. H. Newell, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Otto J. J. Luebkert, Washington, D. C., and recording secretary, George P. Whittlesey, Washington, D. C. Annual dues, $2; annual membership, $2; sustaining membership, $25 a year, and life membership, $100. Membership, 1,800. Organized in 1882; incorporated January 25, 1897, to encourage protection and teach proper use of forests.

American Genealogical Society.—President, Murray E. Poole, Ithaca, N. Y., and secretary, L. Nelson Nichols, Ithaca, N. Y. Admission fee, $3; annual dues, $3. Organized for the study of American genealogy and the collection of genealogical material.

American Historical Association.—President, Charles Francis Adams; secretary, A. Howard Clark; corresponding secretary, Charles H. Haskins, Ph. D.; treasurer, Clarence W. Bowen, Ph. D., and secretary of the church history section, Samuel Macauley Jackson. Admission fee, $3; annual dues, $3. Membership, 1,600. Organized in 1884 for the promotion of historical studies.

American Geographical Society, No. 15 West Eighty-first-st., New-York City.—President, Seth Low; vice-presidents, C. C. Tiffany, W. H. H. Moore and D. O. Mills; foreign corresponding secretary, Professor William Libbey; domestic corresponding secretary, Chandler Robbins; recording secretary, Anton A. Raven, and treasurer, W. R. T. Jones. Annual dues, $10. Membership, 1,200. Organized in 1852 to encourage geographical exploration and to aid in spreading geographical knowledge.

American Institute of Architects.—President, Charles F. McKim, New-York; first vice-president, Frank Miles Day, Philadelphia, and secretary-treasurer, Glenn Brown, the Octagon, Washington, D. C. Admission fee, $5. Annual dues, $5 for associates and $10 for fellows. Membership—Associates, 275; fellows, 399; honorary, 58, and corresponding, 69. Organized in 1857 for the advancement of the art of architecture.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers.—President, Charles P. Steinmetz, Schenectady, N. Y.; treasurer, George A. Hamilton, No. 463 West-st., New-York, and secretary, Ralph W. Pope, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Admission fee, $5. Annual dues, $10 for associates, and $15 for members. Membership, 1,300. Organized in 1884 for the advancement of electrical engineering.

American Institute of Homœopathy.—President, Dr. A. B. Norton, New-York; first vice-president, Dr. George Royal, Des Moines, Iowa; second vice-president, Dr. Florence N. Ward, San Francisco; general secretary, Dr. Eugene H. Porter, No. 181 West Seventy-third-st., New-York; recording secretary, Dr. Wilson A. Smith, Morgan Park, Ill.; treasurer, Dr. T. Franklin Smith, No. 264 Lenox-ave., New-York; registrar, Dr. Henry C. Aldrich, Minneapolis, Minn., and necrologist, Dr. Henry H. Smith, New-York. Admission fee, $2; annual dues, $5. Membership, 2,000. Organized April 10, 1844.

American Institute of Mining Engineers.—President, E. E. Olcott, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York; secretary, R. W. Raymond, No. 99 John-st., New-York, and treasurer, T. D. Rand, No. 17 South Third-st., Philadelphia. Annual dues, $10. Membership, 3,000. Organized in 1871.

American Mathematical Society.—President, E. H. Moore, University of Chicago, and secretary, F. N. Cole, Columbia University. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $5. Membership, 300. Organized in 1888 as the New-York Mathematical Society; reorganized in 1894 as the American Mathematical Society to encourage and maintain an active interest in mathematical science.

American Medical Association.—President, Dr. J. A. Wyeth, New-York City, and secretary, Dr. George H. Simmons, Chicago. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $5. Membership, about 11,000. Organized in 1847 for the purpose of fostering the growth and diffusion of medical knowledge, etc.

American Microscopical Society.—President, Dr. Charles E. Bessey, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.; first vice-president, Dr. E. A. Birge, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; second vice-president, John Aspinwall, New-York City; secretary, Dr. Henry B. Ward, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.; treasurer, J. C. Smith, New-Orleans, and custodian, Magnus Pflaum, Pittsburg. Admission fee, $3; annual dues, $2. Membership, 250. The society was organized for the purpose of encouraging microscopical research. It has invested funds to the extent of $1,200, known as the "Spencer-Tolles Fund," the income of which is granted to members to aid in the prosecution of research.

American Numismatic and Archæological Society, No. 17 West Forty-third-st., New-York.—President, Andrew C. Zabriskie; vice-presidents, Henry Russell Drowne and Woodbury G. Langdon; recording secretary, Bauman L. Belden; corresponding secretary, J. Sanford Saltus; treasurer, Charles Pryer; librarian, Herbert Valentine, and curator, Edward Groh. Admission fee, $10; annual dues, $10. Membership, about 300. Organized in 1858; incorporated in 1865.

American Oriental Society.—President, D. C. Gilman, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and corresponding secretary, Washburn Hopkins, Yale University, New-Haven, Conn. Annual dues, $5. Membership, 377. Organized in 1842 to promote Oriental scholarship.

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American Ornithologists' Union.—President, Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Washington, D. C., and secretary, John H. Sage, Portland, Conn. Admission fee, $10 and $3, according to class of membership; annual dues, $5 and $3. Membership, 734. Organized in 1883 for the advancement of its members in ornithological science.

American Philological Association.—President, Professor Andrew F. West, Princeton University, and secretary-treasurer, Professor Herbert Weir Smyth, Harvard University. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $3. Membership, 550. Organized in 1869 for the advancement and diffusion of philological knowledge.

American Philosophical Society.—President, vacant; vice-presidents, Coleman Sellers, Isaac J. Wistar and George F. Barker; secretaries, I. Minis Hays, Samuel P. Sadtler, Edwin G. Conklin and Arthur W. Goodspeed, and treasurer, Horace Jayne. Founded in 1743.

American Psychological Association.—President, Professor Josiah Royce, Harvard University, and secretary, Professor Livingston Farrand, Columbia University. Annual dues, $3. Membership, 125. Organized in 1892 to advance the interests of psychology as a science.

American Public Health Association.—President, Dr. Henry D. Holton, Brattleboro, Vt., and secretary, Dr. C. O. Probst, Columbus, Ohio. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $5. Organized in 1872 to advance public hygiene.

American Society of Naturalists.—President, William T. Sedgwick, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston; secretary, A. D. Mead, Brown University, Providence; treasurer, M. M. Metcalf, Baltimore. Annual dues, $1. Membership, 227. Organized in 1883 for the exchange of ideas regarding problems of natural history.

American Society of Civil Engineers.—President, J. J. R. Croes, No. 68 Broad-st., New-York, and secretary, Charles Warren Hunt, No. 220 West Fifty-seventh-st., New-York. Admission fee—Membership, $30; associate members, $25; associate, $20; junior, $10. Annual dues—Resident members, $25; non-resident members, $15; resident associate members, $25; non-resident associate members, $15; resident associates, $15; non-resident associates, $10; resident juniors, $15; non-resident juniors, $10. Membership, 2,450. Organized in 1852 for the advancement of engineering knowledge and the maintenance of a high professional standard.

American Society of Naval Engineers.—President, Commander C. W. Rae; secretary-treasurer and editor of the journal, Lieutenant C. W. Dyson; council, Commander C. W. Rae, Lieutenant-Commander F. H. Bailey, Lieutenant C. E. Rommel and Lieutenant C. W. Dyson. Organized in January, 1889, for the discussion of subjects relating to naval and marine engineering and architecture, and their great developments, the publication of a quarterly magazine, etc.

American Statistical Association.—President, Carroll D. Wright; vice-presidents, Richmond Mayo-Smith, Horace G. Wadlin, Henry C. Adams, John Ward Dean and Henry Gannett; treasurer, John S. Clark, No. 110 Boylston-st., Boston; corresponding secretary and librarian, Worthington C. Ford, Public Library, Boston; secretary, Davis R. Dewey, No. 491 Boylston-st., Boston, and assistant secretary, John Hyde, No. 1,458 Euclid Place, Washington, D. C. Annual dues, $2. Membership, 650. Organized in 1839.

Archæological Institute of America.—President, Professor J. W. White, Harvard University, and secretary, Professor C. H. Young, Columbia University. Annual dues, $10. Membership, 950. Organized in 1884 to promote and direct archæological investigation and research.

Association of Economic Entomologists.—President, A. D. Hopkins, Morgantown, W. Va.; and secretary, A. L. Quaintance, College Point, Md. Membership, about 150. Organized in 1889 to consider work and results pertaining to economic entomology.

Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America.—President, Simon Newcomb, Washington, and secretary, G. C. Comstock, Madison, Wis. Membership, 150. Organized in 1898.

Geological Society of America.—President, C. D. Walcott, U. S. Geological Survey; vice-presidents, N. H. Winchell, Minnesota Geological Survey, and S. F. Emmons, U. S. Geological Survey; secretary, H. L. Fairchild, University of Rochester; treasurer, I. C. White, Morgantown, W. Va.; editor, J. Stanley-Brown, Washington, D. C., and librarian, H. P. Cushing, Western Reserve University. Admission fee, $10; annual dues, $10. Membership, 250. Organized in 1888 for the promotion of geological science.

National Academy of Sciences.—Home secretary, Arnold Hague, United States Geological Survey, Washington. Membership, 100. Organized in 1863.

National Geographic Society, Rooms 107 and 108, Corcoran Building Washington, D. C.—President, Alexander Graham Bell; vice-president, W. J. McGee; treasurer, John Joy Edson, and secretary, A. J. Henry. Annual dues, $2. Membership, 2,482. Organized in 1888 for the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge.

Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.—President, Clement A. Griscom, Philadelphia; vice-presidents, Rear Admirals F. M. Bunce, William T. Sampson, Philip Hichborn and George W. Melville, Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, Naval Constructor Frank L. Fernald, Charles H. Cramp, George W. Quintard, Irving M. Scott and Edwin A. Stevens, and secretary-treasurer, Naval Constructor W. L. Capps, No. 12 West Thirty-first-st., New-York City. Members, 749. Organized May 10, 1893, to promote practical and scientific knowledge in the art of shipbuilding and marine engineering, etc.

New-York Zoological Society.—President, Levi P. Morton; secretary, Madison Grant, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York; treasurer, Charles T. Barney, No. 60 Broadway, New-York, and director, William T. Hornaday, Zoological Park, 183d-st.

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and Southern Boulevard, New-York. Annual dues, $10. Membership, 1,100. Organized in 1895.

Scientific Alliance of New-York.—President of the council, C. F. Cox; treasurer, E. G. Love, and secretary, N. L. Britton, New-York Botanical Garden, New-York City. Membership, 1,100. Organized in 1891 to promote the interests of the allied scientific societies which compose it.

Society of American Authors.—President, Rastus S. Ransom; treasurer, Morris P. Ferris, and secretary, Lebbeus H. Rogers. Office of society, No. 32 Broadway, New-York City. Admission fee, $2; annual dues, $3; non-resident, $5. Membership, 350. Organized in 1892. Incorporated in 1895 for the mutual benefit of authors.

Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science.—President, Dr. W. H. Jordan, Geneva, N. Y., and secretary-treasurer, F. M. Webster, Wooster, Ohio. Admission fee, $3; annual dues, $3. Membership, 80. Organized in 1880 to promote the sciences applied in agriculture.

THE MASONIC ORDER (877,762 MEMBERS).

MASONIC GRAND LODGES OF NORTH AMERICA.

Grand Lodges.	Members.	Grand Masters.	Grand Secretary and address.
Alabama	12,110	Russell M. Cunningham	G. A. Beauchamp, Montgomery.
Arizona	735	George Montague	George J. Roskruge, Tucson.
Arkansas	13,305	Harry H. Meyers	Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.
British Columbia	1,699	Harry H. Watson	Walter J. Quinlan, Nelson.
California	21,579	James A. Foshay	George Johnson, San Francisco.
Canada	25,922	Richard B. Hungerford	J. J. Mason, Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado	8,392	Joseph W. Milson	Edward C. Parmelee, Denver.
Connecticut	17,446	Fred'k S. Sterens	John H. Barlow, Hartford.
Delaware	2,320	Joseph Stewart	Benj. F. Bartram, Wilmington.
Dist. of Columbia	5,579	Harry Standiford	Wm. R. Singleton, Washington.
Florida	4,321	James Carnell	Wilbur P. Webster, Jacksonville.
Georgia	19,332	Max Meyerhardt	William A. Wolihin, Macon.
Idaho	1,300	George D. Golden	Theophilus W. Randall, Boise.
Illinois	67,325	Charles F. Hitchcock	Joseph H. C. Dill, Bloomington.
Indiana	32,122	Olin E. Holloway	Calvin W. Prather, Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	3,780	John W. F. Parker	Joseph S. Murrow, Atoka.
Iowa	29,328	Willard L. Eaton	Newton R. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.
Kansas	20,740	Perry M. Hoisington	Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.
Kentucky	19,879	William C. McChord	Henry B. Grant, Louisville.
Louisiana	5,962	Robert H. Cage	Richard Lambert, New-Orleans.
Maine	22,277	Winfield S. Choate	Stephen Berry, Portland.
Manitoba	3,091	Robert S. Thornton	James A. Ovas, Winnipeg.
Maryland	8,283	Thomas J. Shryock	Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore.
Massachusetts	39,871	Charles T. Gallagher	Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston.
Michigan	41,917	Frank O Gilbert	Jefferson S. Conover, Coldwater.
Minnesota	16,401	Gideon C. Ives	Thomas Montgomery, St. Paul.
Mississippi	9,725	Oliver S. McKay	Frederic Speed, Vicksburg.
Missouri	33,366	Campbell Wells	John D. Vincil, St. Louis.
Montana	3,144	Theodore Brantley	Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
Nebraska	12,361	Albert W. Crites	Francis E. White, Plattsmouth.
Nevada	858	Joseph A. Miller	Chauncey N. Noteware, Carson.
New-Brunswick	1,817	Judge Forbes	J. Twining Hartt, St. John.
New-Hampshire	9,369	George I. McAllister	Frank D. Woodbury, Concord.
New-Jersey	17,386	Joseph E. Moore	Thomas H. R. Redway, Trenton.
New-Mexico	922	Elias S. Stover	Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque.
New-York	106,235	Charles W. Mead	Edward M. L. Ehlers, New-York.
North Carolina	11,360	Beverly S. Royster	John C. Drewry, Raleigh.
North Dakota	3,492	Edwin H. James	Frank J. Thompson, Fargo.
Nova Scotia	3,512	T. A. Cossmann	Thomas Mawbray, Halifax.
Ohio	46,348	Frank S. Harmon	J. H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	2,140	William M. Anderson	James S. Hunt, Stillwater.
Oregon	5,344	Henry B. Thielson	James F. Robinson, Eugene.
Pennsylvania	53,446	George E. Wagner	William A. Sinn, Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Isl'd.	535	Ronald MacMillan	Neil MacKelvie, Summerside.
Quebec	3,668	Edson Fitch	John H. Isaacson, Montreal.
Rhode Island	5,220	Frederick G. Stiles	S. Penrose Williams, Providence.
South Carolina	6,056	Orlando Sheppard	Charles Inglesby, Charleston.
South Dakota	4,677	James A. Cleaver	George A. Pettigrew, Flandreau.
Tennessee	17,221	Isaac J. Thurman	John B. Garrett, Nashville.
Texas	29,021	N. M. Washer	John Watson, Houston.
Utah	867	Charles W. Morse	Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake.
Vermont	10,193	W. Scott Nay	Warren G. Reynolds, Burlington
Virginia	13,276	H. Oscar Kerns	George W. Carrington, Richmond
Washington	5,399	Stephen J. Chadwick	Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.
West Virginia	6,990	A. D. W. Strickler	George W. Atkinson, Charleston
Wisconsin	17,709	C. C. Rogers	William W. Perry, Milwaukee.
Wyoming	1,098	C. H. Townsend	W. L. Kuykendall, Saratoga.

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NEW-YORK GRAND LODGE.—Officers: Grand Master, Charles W. Mead, Albany; Deputy Grand Master, Elbert Crandall, Brooklyn; Grand Treas., Theodore A. Taylor, Brooklyn; Grand Sec., E. M. L. Ehlers, New-York City; Senior Grand Warden, Frank H. Robinson, Hornellsville; Junior Grand Warden, S. Nelson Sawyer, Palmyra.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Grand Encampment officers—Grand master, Henry B. Stoddard, Bryan, Tex.; deputy grand master, George M. Moulton, Chicago; grand generalissimo, Henry W. Rugg, Providence, R. I.; grand captain general, William B. Melish, Cincinnati; grand senior warden, Joseph A. Locke, Portland, Me.; grand junior warden, Frank Thomas, Washington, D. C.; grand prelate, the Rev. J. C. W. Cove, Knoxville, Iowa; grand treasurer, H. Wales Lines, Meriden, Conn.; grand recorder, John A. Gerow, Detroit, Mich.; grand standard bearer, Arthur MacArthur, Troy, N. Y.; grand sword bearer, Charles C. Voght, Louisville, Ky.; grand warder, Robert Strong, New-Orleans, and grand captain of guard, Charles R. Rosenbaum, Little Rock, Ark.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND COMMANDERY, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Grand Commander, Erastus C. Delavan, Binghamton; Deputy Grand Commander, William J. Maxwell, No. 550 Fifth-ave., Brooklyn; Grand Generalissimo, Charles D. Bingham, Watertown; Grand Captain General, John Little, No. 1,196 Third-ave., New-York City; Grand Senior Warden, Erastus C. Knight, Albany; Grand Junior Warden, Adelbert P. Knapp, Saratoga; Grand Prelate, the Rev. Cornelius L. Twing, Brooklyn; Grand Treasurer, George A. Newell, Medina; Grand Recorder, Arthur MacArthur, Troy; Grand Standard Bearer, Herman R. Kretschmar, No. 26 West Seventieth-st., New-York City; Grand Sword Bearer, Edwin B. Anderson, Palmyra; Grand Warder, Edwin C. Hall, Syracuse; Grand Captain of Guard, James U. Scaggs, Saratoga. The next annual conclave will be held at Saratoga, September 9, 1902.

MYSTIC SHRINE.

The Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine at its convention on June 11, 1901, elected the following: Imperial Potentate, Philip C. Shaffer, Philadelphia, Penn.; Deputy Imperial Potentate, Henry C. Akin, Omaha, Neb.; Treas., William S. Brown, Pittsburg, Penn.; recorder, Benjamin W. Rowell, Boston, Mass.

For the year ending May 1, 1901, 6,702 new members were initiated, making the total 60,422. The Temples having a membership above two thousand are: Aleppo, Boston, 3,165; Mecca, New-York City, 3,684; Lu Lu, Philadelphia, 2,730; Medina, Chicago, 2,722. The prerequisites for membership are that the applicant must be a Knight Templar in good standing or a 32d degree Mason of the Scottish Rite.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Officers of General Grand Chapter of the United States, installed at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1900.—High Priest, James W. Taylor, Luthersville, Ga.; Deputy High Priest, Arthur G. Pollard, Lowell, Mass.; King, Joseph E. Dyas, Paris, Ill.; Scribe, William C. Swain, Milwaukee, Wis.; Treas., John M. Carter, Baltimore, Md.; Sec., Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo, N. Y.; Captain of the Host, Nathan Kingsley, Austin, Minn.; Principal Sojourner, Bernard G. Witt, Henderson, Ky.; Royal Arch Captain, George E. Corson, Washington, D. C.; Grand Master 3d Veil, Frederick W. Craig, Des Moines, Iowa; Grand Master 2d Veil, William F. Kuhn, Kansas City, Mo.; Grand Master 1st Veil, Bestor G. Brown, Topeka, Kan. The next triennial meeting will be held in 1903 at a place to be selected.

NEW-YORK GRAND CHAPTER.—High Priest, J. Harris Balston, New-York; Deputy High Priest, Alfred A. Guthrie, Albany; King, Rollin M. Morgan, New-York; Scribe, George A. Newell, Medina; Treas., Herman H. Russ, Albany; Sec., Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo; Chaplain, the Rev. James B. Murray, Constableville; Captain of the Host, Henry D. Hamilton, Brooklyn; Principal Sojourner, Derrick Brown, Poughkeepsie; Royal Arch Captain, Albert Behning, New-York; Grand Master 3d Veil, Willis W. Rice, Watertown; Grand Master 2d Veil, Edwin P. Sears, Buffalo; Grand Master 1st Veil, Emil Burhenne, Brooklyn; Grand Lecturer, George McGown, Palmyra. Annual convocation, February 4, 1902, at Albany.

SUPREME COUNCIL, 33D DEGREE.

OFFICERS OF THE SOVEREIGN GRAND CONSISTORY.—Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander, Max Scheuer, No. 358 Broadway, New-York City; Puissant Lieutenant Grand Commander, Newton W. Thompson, Albany, N. Y.; Grand Orator and Minister of State, Benjamin C. Leveridge, New-York City; Grand Sec.-General, Judah Moses, No. 327 Fulton-st., Brooklyn: Grand Treas.-General, John H. Russell, New-York City; Grand Marshal-General, William J. Hirschfeld, New-York City; Grand Master General of Ceremonies, Jacob W. Riglander, New-York City; Grand Standard Bearer, George C. Gill, Brooklyn; Grand Captain of the Guard, Cyrus K. Porter, Buffalo. The official address of the Supreme Council is No. 320 Temple Court, Beekman-st., New-York City.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

First post organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. First national encampment held at Indianapolis November 20, 1866; headquarters for 1901-1902, Rooms Nos. 1,119-1,120 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn. There are forty-five State and Territorial departments. The officers of the national body are: Commander-in-chief, Eli

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Torrance, Minneapolis, Minn.; senior vice-commander-in-chief, John McElroy, Editor "National Tribune"; junior vice-commander-in-chief, James O'Donnell, Chicago; surgeon-general, W. R. Thrall, Cincinnati, Ohio; chaplain-in-chief, Rev. L. M. Boyle, Pennsylvania; adjutant-general, Silas H. Towler, Minneapolis, Minn.; quartermaster-general, Charles Burrows, Rutherford, N. J.; inspector-general, Wilford A. Witherbee, Boston, Mass.; judge advocate-general, Henry M. Duffield, Detroit, Mich.; senior aide-de-camp and chief of staff, A. Noel Blakeman Mount Vernon, N. Y.

The following was the membership in the various departments on June 30, 1901:

Departments.	Posts.	Members.	Departments.	Posts.	Members.
Alabama	13	140	Nebraska	249	5,633
Arizona	9	209	New-Hampshire	88	3,391
Arkansas	29	616	New-Jersey	99	5,373
California and Nevada	92	4,792	New-Mexico	9	167
Colorado and Wyoming	58	2,117	New-York	591	30,143
Connecticut	66	4,597	North Dakota	15	335
Delaware	22	687	Ohio	628	25,111
Florida	17	349	Oklahoma	76	1,615
Georgia	14	482	Oregon	53	1,672
Idaho	18	426	Pennsylvania	557	28,565
Illinois	558	22,132	Potomac	17	2,361
Indiana	440	15,859	Rhode Island	26	1,720
Indian Territory	10	303	South Dakota	72	1,603
Iowa	388	12,878	Tennessee	63	1,502
Kansas	395	13,351	Texas	40	848
Kentucky	115	2,588	Utah	4	172
Louisiana and Mississippi	24	805	Vermont	107	3,568
Maine	148	6,441	Virgina and North Carolina	51	932
Maryland	56	2,528	Washington and Alaska	76	2,501
Massachusetts	211	18,067	West Virgina	57	1,398
Michigan	364	14,554	Wisconsin	243	9,530
Minnesota	174	6,115			
Missouri	310	10,965	Totals	6,678	269,507
Montana	14	372			

DEPARTMENT OF NEW-YORK—Officers elected, thirty-fifth annual encampment, Rochester, June 5 to 7: Commander, Charles A. Orr, Buffalo; senior vice-commander, John H. Swift; junior vice-commander, Daniel M. Hulse, Canandaigua; surgeon, G. H. Tarbell, Schagticoke; chaplain, Charles Shurger, Caton. Council of Administration—Martin Short, Brooklyn; Winfield S Newman, Hornellsville; Anselm J. Smith, Buffalo; L. V. S. Mattison, Scriba; James Owens, New-York City. Staff of the Department Commander—Assistant adjutant-general, Nathan Munger, Albany; assistant quartermaster-general, William F. Mullin, Albany; judge-advocate, Joseph E. Ewell, Buffalo; department inspector, George B. Loud, New-York; senior aide-de-camp, James B. Wiley.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS AUXILIARY TO THE G. A. R.—Nat. Pres., Calista Robinson Jones, Bradford, Vt.; Nat. Sec., Mary Ellen Conant, Bradford, Vt.; Nat. Treas., Sarah E. Phillips, Syracuse., N. Y.

UNION EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.—National commander, I. D. Walker, Pittsburg, Penn.; national vice-commander, D. G. Nesbit, Cleveland, Ohio; national chaplain, Rev. John Ferguson, Keokuk, Iowa; national historian, Harry White, Indiana, Penn.; quartermaster-general, Stephen M. Long, East Orange, N. J.

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—Pres., Emma Wall, Lawrence, Kan.; senior vice-pres., Eliza Waggoner, Sacramento, Cal.; junior vice-pres., Jennie Harmell, Louisville, Ky.; sec., Sue A. Rench, Lawrence, Kan.; treas., Annie Michener, No. 234 Rittenhouse-st., Germantown, Philadelphia; chaplain, Lavinia Brainard, Buffalo; counsellor, Etta L. Toby, Logansport, Ind.

AMERICAN FLAG ASSOCIATION.

The American Flag Association was organized February 17, 1898, its motto being "One Flag, One Country, God Over All." Its object is to secure National and State legislation for the protection of the flag from degrading and desecrating uses, and to secure a general celebration of June 14 as "Flag Day" because on that day in 1777 Congress enacted "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." The officers of the association are: Pres., Col. Ralph E. Prime, Yonkers, N. Y.; secretaries, Edward H. Hall and Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth, New-York City; treas., Major J. Langdon Ward, New-York City.

AMERICAN SCENIC AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY.

Incorporated in 1895 by the New-York legislature, with the object of preserving, either by the acquisition as public trustees or otherwise, beautiful American scenery and landmarks and objects possessing scenic or historic value. President, Andrew H. Green, New-York City; vice-president, Charles S. Francis, Troy; treasurer, Edward Payson Cone, New-York City; secretary, Edward Hagaman Hall, New-York City.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

The Society of the Colonial Dames of America was organized May 23, 1890, and incorporated April 13, 1891. It was the first society of women for purely patriotic

purposes ever founded in this country. Its objects are: (1) To collect and preserve relics, manuscripts, traditions and mementos of the founders and builders of the thirteen original States of the Union, and of the heroes of the War of Independence, that the memory of their deeds and achievements may be perpetuated. (2) To promote celebrations of great historic events of National importance, to diffuse information on all subjects concerning American history, particularly among the young, and to cultivate the spirit of patriotism and reverence for the founders of American constitutional history. Officers: Pres., Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner; vice-presidents, Mrs. Thomas Wren Ward and Mrs. James W. Gerard; treas., Miss Helen van Cortlandt de Peyster; sec., Mrs. Timothy M. Cheesman. Headquarters, No. 109 University Place, New-York City, N. Y.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The present efforts of the society are directed toward raising funds for a great hall to be built in Washington in memory of the men and women of the Revolution. The present membership is about 35,000. Headquarters, No. 902 F-st., Washington, D. C. National Board of Management: President-general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Washington, D. C.; vice-president-general in charge of organization of chapters, Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch, No. 121 B-st. S. E., Washington, D. C.; chaplain-general, Mrs. William A. Smoot, Alexandria, Va.; rec. sec.-general, Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Virginia, No. 902 F-st., Washington; corres. sec.-gen., Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher, Lafayette, Ind., No. 902 F-st., Washington; registrar-gen., Miss Minnie Fogel Mickley, Pennsylvania, Washington; treas.-gen., Mrs. Charles Carlyle Darwin, No. 902 F-st., Washington; historian-gen., Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, Washington; asst. historian-gen., Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe, Kentucky, Washington; librarian-gen., Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair, No. 2,029 I-st., Washington.

FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.

Organized, New-York City, May 13, 1896.—Objects: To bring together the descendants of the founders of the country and those patriots who fought in the Revolution; to teach reverent regard for their names, their deeds and their heroism; to inculcate patriotism among the members; to discover, collect and preserve records, manuscripts, monuments and history relating to the genealogy and history of the first colonists and their ancestors and descendants, and to commemorate and celebrate events in the history of the Colonies and Republic. Eligibility: Any man above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, a citizen of the United States and who is lineally descended in the male line of either parent from an ancestor who settled in any of the original colonies, from May 13, 1607, to May 13, 1657, and whose intermediate ancestors in the same line adhered as patriots to the cause of the Revolutionary War. Officers: Governor-general, William Winton Goodrich, New-York; deputy governor-general, Gen. William F. Draper, Massachusetts chaplain-general, the Rev. William Reed Eastman, New-York; sec.-general, Theodore Fitch, No. 120 Broadway, New-York; treas.-general, Julius Merrills Foote, New-Jersey; attorney-general, Colonel Henry Woodward Sackett, New-York; registrar-general, Teunis D. Huntting, New-York; genealogist-general, Colonel Charles Alexander Jewell, Connecticut; historian-general, Professor James W. Moore, Pennsylvania.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

The General Society of the War of 1812 was organized September 14, 1814. It is composed of State societies, organized successively by the original participants in the war and their descendants in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, District of Columbia, New-York and New-Jersey; the members of each of which are borne upon the membership roll of the General Society. Any male person above the age of twenty-one years who participated in or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the War of 1812, in the Army, Navy, Revenue-Marine or Privateer Service of the United States, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member. Several surviving veterans of the war, who have passed the century mark, are still borne upon the Veteran Roll of this society. The officers are: Pres. gen., John Cadwaladar, of Philadelphia, Penn.; sec. gen., Capt. Henry H. Bellas, U. S. A., No. 421 South Forty-fourth-st., Philadelphia; asst. sec. gen., Rodney Macdonough, No. 205 Washington-st., Boston; treas. gen., Charles Williams, Philadelphia; register gen., Albert K. Hadel, M. D., Baltimore; chaplain gen., Rt. Rev. Leighton Coleman, S. T. D., LL. D., Bishop of Delaware.

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

Organized New-York, December 22, 1894, by lineal descendants of the Mayflower Pilgrims "to preserve their memory, their records, their history and all facts relating to them, their ancestors and their posterity." Every lineal descendant over eighteen years of age, male or female, of any passenger of the voyage of the Mayflower which terminated at Plymouth, Massachusetts, December, 1620, including all signers of "The Compact," are eligible to membership. Initiation fee, $10; annual dues, $5. The annual meeting is held November 21, the anniversary of the signing of "The Compact." Societies are organized in New-York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, New-Jersey, District of Columbia, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Rhode Island, with a membership of 3,000. The above State societies have formed a national organization, of which Henry E. Howland is governor-general and Richard Henry Greene secretary-general.

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MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.

Instituted Dec. 27, 1894. Inc. Jan. 15, 1895. Eligibility: Veteran commissioned officers of the Revolution, war with Tripoli, war with Mexico, War of 1812, and war with Spain. Hereditary companions are defined as direct male descendants in the male line of veteran companions and all commissioned officers in any one of the above named wars. The officers of the National Commandery are: Commander-general, General Alexander S. Webb, U. S. A.; vice-commanders-general, General W. W. H. Davis, Augustus F. Delafield, Horace Davis, Rodney Macdonough, General Charles F. Roe, Captain Samuel E. Gross, Colonel T. V. Kessler, Major-General Henry A. Axline, U. S. V.; Colonel Milton Moore, Captain Frank L. Greene, U. S. V.; Colonel H. Ashton Ramsay, Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N.; Dr. George Ben Johnston, Captain Stephen Waterman, U. S. V.; Commander J. W. Bostrik, U. S. N., and Brigadier-General William J. McKee, U. S. V.; sec.-general, James H. Morgan, St. Paul Building, New-York City; treas.-general, Edward S. Sayres, Philadelphia, Penn.; registrar-general, Henry N. Wayne; historian-general, Captain Samuel E. Gross; chaplain-general, the Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, LL. D., D. C. L. There are twenty subordinate or State commanderies. The secretary of the New-York Commandery is Charles P. Robinson, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York City.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

Organized April 15, 1865; non-sectarian and non-political. The members are of three classes: (1) Commissioned officers and honorably discharged commissioned officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps (regulars and volunteers) actually engaged in suppressing the Rebellion prior to April 15, 1865, and eldest sons of deceased officers who served as above. (2) The eldest sons of living original companions of the first class who are twenty-one years old. Membership on July 31, 1901, 8,958; composed of first class, 8,023; second class, 905; third class, 30. Largest commanderies: New-York, 1,273 members, New-York City; Pennsylvania, 1,122, Philadelphia. The other eighteen State commanderies in order of their organization and place of headquarters are: Maine, 170, Portland; Massachusetts, 617, Boston; California, 704, San Francisco; Wisconsin, 293, Milwaukee; Illinois, 648, Chicago; District of Columbia, 817; Ohio, 826, Cincinnati; Michigan, 307, Detroit; Minnesota, 283, St. Paul; Oregon, 66, Portland; Missouri, 294, St. Louis; Nebraska, 112, Omaha; Kansas, 222, Leavenworth; Iowa, 256, Des Moines; Colorado, 244, Denver; Indiana, 329, Indianapolis; Washington, 67, Tacoma; Vermont, 98, Burlington. The present national officers are: Commander-in-chief, Lieutenant-General John M. Schofield, senior vice-commander, Rear-Admiral George Brown; junior vice-commander, Colonel Horatio C. King; recorder, Colonel John P. Nicholson; registrar, Major William P. Huxford; treasurer, Paymaster George De F. Barton; chancellor, General W. L. James; chaplain, Henry S. Burrage. Headquarters, Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW-YORK COMMANDERY.—Commander, Brigadier-General Henry L. Burnett, U. S. V.; Recorder-Paymaster, A. Noel Blakeman. Headquarters, No. 140 Nassau-st., New-York City.

NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Organized July 4, 1890. It consists of the General Commandery and the State commanderies of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New-York, Illinois, California and District of Columbia. The membership is divided into two classes, the first including commissioned officers, midshipmen and naval cadets, or corps or staff officers with relative rank as such, or appointed volunteer officers in line of promotion, who were in actual service in the Navy, Marine Corps or Revenue Service under the authority of any of the thirteen original Colonies or States or of the Continental Congress during the War of the Revolution or of the United States during the war with France, the war with Tripoli, the War of 1812, the war with Mexico, the Civil War, the war with Spain, or in face of the enemy in any engagement in which the Navy of the United States has participated, and who resigned, were discharged with honor, or who are still in the service, or those who served as aforesaid, but in a grade below that of a commissioned officer, midshipman, naval cadet, or corps or staff officer, with relative rank as such, or appointed volunteer officer in line of promotion, and who subsequently became a commissioned officer, regular or volunteer, in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Revenue Service: Provided, however, That this clause shall not be so construed as to include officers who at any time have borne arms against the Government of the United States. All male descendants of those who are eligible as above specified, or in default thereof, then one such collateral representative as may be deemed worthy. The second class includes enlisted men who have received the naval medal of honor for bravery in face of the enemy. The last Triennial Congress of the order was held in New-York, October 24, 1901. The general officers elected are: General commander, Rear-Admiral John Grimes Walker, U. S. N.; vice-general commanders, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.; Rear-Admiral George E. Belknap, U. S. N., and Colonel John Biddle Porter; general recorder, Lieutenant-Commander Socrates Hubbard, U. S. N., (No. 108 Fifth-ave., New-York City); general treasurer, Jarvis B. Edson, late U. S. N.; general registrar, J. V. P. Turner, late U. S. N.; general historian, Captain R. S. Collum, U. S. M. C.; general chaplain, the Rev. Dr. George Williamson Smith, LL. D. The officers of the New-York Commandery are: Commander, Rear-Admiral A. E. Barker, U. S. N.; vice-commander, J. W. Miller, U. S. N.; recorder, Ernest Carter, late U. S. N.; treasurer, A. S. Apgar, late U. S. N. Following is a list of the commanderies, with the names and addresses of the recorders:

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Commanderies.	Headquarters.	Recorders.	Address.
General		Socrates Hubbard, U.S.N.	108 Fifth-ave., New-York.
Massachusetts	Boston	Amos Binney	116 Exchange Building.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	J. V. P. Turner	517 City Hall.
New-York	N. Y. City	Ernest Carter, late U. S. N.	
District of Columbia	Washington		
Illinois	Chicago	H. L. Wait	Room 1,201, 110 La Salle-st.
California	San Francisco	C. P. Welch, U. S. N.	1,213 Taylor-st.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Incor. June 1, 1899. Objects: To cherish the memories and associations of the war waged against Spain, etc. The membership is limited to those who served on the active list or performed active duty, as a commissioned officer, regular or volunteer, during the war with Spain, or who participated in the war as a naval or military cadet. The principal officers are: Commander, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt; senior vice-commander, Rear-Admiral J. N. Miller, U. S. N.; junior vice-commander, Brigadier-General Eugene Griffin; sec., Surgeon M. H. Crawford, U. S. N.; treas., Ensign Frank W. Toppan, U. S. N.; registrar, Ensign Eugene N. Robinson, late U. S. N.; chaplain, J. C. Wellwood, U. S. V.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NAVAL VETERANS.

Organized 1887. Commodore commanding, Frederick E. Haskins, Brooklyn; fleet captain and chief of staff, James A. Miller, Athens, Ohio; fleet commander, John O. Shaw, Bath, Me.; fleet lieutenant-commander, August H. Runge, Minneapolis, Minn.; fleet lieutenant, James H. Eagan, Joliet, Ill.; fleet master, Philip W. Hager, Louisville, Ky.; fleet ensign, John H. Butler, Eaton, Ohio; fleet surgeon, William E. Atwell, Zanesville, Ohio; fleet paymaster, I. D. Baker, Boston; fleet engineer, Thomas W. Farnum, Philadelphia; fleet chaplain, A. S. McWilliams, Detroit; fleet secretary, W. H. S. Banks, No. 41 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn; fleet historian, William Simmons, Philadelphia; fleet boatswain, Louis Bennett, Baltimore.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION SPANISH AMERICAN WAR VETERANS.

Commander in chief, General James B. Coryell, Philadelphia; senior vice-commander, General William M. Kirby, Auburn, N. Y.; junior vice-commander, General T. E. Patterson, Chattanooga, Tenn.; adjutant general, Colonel William C. Liller, Lancaster, Penn.; quartermaster general, Colonel Edward J. Dimmick, Chicago; inspector general, Colonel Russell B. Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind.; judge advocate general, Colonel Clay C. MacDonald, St Joseph, Mo.; surgeon general, Colonel Francis J. Adams, Great Falls, Mont.; commissary general, Colonel Stephen O. Smith, Asheville, N. C.; chief of engineers, Colonel Richard Henry Savage, New-York City; chief mustering officer, Colonel C. Winfield Jones, Nashville, Tenn.; chief signal officer, Colonel William E. Mickle, jr., Mobile, Ala.; chief of ordnance, Colonel William Lewis E. Tuttle, Dover, N. H.; chief of artillery, Colonel William J. Fife, Tacoma, Wash., and chaplain in chief, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Jones, Bayonne, N. J. Incorporated December 14, 1899. Membership, 25,000.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE LADIES' NAVAL VETERANS.

Officers elected at Cleve and Sept. 12: Capt. commander, Mrs. Margaret B. Dixon, Detroit; commander, Mrs. M. J. Craig, Philadelphia; lieut.-commander, Mrs. Ada L. Shannon, Philadelphia; sen. lieut., Mrs. Cora B. Stone, Baltimore; lieutenant, Mrs. Ellen M. Buxton, Peabody, Mass.; fleet paymaster, Mrs. Mary E. Baker, Boston; fleet surgeon, Mrs. Margaret Gammons, Minneapolis; fleet chaplain, Mrs. Lena Raddatz, Philadelphia; national secretary, Mrs. S. E. Reynolds, Decatur-st., Eaton, O.; chief of staff, Miss Annie R. Sears, No. 423 Lafayette-ave., Baltimore; nat. boatswain, Mrs. Agnes Nealon, Philadelphia; nat. historian, Mrs. Jennie Laird, No. 87 Lippitt-st., Providence, R. I.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Officers of the society—Pres., Nicholas Fish; vice-pres., Talbot Olyphant; sec., Francis Key Pendleton; treas., Edward Wright Tapp; asst. treas., John Alexander Rutherfurd; chaplain, Rev. Mancius Holmes Hutton, D. D.; surgeon, Thomas M. L. Chrystie, M. D. Standing Committee—James Stevenson Van Cortlandt, Richard Varick DeWitt and Gerald Hull Gray; terms expire July 4, 1902: William Linn Keese, McDougall Hawkes and Daniel Winslow; terms expire July 4, 1903; Dixon Gedney Hughes, Paul Ernest Tieman, M. D. and Philip Schuyler; terms expire July 14, 1904. Delegates and alternates to the general society—Delegates: James Stevenson van Cortlandt, Rev. Mancius Holmes Hutton, D. D., John Barnes Varick, Talbot Olyphant, Francis Key Pendleton; alternates: John Alexander Rutherfurd, John P. H. DeWindt, William Linn Keese, Dixon Gedney Hughes, William Richmond Talbot; trustee, Edward Wright Tapp.

THE SETTLERS AND DEFENDERS OF AMERICA.

A new hereditary patriotic order, incorporated in 1899. Officers: President general, Walter S. Carter; vice-president general, Robert B. Benedict; secretary general, Grenville Bayard Winthrop; treasurer general, Rodney S. Dennis; president executive council, Ralph E. Prime. Objects: "To stimulate genealogical, biographical and

historical research, to publish patriotic manuscripts and records, to collect Colonial and Revolutionary relics, to preserve traditions, to mark patriotic graves, to locate and protect historic sites, to erect tablets and monuments, to aid in founding and erecting libraries, museums and memorial buildings, and in all other fitting ways, through broad fellowship and co-operation, to perpetuate the memory of the settlers and defenders of the nation, and to exemplify and teach in all later generations their spirit of wise patriotism, to the end that we may loyally advance the purposes for which they struggled." To be eligible a person must be eighteen years of age and to have lineally descended (1) from a settler in one of the thirteen original colonies during the first thirty-three years of its settlement; (2) from one who is also lineally descended from an ancestor who, between May 13, 1607, and April 19, 1775, inclusive, rendered civil or military service in the general government of such colony, and (3) who is likewise lineally descended from an ancestor who, between April 19, 1775, and September 13, 1783, inclusive, rendered actual service to the cause of American independence, either as a military or naval officer, soldier, seaman, privateer, militia or minute man, associator, signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of a Continental, Provincial or Colonial Congress, or Colonial or State legislature, or as a recognized patriot who performed or actually counselled or abetted acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain; but no claim of eligibility through descent from a settler or from an ancestor who rendered Colonial service to be valid unless the descendants of such ancestor in the line of descent of the applicant were patriots in the War of the Revolution. Women are eligible to admission, and junior chapters of the order are to be established.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

A society of the lineal male descendants of soldiers, sailors and conspicuous patriots of the Revolution, formed to encourage the celebration of Revolutionary anniversaries, the preservation of records and relics and perpetuation of the memory and spirit of the men who established popular government in America. This society does not admit men of collateral descent. Originally instituted in California in October, 1875, and organized July 4, 1876. The several State societies organized a national society April 30, 1889. Officers of national society: Pres.-gen., Walter Seth Logan, New-York City; vice-presidents-gen., James Denton Hancock, Franklin, Penn.; Thomas Pitts, Detroit, Mich.; Horace Davis, San Francisco; John Whitehead, Morristown, N. J.; George A. Pearre, Cumberland, Md.; sec.-gen., Captain Samuel Eberly Gross, 604 Masonic Temple, Chicago, treas.-gen., Cornelius Amory Pugsley, No. 12 West One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st., New-York City; registrar-gen., A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington; historian-gen., George William Bates, 3,232 Buhl Bldg., Detroit; chaplain-gen., the Rev. Dr. Ethelbert D. Warfield, Easton, Penn.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

A society formed to perpetuate the memory and principles of the men of the American Revolution. The members are descendants of the active men of the Revolution. Officers of the general society: General pres., John Lee Carroll, Ellicott City, Md.; general vice-pres., Garret Dorset Wall Vroom, Trenton, N. J.; second general vice-pres., Pope Barrow, Savannah, Ga.; gen. sec., James Mortimer Montgomery, No. 102 Front-st., New-York; asst. gen. sec., William Hall Harris, Baltimore; gen. treas., Richard McCall Cadwalader, No. 133 South 12th-st., Philadelphia; asst. gen. treas., Henry Cadle, Bethany, Mo.; general chaplain, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Henry Benjamin Whipple, LL. D., Bishop ofMinnesota, Faribault; general registrar, Francis Ellingwood Abbot, Cambridge, Mass.; general historian, Henry Walbridge Dudley, Chicago.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

Principal officers.—Governor-general, Frederick J. de Peyster; sec.-general, Walter L. Suydam, New-York City, N. Y.; treas.-general, Edward Shippen, Philadelphia, Penn. A deputy-general is elected from each State society. Any male person above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, may be eligible to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, who is lineally descended in the male or female line from an ancestor who served as a military or naval officer, or as a soldier, sailor or marine, or as a privateersman, under authority of the Colonies which afterward formed the United States, or in the forces of Great Britain which participated with those of the said Colonies in any wars in which the said Colonies were engaged, or in which they enrolled men, from the settlement of Jamestown, May 13, 1607, to the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775; or, who held office in any of the Colonies between the dates above mentioned, either as director-general, vice-director-general or member of the council or legislative body, in the Colony of New-Netherlands; Governor, Lieutenant or Deputy Governor, lord proprietor, member of the King's or Governor's Council or legislative body, in the Colonies of New-York, New-Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Delaware; lord proprietor, Governor, Deputy Governor or member of the Council or legislative body, in Maryland and the Carolinas; Governor, Deputy Governor, Governor's assistant or Commissioner to the United Colonies of New-England, or body of assistants or legislative body in any of the New-England Colonies. Membership, 2,800.

SOCIETY OF VETERANS OF INDIAN WARS.

Organized April 23, 1896. Objects: To perpetuate the faithful services, heroism and privations of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States, as well as of the auxiliary forces of the several States of the Union, in the campaigns against the Indians on the frontiers, in the interests of civilization and for the settlement and

defence of the Territories; also to collect and preserve for publication a record of these services and other historical data relating thereto, as well as to unite in a fraternal bond of union all those who are entitled to membership. There are three classes of members. The first class includes commissioned officers of the Army, on the active or retired list, or those who have become honorably separated from the service, of good moral character and reputation, and who have or may hereafter serve in the Army in an Indian war in a strictly military capacity; also any officer of a State National Guard or Militia meeting the above requirements, and who regularly served under a commission from the Governor of a State or Territory. The second class includes lineal male descendants of members of the first class, or of officers who served subsequent to January, 1784, who would have been thus eligible, but who died without such membership. The third class includes non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have received the medal of honor or certificate of merit from the United States, or who have been proffered or recommended for a commission, or who have been specially mentioned in orders by the War Department or their commanding officer for services in an Indian war. The principal officers are: Commander, Brigadier-General Judson D. Bingham, U. S. A.; vice-commander, Colonel John V. Furey, U. S. A.; recorder and treas., Captain Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. A., No. 421 South 44th-st., Philadelphia; asst. recorder, Lieutenant George R. Burnett, U. S. A.; historian, Brigadier-General Charles King, U. S. V.; council, Colonel John A. Wilcox, U. S. A.; Major John Brooke, U. S. A.; Captain John M. Walton, U. S. A.; Major Gonzales S. Bingham, U. S. V.; Major Henry E. Smith, late U. S. A.

SOCIETY OF ARMY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Officers: Pres. Major-General William R. Shafter, U. S. A.; vice-presidents, Major-General Joseph Wheeler, Major-General J. Ford Kent, Major-General J. C. Bates and Major-General A. R. Chaffee; sec. and treas., Major Alfred C. Sharpe, U. S. A. Council—Major-General S. B. M. Young, U. S. V.; Major-General H. S. Hawkins, U. S. V.; Major E. D. Duermick, U. S. Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Dick, 8th O. V. infantry; Major-General S. S. Sumner, U. S. V.; Brigadier-General Adelbert Ames, U. S. V.; Brigadier-General Wallace F. Randolph, U. S. V.; Brigadier-General Chambers McKibbin, U. S. V., and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, 1st United States Volunteer Cavalry. Annual dues, $1; life membership dues, $25.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Commander-in-chief, William H. Hubbell, Brooklyn; senior vice-commander-in-chief, M. Emmet Urell, Washington; junior vice-commander-in-chief, Harold C. Megrew, Indianapolis, Ind.; judge-advocate-general, Charles R. Miller, Cleveland; surgeon-general, Dr. S. Clifford Cox, Washington; chaplain, Rev. W. H. I. Reaney, U. S. N.; adjutant-general, L. C. Dyer, Washington; quartermaster-general, R. A. Brunner, Rutherford, N. J.; council of administration: H. A. Axline, Columbus; John T. Hilton, Paterson, N. J.; Henry A. F. Young, Brooklyn; E. F. Hartman, Milwaukee; Lee M. Lipscomb, Washington; John Engel, Hackensack, N. J.; Amos Patriquin, Lead City, S. Dak.; J. G. McMurray, New-York City; Karl Gunster, Scranton, Penn., and David Castleman, Pleasant Hill, Ky.; sponsor, Miss Clara Barton, Glen Echo, Md.

UNION VETERANS' UNION.

Commander-in-chief, General Robert S. Dyrenforth, Washington; deputy commander-in-chief, General L. M. Langstaff, Dubuque, Iowa; second deputy commander-in-chief, General F. B. Hutchinson, Rochester, N. Y.; chief of staff, General John McElroy, Washington; adjutant general, General G. F. Foote, Florida; commissary general, General H. E. Smith, New-York; inspector general, General W. L. French, Brockton, Mass.; surgeon general, Dr. C. V. Petteys, Washington; judge advocate general, General S. S. Yoder, Washington; quartermaster general, General F. F. Bogis, Washington; chief mustering officer, General John Middleton, Washington; chief chaplain, General William G. Roberts, Hudson, Mich.; assistant adjutant general, Colonel Eugene B. Payne, Washington.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY OF THE UNION VETERANS' UNION.

President, Mrs. Belle Morgan, Moline, Ill.; senior vice-president, Mrs. Ida Bojea Rowe, Washington; junior vice-president, Mrs. Emma B. Beck, Washington; national secretary, Rose Tyrrell, Moline, Ill.; treasurer, Sarah Hartwell, Moline, Ill.; chaplain, Mrs. Emma Hancock, Jersey City.

NICKNAMES OF CITIES.

Baltimore, Md.—Monumental City.
Boston, Mass.—Hub, Puritan City and City of Notions.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Queen City of the Lakes.
Chicago, Ill.—Garden City.
Cincinnati, Ohio—Queen City.
Cleveland, Ohio—Forest City.
Detroit, Mich.—City of the Straits.
Hannibal, Mo.—Bluff City.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Railroad City.
Keokuk, Iowa—Gate City.
Louisville, Ky.—Fall City.
Lowell, Mass.—City of Spindles.
Nashville, Tenn.—City of Rocks.
New-Haven, Conn.—City of Elms.
New-Orleans, La.—Crescent City.
New-York, N. Y.—Empire City.
Philadelphia, Penn.—Quaker City.
Pittsburg, Penn.—Smoky City and Iron City.
Portland, Me.—Forest City.
Rochester, N. Y.—Flour City.
St. Louis, Mo.—Mound City.
San Francisco, Cal.—Golden Gate.
Springfield, Ill.—Flower City.
Washington, D. C.—City of Magnificent Distances.

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CENSUS STATISTICS.

POPULATION OF CITIES UNDER 25,000—1900.

Alabama—
Alexander 1,061
Anniston 9,695
Cullman 1,255
Decatur 3,114
Demopolis 2,606
Ensley 2,100
Eufaula 4,532
Florence 6,478
Fort Payne... 1,037
Georgiana 567
Girard 3,840
Greenville 3,162
Hobson 292
New-Decatur . 4,437
Opelika 4,245
Phœnix 4,163
Selma 8,713
Sheffield 3,333
Talladega 5,056
Troy 4,097
Tuscaloosa ... 5,094
Tusoumbia 2,348
Wetumka 562
Arizona—
Phœnix 5,544
Prescott 3,559
Solomonville . 629
Tombstone ... 646
Tucson 7,531
Yuma 1,519
Arkansas—
Batesville 2,327
Camden 2,840
Clarksville ... 1,086
Eureka Sp'ngs 3,576
Fayetteville ... 4,061
Forrest City... 1,361
Fort Smith....11,587
Hackett 330
Helena 5,550
Hot Springs... 9,973
Jonesboro 4,508
Junction 1,251
Kress 264
Morriliton 1,707
Paragould 3,324
Pine Bluff....11,496
Stuttgart 1,258
Texarkana ... 4,914
Van Buren.... 2,573
Waldron 487
California—
Alameda 16,464
Auburn 2,050
Azusa 863
Bakersfield ... 4,836
Benicia 2,751
Berkeley 13,214
Chico 2,640
Colton 1,285
Corona 1,434
Coronado 935
Crescent City. 699
Elsinore 279
Emeryville ... 1,016
Escondido 755
Eureka 7,327
Fort Bragg... 1,590
Fresno 12,470
Gilroy 1,329
Grass Valley.. 4,719
Hanford 2,929
Healdsburg .. 1,869
Kern 1,291
Lincoln 1,061
Long Beach... 2,252
Los Gatos..... 1,915
Marysville ... 3,497
Merced 1,909
Modesto 2,024
Monrovia 1,205
Monterey 1,748
Napa 4,036
National City. 1,088
Oceanside 330
Ontario 722
Orange 1,216
Pacific Grove.. 1,411
Pasadena 9,117
Paso Robles... 1,224
Petaluma 3,871
Placerville ... 1,748
Pomona 5,526
Red Bluff..... 2,750
Redwood 1,653
Redding 2,946
Redlands 4,797
Redondo Beach 855
Riverside 7,973
Rocklin 1,050
Salinas 3,304
S. Barnardino. 6,150
San Diego....17,700
San Jacinto... 583
San Jose..... 21,500
S. Luis Obispo 3,021
San Mateo.... 1,832
San Pedro..... 1,787
San Rafael.... 3,879
Santa Anna... 4,933
Santa Barbara 6,587
Santa Cruz... 5,659
Santa Monica. 3,057
Santa Rosa... 6,673
Sonora 1,922
S. Pasadena... 1,001
Stockton 17,506
Tulare 2,216
Ukiah 1,850
Vallejo 7,965
Ventura 2,470
Visalia 3,085
Watsonville .. 3,528
Whittier 1,590
Woodland 2,886
Colorado—
Agulia 698
Aspen 3,303
Boulder 6,150
Canyon City.. 3,775
Colorado Sp's..21,085
Creede 938
Durango 3,317
Florence 3,728
Fort Collins... 3,053
Golden City... 2,152
Gr. Junction.. 3,503
Greeley 3,023
Leadville 12,455
Ouray 2,196
Rockvale 870
Salida 3,722
S. Canyon City 958
Trinidad 5,345
Victor 1,174
Connecticut—
Ansonia 12,681
Danbury 16,537
Derby 7,930
Meriden 24,296
Middletown ... 9,589
New-London .17,548
Norwalk 6,125
Norwich 17,251
Putnam 6,667
Rockville 7,287
South Norwalk 6,591
Stamford 15,997
Willimantic .. 8,937
Delaware—
Delaware City. 1,132
Newcastle 3,380
Florida—
Apalachicola . 3,077
Dade City..... 509
Fernandina .. 3,245
Gainesville ... 3,633
Interlachen 147
Key West.....17,114
Kissimmee ... 1,132
Miami 1,681
N. Augustine. 693
Ocala 3,380
Orlando 2,481
Palatka 3,301
Pensacola 17,747
St. Augustine. 4,272
Sanford 1,450
Tallahassee ... 2,981
Tampa 15,839
W. P. Beach.. 564
West Tampa.. 2,355
Georgia—
Albany 4,606
Americus 7,674
Athens 10,245
Brunswick ... 9,081
Cartersville ... 3,135
Columbus 17,614
Covington 2,062
Dalton 4,315
Darien 1,739
Dublin 2,987
Eatonton 1,823
Elberton 3,834
Fitzgerald 1,817
Forsyth 1,172
Gainesville ... 4,382
Greensboro ... 1,511
Griffin 6,857
Jonesboro 877
La Grange.... 4,274
Macon 23,272
Madison 1,992
Marietta 4,446
Milledgeville . 4,219
Monroe 1,846
N. England C. 138
Newnan 3,654
Perry 650
Rome 7,291
Rutledge 469
Sandersville .. 2,023
Tallapoosa 2,128
Valdosta 5,613
West Point.... 1,797
Idaho—
Bellevue 356
Boise 5,957
Caldwell 997
Idaho City..... 390
Idaho Falls... 1,262
Lewiston 2,425
Montperier ... 1,444
Paris 906
Pocatello 4,046
Salmon 398
Wallace 2,265
Weiser 1,364
Illinois—
Abingdon 2,022
Aledo 2,081
Alton 14,210
Amboy 1,826
Anna 2,618
Arcola 1,995
Ashley 953
Athens 1,535
Atlanta 1,270
Aurora 24,147
Barry 1,643
Batavia 3,871
Beardstown .. 4,827
Belleville 17,484
Belvidere 6,937
Bentley 138
Bloomington .23,286
Braidwood ... 3,279
Bunker Hill... 1,279
Bushnell 2,490
Cairo 12,566
Canton 6,564
Carbondale ... 3,318
Carlinville ... 3,502
Carlyle 1,874
Carmi 2,039
Carrollton 2,355
Carterville ... 1,749
Casey 1,500
Central City... 290
Centralia 6,721
Champaign ... 9,098
Charleston ... 5,488
Chenoa 1,512
Chester 2,832
Chillicothe ... 1,699
Chrisman 905
Clinton 4,452
Coal City..... 2,607
Colchester ... 1,635
Collinsville ... 4,021
Creal Springs. 940
Cuba 1,198
Dallas City... 970
Danville 16,354
Decatur 20,754
Dekalb 5,904
Delavan 1,304
Dixon 7,917
Duquoin 4,353
Earlville 1,122
East Dubuque. 1,146
Edwardsville . 4,157
Effingham 3,774
Eldorado 1,445
Elgin 22,433
El Paso..... 1,441
Eureka 1,661
Evanston 19,259
Fairbury 2,187
Fairfield 2,338

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POPULATION OF CITIES UNDER 25,000—1900.—(Continued.)

Farmer City..	1,664	New-Boston ..	703	Clinton	2,018	Belle Plaine..	3,283
Farmington ..	1,729	Newman	1,166	Columbia City.	2,975	Bellevue	1,607
Flora	2,311	Newton	1,630	Columbus	8,130	Belmond	1,234
Freeport	13,258	Nokomis	1,371	Connersville ..	6,836	Bloomfield	2,105
Fulton	2,085	Oakland	1,198	Covington	2,213	Boone	8,880
Galena	5,005	Olney	4,260	Crawfordsville.	6,649	Brighton	807
Galesburg	18,607	Oneida	785	Decatur	4,142	Burlington ...	23,201
Geneseo	3,356	Oregon	1,577	Delphi	2,135	Carroll	2,882
Geneva	2,446	Ottawa	10,588	Dunkirk	3,187	Cedar Falls...	5,319
Gibson City...	2,054	Pana	5,530	East Chicago.	3,411	Centerville	5,256
Gilman	1,441	Paris	6,105	Elkhart	15,184	Charlton	3,989
Girard	1,661	Paxton	3,036	Elwood	12,950	Charles City...	4,227
Grand Tower..	881	Pekin	8,420	Frankfort	7,100	Cherokee	3,865
Granite	3,122	Peru	6,863	Franklin	4,005	Clorinda	3,276
Grayville	1,948	Petersburg ...	2,807	Garrett	3,910	Clarion	1,475
Greenfield	1,085	Pinckneyville .	2,357	Gas City.....	3,622	Clinton	22,698
Greenville	2,504	Pittsfield	2,293	Goshen	7,810	Cresco	2,806
Griggsville ...	1,404	Plano	1,634	Greencastle ..	3,661	Creston	7,752
Hamilton	1,344	Polo	1,869	Greenfield	4,489	Decorah	3,246
Harrisburg ...	2,202	Pontiac	4,266	Greensburg	5,034	Denison	2,771
Harvard	2,602	Princeton	4,023	Hammond	12,376	Dewitt	1,383
Harvey	5,395	Redbud	1,169	Hartford City.	5,912	Eagle Grove...	3,557
Havana	3,268	Robinson	1,688	Huntingburg .	2,527	Eldora	2,233
Henry	1,637	Rochelle	2,073	Huntington ...	9,491	Emmetsburg .	2,361
Herrin	1,559	Rock Falls....	2,176	Jeffersonville .	10,774	Estherville ...	3,237
Highland	1,970	Rock Island...	19,493	Kendallville ..	3,354	Fairfield	4,689
Highland Park	2,806	Roodhouse	2,351	Kokomo	10,609	Fort Dodge...	12,162
Hillsboro	1,937	Rushville	2,292	Lafayette	18,116	Fort Madison.	9,278
Hoopeston	3,823	St. Charles....	2,675	Laporte	7,113	Glenwood	3,040
Jacksonville ..	15,078	Salem	1,642	Lawrenceburg.	4,326	Goldfield	628
Jerseyville ...	3,517	Sandwich	2,520	Lebanon	4,465	Grinnell	3,860
Johnstown ...	787	Savanna	3,325	Ligonier	2,231	Guttenberg ...	1,620
Joneboro	1,130	Shawneetown..	1,698	Linton	3,071	Hamburg	2,079
Kankakee	13,595	Shelbyville ...	3,546	Logansport ...	16,204	Hampton	2,727
Keethsburg ...	1,506	Sparta	2,941	Madison	7,835	Harlan	2,422
Kewanee	8,382	Spring Valley.	6,214	Marion	17,337	Independence..	3,656
Kinmundy	1,221	Staunton	2,786	Martinsville ..	4,038	Indianola	3,261
Knoxville	1,857	Sterling	6,309	Michigan	14,850	Iowa City.....	7,987
Lacon	1,601	Streator	14,079	Mishawaka	5,560	Iowa Falls....	2,840
La Harpe.....	1,591	Sullivan	2,399	Montpelier ...	3,405	Jefferson	2,601
Lake Forest...	2,215	Sumner	1,268	Mt Vernon....	5,132	Keokuk	14,641
Lanark	1,306	Sycamore	3,653	Muncie	20,942	Knoxville	3,131
Lasalle	10,446	Taylorville ...	4,248	New-Albany ..	20,628	Lake City.....	2,703
Lawrenceville.	1,300	Tocula	2,629	Noblesville ...	4,792	Lansing	1,438
Lebanon	1,812	Trenton	1,706	North Vernon.	2,823	Le Mars.....	4,146
Leroy	1,629	Troy	1,080	Parker City...	909	McGregor	1,498
Lewistown	2,504	Tuscola	2,509	Peru	8,463	Manchester ...	2,887
Lexington	1,415	Upper Alton..	2,373	Plymouth	3,656	Maquoketa ...	3,777
Lincoln	8,962	Urbana	5,728	Portland	4,798	Marengo	2,007
Litchfield	5,918	Vandalia	2,665	Princeton	6,041	Marion	4,102
McLeansboro .	1,758	Venice	2,450	Rensselaer	2,255	Marshalltown..	11,544
Macomb	5,375	Vienna	1,217	Richmond	18,226	Mason City....	6,746
Marengo	2,005	Virden	2,280	Rising Sun....	1,548	Melbourne	366
Marion	2,510	Virginia	1,600	Rockville	2,045	Miles	385
Maroa	1,213	Washington ..	1,459	Rushville	4,541	Missouri Val'y	4,010
Marseilles	2,559	Waterloo	2,114	Seymour	6,445	Monticello	2,104
Marshall	2,077	Watseka	2,505	Shelbyville ...	7,169	Mt. Pleasant..	4,109
Mascoutah ...	2,171	Waukegan	9,426	Spencer	2,026	Muscatine	14,073
Mason City...	1,890	Waverly	1,573	State Line....	174	Nevada	2,472
Mattoon	9,622	Wenona	1,486	Tell City.....	2,680	Newton	3,682
Mendota	3,736	Wheaton	2,345	Tipton	3,764	Delwein	5,142
Metropolis	4,069	Whitehall	2,030	Union City....	2,716	Osage	2,734
Minonk	2,545	Wilmington ..	1,420	Valparaiso....	6,280	Osceola	2,505
Moline	17,248	Winchester ...	1,711	Vevay	1,588	Oskaloosa	9,212
Momence	2,026	Windsor	866	Vincennes	10,249	Ottumwa	18,197
Monmouth ...	7,460	Woodstock	2,502	Wabash	8,618	Pella	2,623
Monticello	1,982	Wyoming	1,277	Warsaw	3,987	Perry	3,986
Morris	4,273	**Indiana—**		Washington ..	8,551	Preston	593
Morrison	2,308	Alexandria	7,221	Williamsport .	1,245	Red Oak.....	4,355
Mound City...	2,705	Anderson	20,178	Winchester	3,705	Sabula	1,029
Mt. Carmel...	4,311	Attica	3,005	Windfall	957	Sheldon	2,282
Mt. Carroll...	1,965	Auburn	3,396	**Iowa—**		Shenandoah ..	3,573
Mt. Pulaski...	1,643	Aurora	3,645	Albia	2,889	Sigourney	1,952
Mt. Vernon...	5,216	Bedford	6,115	Algona	2,911	Spencer	3,095
Murphysboro .	6,463	Bloomington .	6,460	Ames	2,422	Stuart	2,070
Naperville	2,629	Bluffton	4,479	Anamosa	2,891	Tama	2,649
Nashville	2,184	Brazil	7,786	Atlantic	5,046	Tipton	2,513
Nauvoo	1,821	Cannelton	2,188	Bedford	1,977	Toledo	1,941

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POPULATION OF CITIES UNDER 25,000—1900.—(Continued.)

Villisca	2,211	Colwich	225	Hazelton	143	Midland	164
Vinton	3,499	Concordia	3,401	Hepler	215	Miltonvale	396
Wapello	1,398	Conway Sp'gs.	714	Herington	1,607	Minneapolis	1,727
Washington	4,255	Coolidge	288	Hiawatha	2,829	Moline	695
Waterloo	12,580	Corning	425	Highland	780	Moran	464
Waverly	3,177	Coronado	10	Hill	468	Morganville	350
Webster City	4,613	Cortland	286	Hillsboro	754	Morrill	400
West Union	1,935	Cottonwood F.	842	Hoisington	789	Mound City	809
What Cheer	2,746	Council Grove	2,265	Holton	3,082	Mound Ridge	557
Winterset	3,039	Cuba	445	Hope	557	Mound Valley	533
Woolstock	274	Delphos	648	Horace	90	Mt. Hope	327
Kansas—		Denton	247	Horton	3,398	Mulvane	667
Abilene	3,507	Dexter	380	Howard	1,207	Muscotah	462
Alma	966	Dighton	194	Hoxie	250	Narka	258
Almena	491	Dodge	1,942	Hugoton	54	Neodesha	1,772
Altamont	546	Doniphan	196	Humboldt	1,402	Neosho	763
Alton	287	Douglass	755	Hunnewell	233	Ness	505
Altoona	299	Downs	938	Huron	200	Netawaka	330
Americus	332	Dunlap	400	Hutchinson	9,379	Newton	6,208
Anthony	1,179	Edgerton	310	Independence	4,851	Nickerson	1,038
Arcadia	538	Edna	374	Inman	352	Norton	1,202
Argentine	5,878	Effingham	634	Iola	5,791	Nortonville	700
Argonia	309	Eldorado	3,466	Irving	366	Norwich	311
Arkansas City	6,140	Elk	709	Jamestown	400	Oakley	269
Arlington	312	Ellinwood	760	Jetmore	230	Oberlin	987
Ashland	493	Ellis	932	Jewell	736	Ogden	232
Assaria	214	Ellsworth	1,549	Johnson	15	Oketo	347
Atchison	15,722	Elwood	623	Junction	4,695	Olathe	3,451
Attica	311	Empire	2,258	Kanopolis	240	Onago	598
Atwood	486	Emporia	8,223	Kincaid	364	Oneida	279
Augusta	1,197	Englewood	181	Kingman	1,785	Osage	2,792
Axtell	651	Enterprise	798	Kinsley	780	Osawatomie	4,191
Baldwin	1,017	Erie	1,111	Kiowa	765	Osborne	1,075
Barnes	383	Eskridge	612	Kirwin	586	Oskaloosa	978
Baxter Springs	1,641	Eudora	640	La Crosse	536	Oswego	2,208
Beattie	633	Eureka	2,091	Lacygne	1,037	Ottawa	6,034
Belle Plaine	551	Everest	502	Laharpe	610	Oxford	567
Belleville	1,833	Fairview	395	Lakin	259	Paola	3,144
Beloit	2,359	Fall River	371	Lancaster	292	Parker	306
Bennington	389	Florence	1,178	Larned	1,583	Parkerville	146
Bird	88	Fontana	237	Lawrence	10,862	Parsons	7,682
Blue Mound	738	Ford	82	Leavenworth	20,735	Pawnee Rock	210
Blue Rapids	1,100	Fort Scott	10,322	Lebanon	590	Peabody	1,360
Bluff	200	Frankfort	1,167	Lebo	605	Perry	464
Bonner Sp'gs	609	Fredonia	1,650	Lecompton	408	Phillipsburg	1,008
Brainerd	70	Freeport	83	Lenora	247	Pittsburg	10,112
Bronson	361	Frontenac	1,805	Leon	527	Plainville	378
Brookville	292	Fulton	424	Leonardville	335	Pleasanton	1,097
Buffalo	299	Galena	10,155	Leoti	151	Pomona	547
Burden	519	Galva	300	Le Roy	722	Powhatan	237
Burlingame	1,436	Garden	1,590	Liberal	426	Pratt	1,213
Burlington	2,418	Gardner	475	Liberty	314	Prescott	298
Burr Oak	671	Garnett	2,078	Lincoln	1,262	Quenemo	682
Burton	627	Gaylord	302	Lindsborg	1,279	Randall	268
Caldwell	1,574	Geneseo	466	Linwood	349	Randolph	372
Caney	887	Geuda	218	Little River	457	Reading	304
Canton	493	Girard	2,473	Logan	449	Republic	241
Carbondale	625	Glasco	509	Longton	564	Richfield	61
Cawker	816	Glen Elder	481	Louisburg	665	Robinson	493
Cedarvale	932	Goddard	225	Louisville	336	Rosedale	3,270
Centralia	655	Goffs	365	Lucas	277	Rossville	555
Chanute	4,208	Goodland	1,059	Lyndon	1,004	Russell	1,143
Chapman	627	Gove	162	Lyons	1,736	Sabetha	1,646
Cheney	429	Grainfield	115	McCracken	312	St. John	869
Cherokee	1,326	Great Bend	2,470	McCune	657	St. Marys	1,390
Cherryvale	3,472	Greeley	394	McLouth	529	St. Paul	1,047
Chetopa	2,019	Greenleaf	854	McPherson	2,996	Salina	6,074
Cimarron	237	Greensburg	343	Macksville	248	Santa Fe	128
Circleville	223	Grenola	666	Madison	683	Scammon	1,549
Clay Center	3,069	Gypsum	552	Manhattan	3,438	Scandia	598
Clearwater	368	Haddam	355	Mankato	890	Scott	212
Clifton	609	Halstead	914	Marion	1,824	Scranton	1,099
Clyde	1,157	Hamlin	258	Marquette	489	Sedan	1,067
Coffeyville	4,953	Hanover	987	Marysville	2,006	Sedgwick	622
Colby	641	Harper	1,151	Meade	326	Seneca	1,846
Coldwater	263	Hartford	553	Medicine L'dge	917	Severance	424
Colony	483	Havensville	437	Melvern	469	Severy	489
Columbus	2,310	Hays	1,136	Meriden	433	Sharon	116

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POPULATION OF CITIES UNDER 25,000—1900.—(Continued.)

Sharon Springs	180
Silver Lake...	259
Smith Center..	1,142
Soldier	302
Solomon	817
South Haven..	411
S. Hutchinson.	225
Spearville	157
Spivey	134
Springhill	580
Stafford	1,068
Sterling	2,002
Stockton	1,030
Strong	1,328
Summerfield ..	505
Sylvan Grove..	319
Sylvia	220
Syracuse	460
Thayer	542
Tonganoxie	848
Toronto	695
Tribune	62
Troy	947
Udall	282
Ulysses	40
Uniontown	293
Valley Center..	343
Valley Falls..	1,078
Vermilion	362
Vining	245
Wakeeney	394
Wakefield	322
Walnut	603
Walton	174
Wamego	1,618
Washington ..	1,575
Waterville	610
Wathena	798
Waverly	586
Weir	2,077
Wellington	4,245
Wellsville	447
Westmoreland.	620
Wetmore	434
White	532
White Cloud..	713
Whitewater ..	267
Whiting	384
Wichita	24,671
Willis	187
Wilson	939
Windom	146
Winfield	5,554
Yates Center..	1,634
Kentucky—	
Ashland	6,800
Augusta	1,718
Bardstown	1,711
Bellevue	6,332
Bowling	8,226
Cadiz	881
Campbellsville.	1,341
Carrollton	2,205
Catlettsburg ..	3,081
Clinton	1,462
Cloverton	1,656
Columbus	1,235
Cynthiana	3,257
Danville	4,285
Dayton	6,104
Earlington	3,012
Eddyville	1,210
Elizabethtown.	1,861
Elkton	1,123
Eminence	1,018
Falmouth	1,134
Frankfort	9,487
Franklin	2,166
Glasgow	2,019
Greenville	1,051
Guthrie	807
Harrodsburg ..	2,876
Hawesville	1,041
Henderson	10,272
Hopkinsville ..	7,280
Lancaster	1,640
Lawrenceburg.	1,253
Lebanon	3,043
Madisonville ..	3,628
Marion	1,064
Mayfield	4,081
Maysville	6,423
Midway	1,045
Morganfield ..	2,046
Mt. Sterling...	3,561
Murray	1,822
Nicholasville .	2,393
Owensboro	13,189
Owingsville ..	958
Paducah	19,446
Paris	4,603
Richmond	4,053
Russellville	2,591
Shelbyville	3,016
Somerset	3,384
Stanford	1,651
Uniontown	1,532
Versailles	2,337
Williamsburg .	1,495
Winchester	5,964
Louisiana—	
Baton Rouge..	11,269
Berwick	713
Homer	1,157
Junction City.	389
Kenner City...	1,253
Monroe	5,428
Morgan City..	2,332
Shreveport	16,013
Maine—	
Auburn	12,951
Augusta	11,683
Bangor	21,850
Bath	10,477
Belfast	4,615
Biddeford	16,145
Brewer	4,835
Calais	7,655
Eastport	5,311
Ellsworth	4,297
Gardiner	5,501
Hallowell	2,714
Lewiston	23,761
Old Town	5,763
Rockland	8,150
Saco	6,122
South Portland	6,287
Waterville	9,477
Westbrook	7,283
Maryland—	
Annapolis	8,525
Cumberland	17,128
Ellicott City...	1,331
Frederick	9,296
Hagerstown	13,591
Havre deGrace	3,423
Massachusetts—	
Beverly	13,884
Chicopee	19,167
Everett	24,336
Marboro	13,609
Medford	18,244
Melrose	12,962
Newburyport	14,478
North Adams..	24,200
Northampton .	18,643
Pittsfield	21,766
Quincy	23,899
Waltham	23,481
Woburn	14,254
Michigan—	
Adrian	9,654
Albion	4,519
Ann Arbor....	14,509
Au Sable.....	1,116
Battle Creek..	18,563
Belding	3,282
Benton Harbor	6,562
Bessemer	3,911
Big Rapids...	4,686
Cadillac	5,997
Charlotte	4,092
Cheboygan	6,489
Clare	1,326
Coldwater	6,216
Corunna	1,510
Crystal Falls..	3,231
Dowagiac	4,151
East Tawas...	1,736
Eaton Rapids.	2,103
Escanaba	9,549
Flint	13,103
Gladstone	3,380
Gladwin	775
Grand Haven.	4,743
Grand Ledge..	2,161
Greenville	3,381
Harrison	647
Hastings	3,172
Hillsdale	4,151
Holland	7,790
Hudson	2,403
Ionia	5,200
Iron Mountain.	9,242
Ironwood	9,705
Ishpeming	13,255
Kalamazoo	24,404
Lansing	16,485
Lapeer	3,297
Ludington	7,166
Mackinac Isl'd	665
Manistee	14,260
Marine City...	3,829
Marquette	10,058
Marshall	4,370
Mason	1,828
Menominee	12,818
Midland	2,303
Monroe	5,043
Mt. Clemens..	6,576
Mt. Pleasant..	3,962
Muskegon	20,818
Negaunee	6,935
Niles	4,287
N. Muskegon..	513
Norway	4,170
Owosso	8,696
Petoskey	5,285
Pontiac	9,769
Port Huron...	19,158
St. Clair	2543
St. Ignace....	2,271
St. Joseph....	5,155
St. Louis.....	1,989
S. Ste. Marie.	10,538
Stanton	1,234
Sturgis	2,465
Tawas City...	1,228
Three Rivers..	3,550
Traverse City.	9,407
W. Bay City..	13,119
Wyandotte	5,183
Ypsilanti	7,378
Minnesota—	
Albert Lee....	4,500
Anoka	3,769
Austin	3,474
Barnesville ..	1,326
Blue Earth C.	2,900
Brainerd	7,524
Chaska	2,165
Crookston	5,359
E. Gr. Forks..	2,077
Ely	3,717
Faribault	7,868
Fergus Falls..	6,072
Granite Falls..	1,214
Hastings	3,811
Henderson	904
Jordan	1,270
Lake City.....	2,744
Little Falls....	5,774
Mankato	10,590
Melrose	1,768
Moorhead	3,730
New-Prague	1,228
New-Ulm	5,403
Northfield	3,210
Ortonville	1,247
Owatonna	5,561
Rainy Lake...	7
R. Lake Falls.	1,885
Redwood Falls	1,661
Red Wing.....	7,525
Rochester	6,843
Rushford	1,062
St. Charles....	1,304
St. Cloud.....	8,663
St. James.....	2,607
St. Peter.....	4,302
Sauk Center...	2,220
Shakopee	2,047
So. St. Paul...	2,322
Stillwater	12,318
Thief R. Falls.	1,819
Tower	1,306
Tracy	1,911
Virginia	2,962
Wabasha	2,528
Warren	1,276
Waseca	3,103
Waterville	1,260
West St. Paul.	1,830
Winona	19,714
Mississippi—	
Aberdeen	3,454
Bay St. Louis.	2,872
Biloxi	5,467
Canton	3,404
Columbus	6,484
Corinth	3,661
Greenwood	3,026
Hernando	563
Holly Springs.	2,815
Jackson	7,816
Meridian	14,050
Natchez	12,210
Oxford	1,835
Vicksburg	14,834
Water Valley.	3,813
Yazoo City....	4,944
Missouri—	
Adrian	623
Albany	2,025
Appleton City.	1,133
Ash Grove....	1,039
Aurora	6,191
Belton	1,005
Bethany	2,693
Bevier	1,808
Billings	702

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POPULATION OF CITIES UNDER 25,000—1900.—(Continued.)

Birmingham ..	217	Hopkins	907	Pierce City....	2,151
Bismarck	708	Houston	514	Pilot Grove...	631
Bloomfield	1,475	Humansville ..	1,055	Platte City....	744
Bolivar	1,869	Hunnewell	473	Plattsburg	1,878
Boonville	4,377	Huntsville	1,805	Polo	539
Bosworth	401	Independence .	6,974	Poplar Bluff..	4,321
Bowling Green	1,902	Ironton	797	Princeton	1,575
Braymer	767	Jackson	1,658	Queen City....	770
Breckenridge .	1,012	Jamesport	728	Rich Hill.....	4,053
Brookfield	5,484	Jasper	627	Richland	736
Bucklin	642	Jefferson City.	9,664	Richmond	3,478
Brunswick ...	1,403	Jericho	443	Ridgeway	648
Buffalo	757	Kahoka	1,818	Rolla	1,600
Bancelon	856	Kearney	621	St. Charles....	7,982
Burlington J..	759	Kennett	1,509	St. Clair.....	189
Butler	3,158	Keytesville ...	1,127	Ste. Genevieve	1,707
Calnesville ...	743	King City.....	905	St. James.....	575
Calhoun	561	Kingston	655	St. Marys.....	576
California	2,181	Kirksville	5,906	Salem	1,481
Camden	392	Knobnoster ...	673	Salisbury	1,847
Cameron	2,979	Laclede	770	Sarcoxie	1,126
C. Girardeau..	4,815	Laddonia	619	Savannah	1,888
Carl Junction.	1,177	La Grange....	1,507	Sedalia 15,231	
Carrollton	5,854	Lamar	2,737	Seneca	1,043
Carterville ...	4,445	Lancaster	980	Seymour	527
Carthage	9,416	La Plata.....	1,345	Shelbina	1,733
Caruthersville.	2,315	Lathrop	1,118	Shelbyville	777
Cassville	702	Lawson	635	Sikeston	1,077
Centralia	1,722	Lebanon	2,125	Siloam Springs	98
Chamois	726	Lees Summit..	1,453	Slater	2,502
Charleston	1,893	Lexington	4,190	Southwest	691
Chillicothe	6,905	Liberal	532	Springfield 23,287	
Clarence	1,184	Liberty	2,407	Stanberry	2,654
Clarksburg ...	509	Linneus	878	Steelville	686
Clarksville ...	843	Lockwood	749	Stewartsville .	616
Clinton	5,061	Louisiana	5,131	Stockton	555
Columbia	5,651	McFall	544	Sweet Springs.	1,080
Concordia	889	Macon	4,068	Tarkio	1,901
Craig	775	Madison	538	Tipton	1,337
Cuba	552	Maitland	805	Trenton	5,396
Dadeville	466	Mansfield	494	Troy	1,753
Deepwater ...	1,201	Masceline	2,638	Union	744
De Soto.....	5,611	Marionville ...	1,290	Union Star....	439
Dexter	1,862	Marshall	5,086	Unionville ...	2,050
Doniphan	1,508	Marshfield	964	Vandalia	1,168
Downing	501	Maryville	4,577	Versailles	1,240
Edgerton	534	Maysville	925	Warrensburg .	4,724
Edina	1,605	Meadville	760	Warrenton ...	770
Eldorado Sp'gs	2,137	Memphis	2,195	Washington ..	3,015
Everton	630	Mexico	5,099	Webb City....	9,201
Excelsior Sp'gs	1,881	Miami	581	Webster Gr....	1,895
Fair Play.....	407	Middletown ..	375	Wellsville	1,160
Farmington ..	1,778	Moberly	8,012	Weston	1,019
Fayette	2,717	Monett	3,115	West Plains...	2,902
Ferguson	1,015	Monroe City...	1,929	Williamsville .	215
Festus	1,256	Montgom'ry C.	2,026	Willow Sp'gs..	1,078
Florissant	732	Mound City...	1,681	Windsor	1,502
Forest City....	632	Mountain Gr..	1,004	Winona	495
Frankford	700	Mt. Vernon....	1,206	Winston	457
Fredericktown.	1,577	Neck City.....	374	**Montana—**	
Fulton	4,883	Nelson	468	Anaconda	9,453
Gallatin	1,780	Neosho	2,725	Billings	3,221
Galt	582	Nevada	7,461	Bozeman	3,419
Glasgow	1,672	New-Florence.	424	Dillon	1,530
Golden	875	New-Haven ..	883	Great Falls...14,930	
Granby	2,315	New-London .	881	Helena 10,770	
Grant City....	1,406	New-Madrid ..	1,489	Kalispel	2,526
Green City....	477	Odessa	1,445	Livingston ...	2,778
Greenfield	1,406	Oregon	1,032	Miles City....	1,938
Greenville	1,051	Oronogo	2,073	Missoula	4,366
Hamilton	1,804	Osceola	1,037	Philipsburg ..	995
Hannibal 12,780		Ozark	830	Virginia	568
Hardin	669	Pacific	1,218	Walkerville ..	2,621
Harrisonville .	1,844	Palmyra	2,323	**Nebraska—**	
Hartville	445	Paris	1,397	Albion	1,369
Higbee	1,151	Perry	624	Alliance	2,535
Higginsville ..	2,791	Perryville	1,275	Alma	923
Holden	2,126	Piedmont	858	Auburn	2,664
				Aurora	1,921
				Beatrice	7,875
				Blair	2,970
				Broken Bow...	1,375
				Brownville ...	718
				Central City...	1,571
				Chadron	1,665
				Columbus	3,522
				Crete	2,199
				David City....	1,845
				Edgar	1,040
				Fairbury	3,140
				Fairfield	1,203
				Fairmont	784
				Falls City....	3,022
				Fremont	7,241
				Fullerton	1,464
				Geneva	1,534
				Grand Island..	7,554
				Hartington ...	971
				Harvard	849
				Hastings	7,188
				Hebron	1,511
				Holdredge	3,007
				Humboldt	1,218
				Indianola	626
				Kearney	5,634
				Lexington	1,343
				Loup	826
				McCook	2,445
				Madison	1,479
				Minden	1,238
				Nebraska City.	7,380
				Neligh	1,135
				Norfolk	3,883
				North Bend....	1,010
				North Platte..	3,640
				Oakland	1,008
				O'Neill	1,107
				Ord	1,372
				Orleans	656
				Pawnee	1,969
				Plattsmouth ..	4,964
				Ponca	1,043
				Red Cloud....	1,554
				St. Paul.....	1,475
				Schuyler	2,157
				Seward	1,970
				S. Sioux City..	889
				Stanton	1,052
				Stromsburg ...	1,154
				Superior	1,577
				Sutton	1,365
				Tecumseh	2,005
				Tekamah	1,597
				Weep'g Water	1,156
				West Point...	1,890
				Wymore	2,628
				York	5,132
				Nevada—	
				Carson City...	2,100
				Virginia City..	2,695
				N. Hampshire—	
				Berlin	8,886
				Concord 19,632	
				Dover 13,207	
				Franklin	5,846
				Keene	9,165
				Laconia	8,042
				Nashua 23,898	
				Portsmouth ...10,637	
				Rochester	8,466
				Somersworth ..	7,023
				New-Jersey—	
				Asbury Park..	4,148
				Beverly	1,950
				Bordentown ..	4,110

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POPULATION OF CITIES UNDER 25,000—1900.—(Continued.)

Bridgeton 13,913
Brigantine ... 99
Burlington ... 7,392
Cape May..... 2,257
East Orange..21,506
Egg Harbor... 1,808
Englewood ... 6,253
Gloucester C'y 6,840
Lambertville .. 4,637
Lavalette 21
Millville 10,583
N. Brunswick.20,006
Ocean City.... 1,307
Orange 24,141
Perth Amboy..17,699
Plainfield 15,369
Rahway 7,935
Salem 5,811
Summit 5,302
Woodbury 4,087

New-Mexico—

Albuquerque .. 6,238
Las Vegas.... 3,552
Raton 3,540
Santa Fe..... 5,603
Silver City.... 2,735
Socorro 1,512

New-York—

Amsterdam ...20,929
Cohoes 23,910
Corning 11,061
Cortland 9,014
Dunkirk 11,616
Geneva 10,433
Gloversville ..18,349
Hornellsville ..11,918
Hudson 9,528
Ithaca 13,136
Jamestown ...22,892
Johnstown ...10,130
Kingston 24,535
Little Falls...10,381
Lockport 16,581
Middletown ..14,522
Mt. Vernon....21,228
Newburg 24,943
New-Rochelle.14,720
Niagara Falls.19,457
North Tonawanda 9,069
Ogdensburg ...12,633
Olean 9,462
Oswego 22,199
Poughkeepsie..24,029
Rensselaer ... 7,466
Rome 15,343
Watertown ...21,696
Watervliet 14,321

North Carolina—

Asheville 14,694
Charlotte 18,091
Concord 7,910
Durham 6,679
Goldsborough.. 5,877
Greensboro'gh.10,035
Monroe 2,427
Newbern 9,090
Raleigh 13,643
Salem 3,642
Salisbury 6,277
Southport 1,336
Statesville 3,141
Wilmington ..20,976
Winston 10,008

North Dakota—

Bismarck 3,319
Casselton 1,207
Crystal 385
Devil's Lake.. 1,729
Dickinson 2,076
Ellendale 750
Enderlin 636
Fargo 9,589
Grafton 2,378
Grand Forks.. 7,652
Hillsboro 1,172
Jamestown 2,853
Langdon 1,188
Larimore 1,235
Lisbon 1,046
Mandan 1,658
Mayville 1,106
Minot 1,277
Northwood 697
Oakes 668
Park River.... 1,088
Pembina 929
Reynolds 389
Steele 185
Valley City.... 2,446
Wahpeton 2,228
Walhalla 377
Willow City... 476

Ohio—

Alliance 8,974
Ashtabula 12,949
Beach City.... 364
Bellaire 9,912
Bellefontaine . 6,649
Cambridge 8,241
Chillicothe 12,976
Defiance 7,579
Delaware 7,940
Delphos 4,517
E. Liverpool..16,485
Elyria 8,791
Findlay 17,613
Fostoria 7,730
Fremont 8,439
Galion 7,282
Gallipolis 5,432
Greenville 5,501
Hamilton 23,914
Ironton 11,868
Jackson 4,672
Kenton 6,852
Lancaster 8,991
Lima 21,723
Lorain 16,028
Mansfield 17,640
Marietta 13,348
Marion 11,862
Martins Ferry. 7,760
Masillon 11,944
Miamisburg .. 3,941
Middletown .. 9,215
Mt. Vernon.... 6,633
Newark 18,157
N. Philadelphia 6,213
Niles 7,468
Norwalk 7,074
Ohio City..... 862
Piqua 12,172
Pomeroy 4,639
Portsmouth ...17,870
Salem 7,582
Sandusky 19,664
Sidney 5,688
Steubenville ..14,349
Tiffen 10,989
Troy 5,881
Uhrichsville .. 4,582
Urbana 6,808
Van Wert..... 6,422
Warren 8,529
Washington C. House 5,751
Wellson 8,045
Wellsville 6,146
Wilmington .. 3,613
Wooster 6,063
Xenia 8,696
Zanesville 23,538

Oklahoma—

Alva 1,499
Blackwell 2,283
Chandler 1,430
Edmond 965
Elreno 3,383
Enid 3,444
Guthrie 10,006
Hennessey 1,367
Kingfisher 2,301
Newkirk 1,754
North Enid.... 205
Oklahoma C'y.10,037
Osage 665
Pawnee 1,464
Perry 3,351
Ponca 2,528
Pond Creek... 822
Shawnee 3,462
Stillwater 2,431
Stroud 800
Tecumseh 1,193
Waukomis 688
Weatherford . 1,017
Wellston 383

Oregon—

Albany 3,149
Ashland 2,634
Astoria 8,381
Aurora 122
Baker City.... 6,663
Brownsville .. 698
Burns 547
Canby 372
Carlton 145
Cornelius 246
Corvallis 1,819
Cottage Grove. 974
Dallas 1,271
Dayton 293
Elgin 603
Empire 185
Eugene 3,236
Forest Grove.. 1,056
Grant's Pass.. 2,290
Halsey 294
Harney 82
Harrisburg ... 502
Hillsboro 980
Hubbard 213
Independence.. 909
Jefferson 273
Junction City.. 506
La Grande..... 2,991
Lebanon 922
McMinnville .. 1,420
Newberg 945
Newport 256
North Yamhill 254
Oakland 368
Oregon 3,494
Prineville 656
Roseburg 1,690
Salem 4,258
Scio 346
Sheridan 466
Silveron 656
The Dalles.... 3,542
Tillamook 834
Toledo 302
Union 937
Woodburn 828

Pennsylvania—

Bradford 15,029
Carbondale ...13,536
Corry 5,369
Franklin 7,317
Hazelton 14,230
Lebanon 17,628
Lock Haven... 7,210
Meadville 10,291
Monongahela . 5,173
Oil City.....13,264
Parker's L'd'g 1,070
Pittston 12,556
Titusville 8,244

Rhode Island—

Central Falls..18,167
Newport 22,034

S. Carolina—

Anderson 5,498
Columbia 21,108
Florence 4,647
Gaffney 3,937
Georgetown .. 4,138
Greenville 11,860
Orangeburg .. 4,455
Rock Hill..... 5,485
Spartanburg ..11,395
Sumter 5,673
Winnsboro 1,765

South Dakota—

Aberdeen 4,087
Alexandria ... 680
Ashton 274
Big Stone..... 590
Brookings 2,346
Canton 1,943
Centerville ... 871
Chamberlain . 874
Columbia 143
Custer 599
Deadwood 3,498
Dell Rapids... 1,255
De Smet..... 749
E. Sioux Falls. 232
Edgemont 479
Eureka 961
Faulkton 539
Fort Pierre... 395
Frankfort 198
Garretson 500
Groton 700
Highmore 376
Hot Springs... 1,319
Huron 2,793
Kimball 453
Lead 6,210
Madison 2,550
Milbank 1,426
Miller 544
Mitchell 4,055
Parker 893
Pierre 2,306
Plankinton 465
Rapid City.... 1,342
Redfield 1,015
St. Lawrence.. 115
Salem 741
Scotland 964
Sioux 10,266
Spearfish 1,166
Spencer 332
Springfield ... 525
Sturgis 1,100
Tyndall 1,167
Valley Springs 388
Vermillion 2,183

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POPULATION OF CITIES UNDER 25,000—1900.—(Continued.)

Watertown	3,352	Eureka	3,085	N. Whatcom	6,834	Horicon	1,376
Webster	1,506	Fairview	1,119	Northport	787	Hudson	3,259
White Lake	264	Farmington	968	N. Yakima	3,154	Janesville	13,185
Woonsocket	648	Fillmore	1,037	Olympia	3,863	Jefferson	2,584
Yankton	4,125	Grantsville	1,058	Palouse	929	Juneau	891
Tennessee—		Heber	1,534	Pataha City	157	Kaukauna	5,115
Brownsville	2,645	Hyrum	1,652	Poméroy	953	Kenosha	11,606
Clarksville	9,431	Kaysville	1,708	Port Angeles	2,321	Kewaunee	1,773
Dayton	2,004	Lehi City	2,719	Pt. Townsend	3,443	Lake Geneva	2,585
Dyersburg	3,647	Logan	5,451	Pullman	1,308	Lancaster	2,403
Jackson	14,511	Manti	2,408	Puyallup	1,884	Madison	19,164
Martin	1,730	Mendon	494	Republic	2,050	Manitowoc	11,786
Milan	1,682	Mercur	2,351	Snohomish	2,101	Marinette	16,195
Murfreesboro	3,999	Morgan	600	South Bend	711	Marshfield	5,240
Paris	2,018	Moroni	1,224	Sprague	695	Mauston	1,718
Trenton	2,328	Mt. Pleasant	2,372	Sumas	319	Mayville	1,815
Texas—		Nephi	2,208	Vancouver	3,126	Medford	1,758
Abilene	3,411	Ogden	16,313	Waitsburg	1,011	Menasha	5,589
Alvardo	1,342	Panguitch	883	Wallawalla	10,049	Menominee	5,655
Austin	22,258	Park City	3,759	Wilbur	595	Merrill	8,537
Beaumont	9,427	Parowan	1,039	**West Virginia—**		Mineral Point	2,991
Belton	3,700	Payson	2,636	Benwood	4,511	Mondovi	1,208
Brenham	5,068	Pleasant Gr	2,460	Bluefield	4,644	Monroe	3,927
Brownsville	6,305	Provo City	6,185	Charleston	11,099	Neenah	5,954
Brownwood	3,965	Richfield	1,969	Fairmont	5,655	Neillsville	2,104
Bryan	3,589	Richmond	1,111	Grafton	5,650	New-Lisbon	1,014
Cameron	3,341	St. George	1,600	Hinton	3,763	New-London	2,742
Clarksville	2,069	Sandy	1,030	Huntington	11,923	N. Richmond	1,631
Columbus	1,824	Smithfield	1,494	Moundsville	5,362	Oconomowoc	2,880
Corpus Christi	4,703	Spanish Fork	2,735	Parkersburg	11,703	Oconto	5,646
Corsicana	9,313	Spring City	1,135	Sistersville	2,979	Onalaska	1,368
Denison	11,807	Springville	3,422	Wellsburg	2,588	Phillips	1,820
Denton	4,187	Tooele	1,200	**Wisconsin—**		Pittsville	634
Dublin	2,370	Washington	529	Algonia	1,738	Platteville	3,340
El Paso	15,906	Wellsville	908	Alma	1,201	Plymouth	2,257
Ennis	4,919	Willard	580	Altoona	721	Portage	5,459
Flatonia	1,210	**Vermont—**		Antigo	5,145	P. Washington	3,010
Gainesville	7,874	Barre	8,448	Appleton	15,085	Pr. du Chien	3,232
Gatesville	1,865	Burlington	18,640	Ashland	13,074	Prescott	1,002
Gonzales	4,297	Montpelier	6,266	Augusta	1,256	Reedsburg	2,225
Graham	878	Rutland	11,499	Baraboo	5,751	Rhinelander	4,998
Groesbeck	1,462	St. Albans	6,239	Barron	1,493	Rice Lake	3,002
Hillsboro	5,346	Vergennes	1,753	Beaverdam	5,128	Richland Cent.	2,321
Honey Grove	2,483	**Virginia—**		Beloit	10,436	Ripon	2,818
Hubbard	1,608	Alexandria	14,528	Berlin	4,489	River Falls	2,008
Jacksonville	1,568	Bristol	4,579	Black River F.	1,938	Seymour	1,026
Jefferson	2,850	Buena Vista	2,388	Boscobel	1,637	Shawano	1,863
Kaufman	2,378	Charlottesville	6,449	Brodhead	1,584	Sheboygan	22,962
La Grange	2,392	Danville	16,520	Buffalo	254	Shullsburg	1,250
Laredo	13,429	Fredericksburg	5,068	Burlington	2,526	S. Milwaukee	3,392
McKinney	4,342	Lynchburg	18,891	Cedarburg	1,626	Sparta	3,555
Marshall	7,855	Manchester	9,715	Chetek	531	Stanley	2,387
Nacogdoches	1,827	Newport N'ws	19,635	Chilton	1,460	Stevens Point	9,524
N. Braunfels	2,097	Petersburg	21,810	Chippewa Falls	8,094	Stoughton	3,431
Orange City	3,835	Portsmouth	17,427	Clintonville	1,653	Sturgeon Bay	3,372
Palestine	8,297	Radford	3,344	Colby	667	Tomah	2,840
Paris	9,358	Roanoke	21,495	Columbus	2,349	Tomahawk	2,291
Rockdale	2,515	Staunton	7,289	Cumberland	1,328	Two Rivers	3,784
Rockwall	1,245	Williamsburg	2,044	Darlington	1,808	Viroqua	1,950
Sherman	10,243	Winchester	5,161	Delavan	2,244	Watertown	8,437
Stephenville	1,902	**Washington—**		Depere	4,038	Waukesha	7,419
Temple	7,065	Anacortes	1,476	Dodgeville	1,865	Waupaca	2,912
Terrell	6,330	Auburn	489	Durand	1,458	Waupun	3,185
Texarkana	5,256	Ballard	4,568	Eau Claire	17,517	Wausau	12,354
Victoria	4,010	Blaine	1,592	Edgerton	2,192	Waumatosa	2,842
Waco	20,686	Centralia	1,600	Elkhorn	1,731	West Bend	2,119
Weatherford	4,786	Chehalis	1,775	Elroy	1,685	Whitewater	3,405
Utah—		Colfax	2,121	Evansville	1,864	**Wyoming—**	
Alpine	520	Dayton	2,216	Fond du Lac	15,110	Casper	883
American F'k	2,732	Edmonds	474	Ft. Atkinson	3,043	Cheyenne	14,087
Bear River	362	Ellensburg	1,737	Fountain City	1,031	Evanston	2,110
Beaver	1,701	Everett	7,838	Glenwood	1,789	Laramie	8,207
Bountiful	1,442	Fairhaven	4,228	Grand Rapids	4,493	Newcastle	756
Brigham	2,859	Goldendale	738	Green Bay	18,684	Rawlins	2,317
Cedar	1,425	Hoquiam	2,608	Greenwood	708	Rock Springs	4,363
Coalville	808	Marysville	728	Hartford	1,632	Sheridan	1,559
Corinne	323						
Ephraim	2,086						

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POPULATION OF CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE.

The following statistics, prepared under the direction of William C. Hunt, chief statistician for population of the Census Bureau, gives the population of the 159 cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, according to the official count of the returns of the Twelfth Census, taken as of June 1, 1900. The 159 cities combined have a population in 1900 of 19,694,625, as compared with a population for the same cities of 14,855,489 in 1890, and of 9,933,927 in 1880. The absolute increase in the population of these cities from 1890 to 1900 was 4,839,136, or 82,426 less than the absolute increase from 1880 to 1890, when it was 4,921,562. The percentage of increase in population of the 159 cities from 1890 to 1900 was 32.5, as against 49.5 from 1880 to 1890. In 1880 there were but twenty cities which contained more than 100,000 inhabitants, but in 1890 this number had increased to twenty-eight, and in 1900 to thirty-eight. In 1900 there are seventy-eight cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more as compared with fifty-eight in 1890 and thirty-five in 1880. The combined population in 1900 of the nineteen cities of the first class is 11,795,809, as against a population in 1890 of 8,879,105, representing an increase during the ten years of 2,916,704, or 32.8 per cent. The same cities showed an increase from 1880 to 1890 of 2,567,452, or 40.6 per cent. The nineteen cities of the first class comprise New-York, which, with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants, properly stands by itself; two cities, Chicago and Philadelphia, each of which has a population in excess of 1,000,000; three cities, St. Louis, Boston and Baltimore, which have a population of 500,000 each; five cities, Cleveland, Buffalo, San Francisco, Cincinnati and Pittsburg, which have a population of between 300,000 and 400,000 each; and eight cities, New-Orleans, Detroit, Milwaukee, Washington, Newark, Jersey City, Louisville and Minneapolis, which have a population of between 200,000 and 300,000 each. The nineteen cities of the second class have a combined population in 1900 of 2,412,538, and show an increase of 33.3 per cent from 1890 to 1900, as against an increase of 79.2 per cent from 1880 to 1890. The forty cities of the third class have a combined population in 1900 of 2,709,338, as against a population in 1890 of 2,067,169, which is equivalent to an increase during the decade of 31 per cent, as compared with an increase of 51 per cent during the preceding ten years. The eighty-one cities of the fourth class have a combined population in 1900 of 2,776,940, having gained since 1890 676,381 in number, or 32.2 per cent, as against an increase of 68.7 per cent from 1880 to 1890.

Cities.	Population.		Inc.	Cities.	Population.		Inc.
	1900.	1890.	Per cent.		1900.	1890	Per cent.
New-York, N. Y..	3,437,202	2,492,591	37.8	Atlanta, Ga.....	89,872	65,533	37.1
Chicago, Ill.....	1,698,575	1,099,850	54.4	Grand Rapids, M'h	87,565	60,278	45.2
Philadelphia, Penn	1,293,697	1,046,964	23.5	Dayton, Ohio.....	85,333	61,220	39.3
St. Louis, Mo.....	575,238	451,770	27.3	Richmond, Va.....	85,050	81,388	4.4
Boston, Mass.....	560,892	448,477	25.0	Nashville, Tenn...	80,865	76,168	6.1
Baltimore, Md....	508,957	434,439	17.1	Seattle, Wash.....	80,671	42,837	88.3
Cleveland, Ohio...	381,768	261,353	46.0	Hartford, Conn...	79,850	53,230	50.0
Buffalo, N. Y.....	352,387	255,664	37.8	Reading, Penn....	78,961	58,661	34.6
San Francisco, Cal	342,782	298,997	14.6	Wilmington, Del..	76,508	61,431	24.5
Cincinnati, Ohio..	325,902	296,908	9.7	Camden, N. J....	75,935	58,313	30.2
Pittsburg Penn...	321,616	238,617	34.7	Trenton, N. J....	73,307	57,458	27.5
New-Orleans, La..	287,104	242,039	18.6	Bridgeport, Conn..	70,996	48,866	45.2
Detroit, Mich.....	285,704	205,876	38.7	Lynn, Mass.....	68,513	55,727	22.9
Milwaukee, Wis...	285,315	204,468	39.5	Oakland, Cal.....	66,960	48,682	37.5
Washington, D. C.	278,718	230,392	20.9	Lawrence, Mass..	62,559	44,654	40.0
Newark, N. J.....	246,070	181,830	35.3	New-Bedford, Mass	62,442	40,733	53.2
Jersey City, N. J.	206,433	163,003	26.6	Des Moines, Iowa.	62,139	50,093	24.0
Louisville, Ky....	204,731	161,129	27.0	Springfield, Mass..	62,059	44,179	40.4
Minneapolis, Minn	202,718	164,738	23.0	Somerville, Mass..	61,643	40,152	53.5
Providence, R. I..	175,597	132,146	32.8	Troy, N. Y.....	60,651	60,956	10.5
Indianapolis, Ind..	169,164	105,436	60.4	Hoboken, N. J...	59,364	43,648	36.0
Kansas City, Mo..	163,752	132,716	23.3	Evansville, Ind...	59,007	50,756	16.2
St. Paul, Minn....	163,065	133,156	22.4	Manchester, N. H.	56,987	44,126	29.1
Rochester, N. Y...	162,608	133,896	21.4	Utica, N. Y.....	56,383	44,007	28.1
Denver, Col.....	133,859	106,713	25.4	Peoria, Ill.....	56,100	41,024	36.7
Toledo, Ohio.....	131,822	81,434	61.8	Charleston, S. C..	55,807	54,955	1.5
Allegheny, Penn..	129,896	105,287	23.3	Savannah, Ga.....	54,244	43,189	25.5
Columbus, Ohio...	125,560	88,150	42.4	Salt Lake City, U.	53,531	44,843	19.3
Worcester, Mass..	118,421	84,655	39.8	San Antonio, Tex.	53,321	37,673	41.5
Syracuse, N. Y....	108,374	88,143	22.9	Duluth, Minn.....	52,969	33,115	59.9
New-Haven, Conn.	108,027	81,298	32.8	Erie, Penn.....	52,733	40,634	29.7
Paterson, N. J....	105,171	78,347	34.2	Elizabeth, N. J...	52,130	37,764	38.0
Fall River, Mass..	104,863	74,398	40.9	Wilkesbarre, Penn	51,721	37,718	37.1
St. Joseph, Mo...	102,979	52,324	96.8	Kansas City, Kan	51,418	38,316	34.1
Omaha, Neb.....	102,555	140,452	126.9	Harrisburg, Penn.	50,167	39,385	27.3
Los Angeles, Cal..	102,479	50,395	103.3	Portland, Me.....	50,145	36,425	37.6
Memphis, Tenn...	102,320	64,495	58.6	Yonkers, N. Y....	47,931	32,033	49.6
Scranton, Penn....	102,026	75,215	35.6	Norfolk, Va.....	46,624	34,871	33.7
Lowell, Mass.....	94,969	77,696	22.2	Waterbury, Conn.	45,859	28,646	60.0
Albany, N. Y.....	94,151	94,923	10.8	Holyoke, Mass....	45,712	35,637	28.2
Cambridge, Mass..	91,886	70,028	31.2	Fort Wayne, Ind..	45,115	35,393	27.4
Portland, Ore.....	90,426	46,385	94.9	Youngstown, Ohio.	44,885	33,220	35.1

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POPULATION OF CITIES, 1900—(Continued).

Cities.	Population.		Inc.	Cities.	Population.		Inc.
	1900.	1890.	Per cent.		1900.	1890.	Per cent.
Houston, Tex.	44,633	27,557	61.9	Sioux City, Iowa.	33,111	37,806	[1]12.4
Covington, Ky.	42,938	37,371	14.8	Bayonne, N. J.	32,722	19,033	71.9
Akron, Ohio.	42,728	27,601	54.8	Knoxville, Tenn.	32,637	22,535	44.8
Dallas, Tex.	42,638	38,067	12.0	Chattanooga, Tenn	32,490	29,100	11.6
Saginaw, Mich.	42,345	46,322	[1]8.5	Schenectady, N. Y	31,682	19,902	59.1
Lancaster, Penn.	41,459	32,011	29.5	Fitchburg, Mass.	31,531	22,037	43.0
Lincoln, Neb.	40,169	55,154	[1]27.1	Superior, Wis.	31,001	11,983	159.4
Brockton, Mass.	40,063	27,294	46.7	Rockford, Ill.	31,051	23,584	31.6
Binghamton, N. Y	39,647	35,005	13.2	Taunton, Mass.	31,036	25,448	21.9
Augusta, Ga.	39,441	33,300	18.4	Canton, Ohio.	30,667	26,189	17.0
Pawtucket, R. I.	39,231	27,633	41.9	Butte, Mont.	30,470	10,723	184.1
Altoona, Penn.	38,973	30,337	28.4	Montgomery, Ala.	30,346	21,883	38.6
Wheeling, W. Va.	38,878	34,522	12.6	Auburn, N. Y.	30,345	25,858	17.3
Mobile, Ala.	38,469	31,076	23.7	East St. Louis, Ill	29,655	15,169	95.4
Birmingham, Ala.	38,415	26,178	46.7	Joliet, Ill.	29,353	23,264	26.1
Little Rock, Ark.	38,307	25,874	48.0	Sacramento, Cal.	29,282	26,386	10.9
Springfield, Ohio.	38,253	31,895	19.9	Racine, Wis.	29,102	21,014	38.4
Galveston, Tex.	37,789	29,084	29.9	La Crosse, Wis.	28,895	25,090	15.1
Tacoma, Wash.	37,714	36,006	4.7	Williamsport, P'n.	28,757	27,132	5.9
Haverhill, Mass.	37,175	27,412	35.6	Jacksonville, Fla.	28,429	17,201	65.2
Spokane, Wash.	36,848	19,922	84.9	Newcastle, Penn.	28,339	11,600	144.3
Terre Haute, Ind.	36,673	30,217	21.3	Newport, Ky.	28,301	24,918	13.5
Dubuque, Iowa.	36,297	30,311	19.7	Oshkosh, Wis.	28,284	22,836	23.8
Quincy, Ill.	36,252	31,494	15.1	Woonsocket, R. I.	28,204	20,830	35.4
South Bend, Ind.	35,999	21,819	64.9	Pueblo, Col.	28,157	24,558	14.6
Salem, Mass.	35,956	30,801	16.7	Atlantic City, N. J	27,838	13,055	113.2
Johnstown, Penn.	35,936	21,805	64.8	Passaic, N. J.	27,777	13,028	113.2
Elmira, N. Y.	35,672	30,893	15.4	Bay City, Mich.	27,628	27,839	[1]0.7
Allentown, Penn.	35,416	25,228	40.3	Fort Worth, Tex.	26,688	23,076	15.6
Davenport, Iowa.	35,254	26,872	31.1	Lexington, Ky.	26,369	21,567	22.2
McKeesport, Penn.	34,227	20,741	65.0	Gloucester, Mass.	26,121	24,651	5.9
Springfield, Ill.	34,159	24,963	36.8	South Omaha, Neb	26,001	8,062	222.5
Chelsea, Mass.	34,072	27,909	22.0	New-Britain, Conn	25,998	16,519	57.3
Chester, Penn.	33,988	20,226	68.0	Council Bluffs, I'a	25,802	21,474	20.1
York, Penn.	33,708	20,793	62.1	Cedar Rapids, I'a.	25,656	18,020	42.3
Malden, Mass.	33,664	23,031	46.1	Easton, Penn.	25,238	14,481	74.2
Topeka, Kan.	33,608	31,007	8.3	Jackson, Mich.	25,180	20,798	21.0
Newton, Mass.	33,587	24,379	37.7				

[1] Decrease.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Reports of immigrants arrived at the ports of United States and Canada during the years ending June 30, 1900 and 1901:

Countries.	1900.	1901.	Countries.	1900.	1901.
Austria-Hungary	114,847	113,390	Wales	—	701
Belgium	1,196	1,579	United Kingdom	48,237	—
Denmark	2,926	3,655	Europe, not specified	—	18
France, including Corsica	1,739	3,150	China	1,247	2,459
German Empire	18,507	21,651	Japan	12,635	5,269
Greece	3,771	5,910	India	—	22
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	100,135	135,996	Turkey in Asia	3,962	5,782
Netherlands	1,735	2,349	Other Asia	—	61
Norway	9,575	12,248	Africa	—	173
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	4,234	4,165	Australia, Tasmania and New-Zealand	—	325
Roumania	6,459	7,155	Hawaiian Islands	—	6
Russian Empire and Finland	90,787	85,257	Philippine Islands	—	140
Servia, Bulgaria and Montenegro	—	657	Pacific Islands, not specified	—	27
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	355	592	British North America	—	540
Sweden	18,650	23,331	British Honduras	—	20
Switzerland	1,152	2,201	Other Central America	—	130
Turkey in Europe	—	387	Mexico	237	347
England	—	12,214	South America	—	203
Ireland	—	30,561	West Indies	4,656	3,176
Scotland	—	2,070	All other countries	1,530	1
			Totals	—	487,918

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CENSUS OF 1900.

States and Territories	Sex.		Native and foreign born.		Native white.		[2]Colored.
	Males.	Females.	Native.	[1]Foreign.	Native parents.	Foreign parents.	
Alabama	916,764	911,933	1,814,105	14,592	956,655	30,156	827,545
Alaska	45,872	17,720	50,931	12,661	17,494	4,215	33,085
Arizona Territory	71,795	51,136	98,698	24,233	44,830	25,678	30,028
Arkansas	675,312	636,252	1,297,275	14,289	897,608	32,726	366,984
California	820,531	664,522	1,117,813	367,240	644,428	441,794	82,326
Colorado	295,332	244,368	448,545	91,155	311,335	127,236	10,654
Connecticut	454,294	454,126	670,210	238,210	372,783	282,245	15,996
Delaware	94,158	90,577	170,945	13,810	118,029	22,219	30,758
District of Columbia	132,004	146,714	258,599	20,119	134,073	37,939	87,186
Florida	275,246	253,296	504,710	23,832	254,032	24,044	231,209
Georgia	1,103,201	1,113,130	2,203,928	12,403	1,144,360	24,913	1,035,037
Hawaii	106,369	47,632	63,221	90,780	37,918	16,223	87,111
Idaho	93,307	68,405	137,168	24,604	89,851	42,754	7,277
Illinois	2,472,782	2,348,768	3,884,803	966,747	2,271,765	1,498,473	86,677
Indiana	1,285,404	1,231,058	2,374,341	142,121	1,952,194	364,447	57,960
Indian Territory	208,952	183,108	387,202	4,858	287,647	10,247	80,380
Iowa	1,156,849	1,075,004	1,925,933	305,920	1,261,068	651,817	13,186
Kansas	768,716	701,779	1,343,810	126,685	1,013,655	276,087	54,176
Kentucky	1,090,227	1,056,947	2,096,925	50,249	1,673,413	138,763	284,865
Louisiana	694,733	686,892	1,328,722	52,903	569,962	107,797	652,013
Maine	350,995	343,471	691,136	93,330	493,082	106,209	2,240
Maryland	589,275	598,769	1,094,110	93,934	680,049	179,231	235,620
Massachusetts	1,367,474	1,437,872	1,959,022	846,324	1,032,264	897,386	35,582
Michigan	1,248,905	1,172,077	1,879,329	541,653	1,026,714	831,653	22,419
Minnesota	932,490	818,904	1,246,076	505,318	425,780	806,321	14,358
Mississippi	781,451	769,819	1,543,289	7,981	614,067	19,508	910,070
Missouri	1,595,710	1,510,955	2,890,286	216,379	2,204,874	524,194	161,822
Montana	149,842	93,487	176,262	67,067	92,937	70,973	17,046
Nebraska	564,592	501,708	888,953	177,347	553,524	325,885	9,774
Nevada	25,603	16,732	32,242	10,093	15,111	11,713	6,980
N.-Hampshire	205,379	206,209	323,481	88,107	242,614	80,216	797
New-Jersey	941,760	941,909	1,451,785	431,884	825,973	556,294	71,352
New – Mexico Territory	104,228	91,082	181,685	13,625	149,029	17,917	15,103
New-York	3,614,780	3,654,114	5,368,469	1,900,425	2,851,513	2,415,845	112,013
North Carolina	938,677	955,133	1,889,318	4,492	1,250,811	8,398	630,207
North Dakota	177,493	141,653	206,055	113,091	65,811	133,311	7,434
Ohio	2,102,655	2,054,890	3,608,811	458,734	2,651,440	950,864	97,341
Oklahoma Territory	214,359	183,972	382,651	15,680	313,905	38,015	30,507
Oregon	232,985	180,551	347,788	65,748	256,125	84,596	18,954
Pennsylvania	3,204,541	3,097,574	5,316,865	985,250	3,729,093	1,430,028	160,451
Rhode Island	210,516	218,040	294,037	134,519	144,986	140,292	9,506
South Carolina	664,895	675,421	1,334,788	5,528	540,766	11,670	782,509
South Dakota	216,164	185,406	313,062	88,508	136,191	156,194	20,856
Tennessee	1,021,224	999,392	2,002,870	17,746	1,481,636	40,964	480,430
Texas	1,578,900	1,469,810	2,869,353	179,357	1,959,762	289,326	622,041
Utah	141,687	135,062	222,972	53,777	104,026	115,635	4,284
Vermont	175,138	168,503	298,894	44,747	225,381	72,696	870
Virginia	925,897	928,287	1,834,723	19,461	1,141,213	32,574	661,329
Washington	304,178	213,925	406,739	111,364	265,068	129,111	21,799
West Virginia	499,242	459,558	936,349	22,451	843,981	48,873	43,567
Wisconsin	1,067,562	1,001,480	1,563,071	515,971	585,903	956,303	11,131
Wyoming	58,184	34,347	75,116	17,415	47,982	24,487	3,480
United States.	39,059,242	37,244,145	65,843,302	10,460,085	41,053,417	15,687,322	9,312,585

[1]Of these 10,250,063 are whites and 210,022 colored, including Chinese, Japanese, etc.
[2]Including 119,050 Chinese, 85,986 Japanese, 137,242 Indians taxed, 129,518 Indians not taxed.

Of the native born, 33,329,130 are males and 32,514,172 females; of the foreign born, 5,730,112 are males and 4,729,973 females; of the total white, 34,349,021 are males and 32,641,781 females; of the native white, 28,803,188 are males and 27,937,551 females; of the native white of native parents, 20,934,099 are males and 20,119,318 females; of the native white of foreign parents, 7,869,089 are males and 7,818,233 females; of the foreign white, 5,545,833 are males and 4,704,230 females; of the total colored, 4,710,221 are males and 4,602,364 females; of the negroes, 4,393,221 are males and 4,447,568 females; of the Chinese, 111,054 are males and 7,996 females; of the Japanese, 71,386 are males and 14,600 females; of the Indians, 134,560 are males and 132,200 females.

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POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES EACH CENSUS, 1790–1900.

States and Territories.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Alabama	—	—	127,901	309,527	590,756	771,623	964,201	996,992	1,262,505	1,513,017	1,828,697
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,426	36,500	63,592
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,658	40,440	59,620	122,931
Arkansas	—	—	14,255	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,179	1,311,564
California	—	—	—	—	—	92,597	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,208,130	1,485,053
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,277	39,864	194,327	412,198	539,700
Connecticut	251,002	261,942	275,148	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258	908,420
Delaware	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493	184,735
Dist. of Columbia	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712	51,687	75,080	131,700	177,624	230,392	278,718
Florida	—	—	—	34,730	54,477	87,445	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422	528,542
Georgia	162,686	252,433	340,985	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89,990	154,001
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,999	32,610	84,385	161,772
Illinois	—	12,282	55,162	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,351	4,821,550
Indiana	5,641	24,520	147,178	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462
Indian Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,761	68,152	76,895	180,389	392,060
Iowa	—	—	—	—	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,911,896	2,231,853
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	107,206	364,399	996,096	1,427,096	1,470,495
Kentucky	220,955	406,511	564,135	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174
Louisiana	—	76,556	152,923	215,739	352,411	511,762	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,587	1,381,625
Maine	151,719	228,705	298,269	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086	694,466
Maryland	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,034	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390	1,188,044
Massachusetts	422,845	472,040	523,159	610,408	737,699	994,514	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,943	2,805,346
Michigan	—	4,762	8,765	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,889	2,420,982
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	6,077	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,301,826	1,751,394
Mississippi	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270
Missouri	—	20,845	66,557	140,451	383,702	682,044	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,184	3,106,665
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,595	39,159	132,159	243,329
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,841	122,993	452,402	1,058,910	1,066,300
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,857	42,491	62,266	45,761	42,335
New Hampshire	183,858	214,460	244,022	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,530	411,588
New Jersey	211,149	245,562	277,426	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,669
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	61,547	93,516	91,874	119,565	153,593	195,310
New York	589,051	959,049	1,372,111	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	5,997,853	7,268,894
North Carolina	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,947	1,893,810
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	182,719	319,146
Ohio	45,365	230,760	581,295	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,316	4,157,545
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61,834	398,331
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	13,294	52,465	90,923	174,768	313,767	413,536
Pennsylvania	602,365	810,091	1,047,507	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,014	6,302,115
Rhode Island	69,122	76,931	83,015	97,199	108,830	147,545	174,620	217,353	276,531	345,506	428,556
South Carolina	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	328,808	401,570
Tennessee	105,602	261,727	422,771	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	212,592	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,523	3,048,710
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	11,380	40,273	86,786	143,963	207,905	276,749
Vermont	154,565	217,895	235,966	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,098	330,551	332,286	332,422	343,641

POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES—(Continued).

States and Territories.	1800.	1810.	1820	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1899.
Virginia	880,200	974,600	1,065,116	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,651	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,184
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,594	23,955	75,116	349,390	518,103
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	442,014	618,457	762,794	958,800
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	30,945	305,391	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,686,880	2,069,042
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,118	20,789	60,705	92,531
Total population	5,308,483	7,239,881	9,633,822	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,622,250	*76,303,387

*Inclusive of 91,219 persons in the military and naval service of the United States (including civilian employes, etc.) stationed abroad, not credited to any State or Territory. The census of Porto Rico showed a population of 953,243.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Note.—Where "U." appears it means "University"; "P. I." means "Polytechnic Institute"; "T. S." means "Theological Seminary," and where no letter follows the name it means it is "College."

TABLE I.—STATISTICS OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES FOR MEN AND FOR BOTH SEXES.

Founded.	Name of Institution.	Location.	Religious or non-sectarian control.	President or dean of faculty.	No. instructors	No. of students.	Volumes in library.	Value of property (includ'g endowment).
1896	*Adelphi	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-sect.	Charles Herbert Levermore	75	1,100	8,500	$500,000
1859	*‡Adrian	Adrian, Mich.	Meth. Prot.	David Jones	14	176	7,000	225,000
1866	*Albany	Albany, Ore.	Presbyterian	Wallace Howe Lee, A. M.	11	234	2,500	40,000
1881	*Albright	Myerstown, Penn.	Un. Evang.	Clellan Asbury Bowman, A. M., Ph. D.	14	150	2,000	115,000
1861	*Albion	Albion, Mich.	Methodist	Samuel Dickie, M. S., LL. D.	25	490	15,000	455,000
1838	*Alfred U.	Alfred, N. Y.	Sev. Day Bap.	Boothe Colwell Davis, Ph. D., D. D.	22	240	13,000	450,000
1815	*Allegheny	Meadville, Penn.	Methodist	Rev. W. H. Crawford, D. D.	18	323	15,000	525,000
1880	*‡Allen U.	Columbia, S. C.	African Meth.	Rev. David Henry Johnson	14	404	100	35,000
1856	*Alma	Alma, Mich.	Presbyterian	August F. Bruske	23	257	17,000	400,000
1893	*‡Am. U. of Har.	Harriman, Tenn.	Non-sect.	J. F. Spence, S. T. D., LL. D., chanc.	18	200	3,000	100,000
1821	Amherst	Amherst, Mass.	Non-sect.	George Harris	35	410	75,000	2,500,000
1853	Antioch	Yellow Springs, Ohio	Non-sect.	W. A. Bell	13	130	7,000	320,000
1800	*Arkadelphia Meth.	Arkadelphia, Ark.	Methodist	G. C. Jones	22	250	1,000	75,000
1891	*Arkansas Cumb.	Clarksville, Ark.	Cumb. Presby.	Fontaine Richard Earle	5	56	3,000	35,000
1867	‡Atlanta Baptist	Atlanta, Ga.	Baptist	George Sale	16	156	2,500	75,000
1869	*Atlanta U.	Atlanta, Ga.	Non-sect.	Horace Bumstead, D. D.	13	300	11,000	200,000
1869	‡Augsburg Seminary	Minneapolis, Minn.	Lutheran	George Sverdrup	8	160	2,500	100,000
1860	‡Augustana	Rock Island, Ill.	Lutheran	Gustav Andreen, Ph. D.	35	620	16,000	275,000
1891	*Austin	Effingham, Ill.	Non-sect.	William E. Lugenbeel, Ph. D.	14	150	4,000	40,000
1843	Austin	Sherman, Tex.	Presbyterian	Rev. T. S. Clyce, A. B., B. D., D. D.	7	125	6,000	115,000
1858	*Baker U.	Baldwin, Kan.	Methodist	Samuel Herbert Murlin	35	728	10,000	150,000
1846	*Baldwin U.	Berea, Ohio	Methodist	Rev. R. M. Freshwater, M. A., D. D.	20	372	7,000	225,000
1863	*Bates	Lewiston, Me.	Free Baptist	George Colby Chase	21	310	23,000	670,000
1845	*‡Baylor U.	Waco, Tex.	Baptist	Oscar Henry Cooper, LL. D.	41	1,240	11,000	500,000

1853	*Beaver C. & M. I.	Beaver, Penn.	Methodist	Rev. Arthur Staples, A. M., B. D.	18	231	2,000	135,000	
1846	*Beloit	Beloit, Wis.	Non-sect	George L. Collie, dean and act. pres.	28	352	28,160	1,366,897	
1835	*Berea	Berea, Ky.	Non-sect	William Goodell Frost	36	800	18,000	600,000	
1841	*‡Bethany	Bethany, W. Va.	Christian	Thomas E. Cramblet, A. M.	14	106	4,000	250,000	
1881	*Bethany	Lindsborg, Kan.	Lutheran	Carl Swensson, Ph. D., D. D.	40	800	6,500	175,000	
1854	Bethel	Russellville, Ky.	Baptist		7	104	6,000	200,000	
1867	Biddle U.	Charlotte, N. C.	Presbyterian	Daniel Jackson Sanders	14	234	13,000	275,000	
1859	*Blackburn U.	Carlinville, Ill.	Presbyterian	Walter H. Bradley	12	129	3,500	90,000	
1890	Black Hills	Hot Springs, S. D.	Methodist	Has not been open during last year.					
1863	Boston	Boston, Mass.	R. Catholic	Rev. W. G. Read Mullan, S. J.	30	465	44,000	589,000	
1869	*‡Boston U.	Boston, Mass.	Methodist	William Fairfield Warren	144	1,350		1,700,000	
1794	Bowdoin	Brunswick, Me.	Congregational	William De Witt Hyde	40	360	70,000	1,470,000	
1857	*Bowdon	Bowdon, Ga.	Non-sect	J. P. W. Brouse, A. M., C. E.	8	340	20,000	50,000	
1882	*Bridgewater	Bridgewater, Va.	German Bapt.	Walter Bowman Yount	13	225	2,500	2,300	
1877	*‡Brigham Young	Logan, Utah	L. D. S.	James Henry Linford	28	519	2,700	282,358	
1764	*Brown U.	Providence, R. I.	Baptist	Rev. W. Herb. Perry Faunce, D. D.	75	899	115,000	3,086,488	
1870	*Buchtel	Akron, Ohio	Universalist	Augustus B. Church	18	245	6,000	400,000	
1846	*Bucknell U.	Lewisburg, Penn.	Baptist	John Howard Harris	32	530	22,000	750,000	
891	*Buena Vista	Storm Lake, Iowa	Presbyterian	Rev. E. E. Reed, M. A.	14	255	3,500	350,000	
895	*Burleson	Greenville, Tex.	Baptist	William G. Gibson	8	150		30,000	
848	*Burritt	Spencer, Tenn.	Christian	William Newton Billingsley	13	262	4,250	20,000	
850	*‡Butler	Irvington, Ind.	Christian	Scot Butler, LL. D.	25	396	7,000	400,000	
870	*California	Oakland, Cal.	Baptist	Truman Gaylord Brownson, D. D.	10	55	3,150	80,000	
870	Canisius	Buffalo, N. Y.	R. Catholic	Aloysius Pfeil	31	295	24,000		
850	‡Capital U.	Columbus, Ohio	Lutheran	Lewis H. Schuh	9	100	6,000	150,000	
866	*Carleton	Northfield, Minn.	Congregational	James W. Strong	22	360	17,000	675,000	
870	*Carthage	Carthage, Ill.	Lutheran	Frederick L. Sigmunds	14	175	5,000	100,000	
887	*Catholic U. of Am.	Washington, D. C.	R. Catholic	Rt. Rev. Thomas Conaty, D. D.	28	160	40,000	1,900,000	
894	*Cedarville	Cedarville, Ohio	Ref. Presby.	Rev. David McKinney, D. D.	11	96	1,200	40,000	
825	Centenary Col. of La	Jackson, La.	Methodist So.	Inman Williams Cooper, A. M., D. D	11	149	4,000	130,000	
857	Central	Fayette, Mo.	Methodist So.	T. Berry Smith, A. M., acting	21	350	6,500	300,000	
892	*‡Central Christian	Albany, Mo.	Christian	John William Ellis, LL. D., Ph. D.	10	90	5,000	30,000	
838	Central High School	Philadelphia Penn.	City	Robert Ellis Thompson, S. T. D.	54	1,410	4,800	230,000	
855	*‡Central Penn.	New-Berlin, Penn.	Un. Evangelist.	Aaron Ezra Gobble	10	100	5,330	100,000	
864	*‡Central Wesleyan	Warrenton, Mo.	Methodist	George B. Addicks	15	250	6,600	100,000	
819	‡Central U. of Ky.	Danville, Ky.	Presbyterian	Rev. W. C. Roberts, D.D. LL.D., S.T.D	111	1,253	22,500	1,200,000	
891	*‡Charles City	Charles City, Iowa	Ger. Methodist	John Fred. Hirsch	9	240	1,500	80,000	
785	Charleston, Col. of	Charleston, S. C.	City	Harrison Randolph, M. A., LL. D.	7	60	14,500	439,350	
851	Christian Brothers	St. Louis, Mo.	R. Catholic	Brother Baldwin	28	251	3,000		
871	Christian Brothers	Memphis, Tenn.	R. Catholic	Brother Anthony	18	200	4,000	100,000	
857	*Christian U.	Canton, Mo.	Christian	David Rogers Dungan	13	100	1,000	90,000	
869	*Claflin U.	Orangeburg, S. C.	Methodist	Rev. L. M. Dunton, D. D.	31	750	6,000	150,000	
876	*Clarksburg Baptist	Clarksburg, Mo.	Baptist	J. Gorham Tyssowski	9	106	2,000	25,000	
869	*Clark U.	South Atlanta, Ga.	Methodist	Charles M. Melden, Ph. D., D. D.	20	550	1,000	250,000	
887	*Clark U.	Worcester, Mass.	Non-sect	Granville Stanley Hall			20,000		
851	*Coe	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Presbyterian	Rev. S. B. McCormick, D. D.	19	326	4,000	238,000	
813	*Colby	Waterville, Me.	Baptist	Rev. Charles L. White	18	200	40,000	600,000	
819	‡Colgate U.	Hamilton, N. Y.	Baptist	Geo. Edwards Merrill, D. D., LL. D.	33	211	32,000	2,160,470	
754	Columbia U.	New-York City	Non-sect	Nicholas Murray Butler, acting	279	4,440	316,260	18,000,000	
901	Columbia U.	Portland, Ore.	———	Rev E. P. Murphy	14	75	650	100,000	
1821	*Columbian U.	Washington, D. C.	Baptist	Samuel H. Greene, D. D., LL. D.	164	1,415	20,000	1,000,000	

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE UNITED STATES.— (Continued).

Founded	Name of Institution.	Location.	Religious or non-sectarian control.	President or dean of faculty.	No. instructors	No. of students	Volumes in library.	Value of property (includ'g endowment).
1839	Concordia	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Lutheran	Joseph Schmidt	7	162	4,600	90,000
1881	Concordia	Milwaukee, Wis.	Lutheran	Max J. F. Albrecht	9	233	4,000	150,000
1874	*Colorado	Colorado Sp'gs, Col.	Non-sect.	William F. Slocum	39	610	31,000	1,350,000
1887	*Cooper	Sterling, Kan.	Un. Presby.	Rev. Frank M. Spencer, D. D.	9	150	1,800	50,000
1857	Cornell	Mt. Vernon, Iowa	Methodist	William Fletcher King, A. M., LL. D	35	716	20,000	600,000
1865	*Cornell U	Ithaca, N. Y.	Non-sect.	J. G. Schurman, A.M., D. Sc., LL. D.	366	2,980	249,832	10,870,200
1889	*[1]Cotner U	Bethany, Neb.	Christian	William Prince Aylsworth, chancellor	40	237	2,000	200,000
1878	Creighton	Omaha, Neb.	R. Catholic	M. P. Dowling	55	370	11,500	500,000
1842	*[1]Cumberland U	Lebanon, Tenn.	Cumb.	Nathan Green, chairman of faculty	19	245	20,000	250,000
1885	*Dakota U	Mitchell, S. D.	Methodist	Rev. W. I. Graham, A. M., D. D.	13	368	3,000	100,000
1900	*[1]Dallas	Dallas, Ore.	———	Rev. C. C. Poling, Ph. D.	9	110	800	150,000
1769	Dartmouth	Hanover, N. H.	Non-sect.	William J. Tucker	65	741	85,000	3,200,000
1837	Davidson	Davidson, N. C.	Presbyterian	Henry Louis Smith	13	175	15,000	275,000
1833	Delaware	Newark, Del.	State	George A. Harter, M. A., Ph. D.	19	110	12,000	250,000
1831	*Denison U	Granville, Ohio	Baptist	Rev. Emory H. Hunt, D. D.	34	475	22,000	1,050,000
1837	*De Pauw U	Greencastle, Ind.	Methodist	Hillary A. Gobin	25	596	24,000	———
1865	*Des Moines	Des Moines, Iowa	Baptist	George D. Adams	14	179	3,500	125,000
1877	Detroit	Detroit, Mich.	R. Catholic	Rev. James D Foley, S. J	18	209	3,000	170,000
1872	*Doane	Crete, Neb.	Congregational.	David Brainerd Perry	10	169	8,300	300,000
1881	*[1]Drake U	Des Moines, Iowa	Christian	William Bayard Craig, D. D., LL. D.	90	1,764	7,000	500,000
1873	*Drury	Springfield, Mo.	Congregational.	Homer Taylor Fuller	20	375	25,000	460,000
1874	*[1]Earlham	Richmond, Ind.	Friends	Joseph John Mills, A. M., LL. D.	14	208	30,000	400,000
1836	Emory	Oxford, Ga.	Methodist So.	Charles E. Dowman, A. M., D. D.	14	279	20,000	350,000
1837	Emory and Henry	Emory, Va.	Methodist So.	Richard G. Waterhouse	9	112	10,000	110,000
1882	*Emporia	Emporia, Kan.	Presbyterian	John Calvin Miller	12	130	600	100,000
1839	*[1]Erskine	Due West, S. C.	A. R. Presb.	Rev. Frank Y. Pressly, D. D.	8	124	7,000	180,000
1855	*[1]Eureka	Eureka, Ill.	Christian	Robert E. Hieronymus	16	225	65,000	300,000
1871	Evan. Pro-Seminary	Elmhurst, Ill.	Ger. Evang.	Rev. Daniel Iron	7	93	2,000	50,000
1867	*Ewing	Ewing, Ill.	Baptist	Julius A. Leavitt	12	215	6,000	58,000
1895	*Fairmount	Wichita, Kan.	Congregational.	Nathan J. Morrison	18	233	21,000	200,000
1888	*Fargo	Fargo, N. D.	Congregational.	Rev. John H. Morley	11	110	3,935	———
1882	*[1]Findlay	Findlay, Ohio	Church of God.	Charles Manchester, A. M., D. D.	14	285	1,000	170,000
1866	*[1]Fisk U	Nashville, Tenn.	Congregational.	James G. Merrill	30	504	7,142	400,000
1884	*Florida Agri	Lake City, Fla.	State	T. H. Tallaferro	19	200	400	300,000
1851	*Florida State	Tallahassee, Fla.	State	Albert A. Murphee	8	206	2,500	175,000
1881	*Fort Worth U	Fort Worth, Tex.	Methodist	Rev. Oscar L. Fisher, A. M., D. D.	52	879	3,000	200,000
1834	*Franklin	Franklin, Ind.	Baptist	William F. Scott	11	200	13,000	401,000
1825	*Franklin	New-Athens, Ohio	Non-sect.	Robert Barclay Spicer	10	80	1,000	25,000
1787	Franklin & Marshall	Lancaster, Penn.	Reformed	John Summers Stahr, Ph. D., LL. D.	26	403	35,702	661,000
1803	*Fredericksburg	Fredericksburg, Va.	Presbyterian	Rev. J. W. Rosebro, D. D.	11	150	———	———
1885	*French-American	Springfield, Mass.	Non-sect.	Rev. Samuel Henry Lee	12	103	2,700	95,000
1854	Furman U	Greenville, S. C.	Baptist	Andrew Philip Montague	15	243	———	200,000
1856	*Galesville	Galesville, Wis.	Presbyterian	Lars M. Gimmestad	4	70	1,250	25,000
1864	*[2]Gallaudet	Washington, D. C.	Nation	E. M. Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.	13	109	4,000	500,000

1849	*Geneva	Beaver Falls, Penn.	Ref. Presby	William Pollock Johnston	15	215	4,600	32,500
1789	Georgetown U	Washington, D. C.	R. Catholic	Rev. Jerome Daugherty, S. J.	106	775	86,000	1,400,000
1873	*[1]German	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	Methodist	Edwin S. Havighorst, A. M., D. D.	18	94	1,000	45,000
1821	Gonzaga	Washington, D. C.	R. Catholic	Rev. Edward K. Fink, S. J.	18	235	58,000	200,000
1887	[1]Gonzaga	Spokane, Wash.	R. Catholic	Rev. Ralph J. Crimont, S. J.	19	255	10,000	200,000
1895	*Graceland	Lamoni, Iowa	L. D. S.	Herbert Spencer Salisbury	7	120	1,000	30,000
1892	Grand Island	Grand Island, Neb.	Baptist	George Sutherland	11	235	2,600	1,380,000
1850	*[1]Grand River Ch. U	Edinburgh, Mo.	Christian	Rev. George W. Mitchell	4	48	—	20,000
1892	*[1]Greenville	Greenville, Ill.	Free Methodist	Wilson Thomas Hogue	14	200	1,000	38,000
1876	*Grove City	Grove City, Penn.	Non-sect.	Isaac C. Ketler, D. D.	18	662	4,000	225,000
1837	*Guilford	Guilford Col., N. C.	Friends	Lewis Lyndon Hobbs, A. M.	10	160	5,000	150,000
1862	*Gustavus Adolphus	St. Peter, Minn.	Lutheran	Rev. M. Wahlstrom, A. M., Ph. D.	21	351	10,000	75,000
1812	Hamilton	Clinton, N. Y.	Non-sect.	M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D., LL. D.	20	185	41,000	800,000
1854	*Hamline U	St. Paul, Minn.	Methodist	Rev. G. H. Bridgeman, LL. D.	12	500	8,000	600,000
1776	Hampden-Sidney	Hampden-Sidney, Va.	Non-sect.	Richard McIlwaine	9	109	15,000	300,000
1828	*Hanover	Hanover, Ind.	Presbyterian	D. W. Fisher, D. D., LL. D.	13	175	15,000	400,000
1881	[1]Hartselle	Hartselle, Ala.	Non-sect.	James Hamilton Riddle	5	200	250	4,500
1636	[1]Harvard U	Cambridge, Mass.	Non-sect.	Charles W. Eliot	563	—	595,000	19,500,000
1882	*Hastings	Hastings, Neb.	Presbyterian	William Newell Filson	7	63	3,500	65,000
1833	Haverford	Haverford, Penn.	Friends	Isaac Sharpless, Sc. D., LL. D.	20	125	38,700	2,000,000
1850	*[1]Heidelberg U	Tiffin, Ohio	Reformed	John A. Peters, D. D.	23	374	20,000	250,000
1884	Hendrix	Conway, Ark.	Methodist So.	Rev. Alexander C. Millar	10	151	6,500	110,000
1892	*Henry	Campbell, Tex., and Lancaster, Tex.	Non-sect.	T. H. Bridges	19	123	500	55,000
1894	*Henry Kendall	Muscogee, Ind.	Presbyterian	Rev. Arthur Grant Evans	14	209	1,200	50,000
1857	*Highland U	Highland, Kan.	Presbyterian	Amos Alton Davis	6	55	1,500	55,000
1855	*[1]Hillsdale	Hillsdale, Mich.	Free Baptist	Charles Henry Gurney	19	362	9,453	423,657
1850	*[1]Hiram	Hiram, Ohio	Christian	Ely Vaughn Zollars	25	450	10,000	400,000
1849	*Hiwassee	Hiwassee Col., Tenn.	Non-sect.	J. E. Lowry	6	135	4,000	20,000
1825	Hobart	Geneva, N. Y.	Prot. Epis.	Rev. R. E. Jones, A. B., S. T. D.	16	94	38,000	426,348
1843	Holy Cross, Col. of	Worcester, Mass.	R. Catholic	Rev. Joseph F. Hanselman, S. J.	26	370	20,000	—
1878	Holy Ghost, Col. of	Pittsburg, Penn.	R. Catholic	Very Rev. M. A. Hehir, C. S. Sp.	24	230	30,000	250,000
1866	*Hope	Holland, Mich.	Reformer	Gerrit J. Kollen, A. M., LL. D.	13	240	15,000	325,000
1841	Howard	East Lake, Ala.	Baptist	Francis Morton Roof	10	150	8,000	100,000
1867	[1]Howard U	Washington, D. C.	Nation	Rev. J. C. Ranken, D. D., LL. D.	60	910	—	500,000
1889	*Howard Payne	Brownwood, Tex.	Baptist	James Harvey Grove	8	213	2,000	40,000
1884	*Huron	Huron, So. Dak.	Presbyterian	Rev. Calvin H. French, D. D.	12	151	1,000	25,000
1829	Illinois	Jacksonville, Ill.	Non-sect.	Clifford Webster Barnes	15	100	14,400	293,396
1850	Ill. Wesleyan U	Bloomington, Ill.	Methodist	Edgar Moncena Smith	34	1,356	8,000	400,000
1847	Immaculate Concept	New-Orleans, La.	R. Catholic	Very Rev. Henry S. Maring, S. J.	20	450	15,000	400,000
1880	*[1]Indian U	Bacone, Ind. Ter.	Baptist	John H. Scott	10	95	1,500	35,000
1848	*Iowa	Grinnell, Iowa	Congregational	John H. T. Main, Ph. D., acting	30	442	27,900	650,000
1844	*[1]Iowa Wesleyan U	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	Methodist	Rev. J. W. Hancher, A. M., S. T. D.	26	428	7,000	207,000
1838	Jefferson	Convent, La.	R. Catholic	Rev. Matthew Thouvenin, S. M.	16	160	6,000	80,000
1887	*John B. Stetson U	De Land, Fla.	Baptist	John F. Forbes, Ph. D.	38	375	11,500	575,000
1876	*Johns Hopkins U	Baltimore, Md.	Non-sect.	Ira Remsen, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D.	143	651	100,000	3,669,126
1876	*[1]Juniata	Huntingdon, Penn.	Ger. Bap. Bet.	Martin B. Brumbraugh	21	349	21,000	146,000
1886	*Kansas Christian	Lincoln, Kan.	Christian	Thomas William Bellingham, Ph. D.	2	10	1,500	15,000
1896	*[1]Kansas City U	Kansas City, Kan.	Methodist	D. S. Stephens	76	327	—	214,000
1865	*Kentucky State	Lexington, Ky.	State	James K. Patterson, Ph. D., LL. D.	35	614	5,000	300,000

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

Founded	Name of Institution.	Location.	Religious or non-sectarian control.	President or dean of faculty.	No. instructors	No. of students.	Volumes in library.	Value of property (includ'g endowment).
1799	*[1]Kentucky U.....	Lexington, Ky., and Louisville, Ky.....	Christian.....	Burris Atkins Jenkins, A. M., B. D..	61	1,108	30,000	600,000
1867	Kentucky Wesleyan.	Winchester, Ky.....	Methodist So...	John Langdon Webber.....	11	150	6,000	125,000
1824	[1]Kenyon.....	Gambier, Ohio.....	Prot. Epis.....	Rev. William F. Peirce, M. A.....	25	213	34,000	700,000
1869	King.....	Bristol, Tenn.....	Presbyterian..	Rev. A. G. Buckner, D. D.....	6	85	8,000	40,000
1837	*Knox.....	Galesburg, Ill.....	Non-sect.....	Thomas McClelland, A. M., D. D.....	26	665	9,000	525,000
1875	*[1]Knoxville.....	Knoxville, Tenn.....	Un. Presby....	Ralph Wilson McGranahan, D. D....	25	325	2,000	110,000
1883	*Lafayette.....	Lafayette, Ala.....	Non-sect.....	John P. Neff, M. S.....	8	200	500	15,000
1832	Lafayette.....	Easton, Penn.....	Presbyterian...	Rev. Ethelbert D. Warfield, LL. D.	29	422	22,400	1,166,825
1858	*La Grange.....	La Grange, Mo.....	Baptist.....	Jere Taylor Muir.....	12	175	7,000	40,000
1864	*Lane U.....	Lecompton, Kan.....	Un. Brethren...	Jacobus Devault Droke.....	7	250	1,000	40,000
1862	La Salle.....	Philadelphia, Penn....	R. Catholic....	Brother Wolfred, F. S. C.....	21	215	8,950	250,000
1847	*Lawrence U.....	Appleton, Wis.....	Methodist.....	Samuel Plautz, D. D., Ph D.....	24	407	18,211	500,500
1866	*Lebanon Valley.....	Annville, Penn.....	Un. Brethren...	Hervin Ulysses Roop.....	25	433	10,000	200,000
1866	Lehigh U.....	South Bethlehem, Penn	Non-sect.....	Thomas Messinger Drown, LL. D..	44	542	110,000	2,500,000
1870	*[1]Leland U.....	New-Orleans, La.....	Baptist.....	R. W. Perkins, M. A., Ph. D.....	29	748	2,000	237,500
1885	*Leland Stanf'd J. U.	Stanford Univ'y, Cal..	Non-sect.....	David Starr Jordan.....	145	1,389	52,000	20,000,000
1891	*[1]Lenoir.....	Hickory, N. C.....	Lutheran.....	Robert Lindsay Fritz.....	8	150	800	25,000
1856	*Lenox.....	Hopkinton, Iowa.....	Presbyterian...	Andrew Gordon Wilson.....	12	165	5,000	65,000
1874	*Liberty.....	Glasgow, Ky.....	Baptist.....	Rev. Joseph Herndon Burnett, A. M.	11	232	——	20,000
1893	Lima.....	Lima, Ohio.....	Lutheran.....	Rev. Carl Ackerman, A. M., dean....	10	286	2,000	75,000
1865	*Lincoln.....	Lincoln, Ill.....	Cumb. Presb...	James L. Goodknight, A. M., D. D.	12	174	3,000	200,000
1891	*Lineville.....	Lineville, Ala.....	Non-sect.....	William Ross Hood.....	6	240	1,200	5,000
1879	*[1]Livingstone.....	Salisbury, N. C.....	A. M. E. Zion..	William Harvey Goler.....	15	350	2,500	127,500
1851	*[1]Lombard U.....	Galesburg, Ill.....	Universalist....	Charles Ellwood Nash.....	20	215	7,000	275,000
1852	Loyola.....	Baltimore, Md.....	R. Catholic....	Rev. John F. Quirk, S. J.....	15	211	40,000	——
1884	*Macalester.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	Presbyterian...	James Wallace.....	14	168	7,500	200,000
1835	*Marietta.....	Marietta, Ohio.....	Non-sect.....	Rev. Alfred Tyler Perry, D. D.....	23	300	60,000	550,000
1857	Maryland Agri.....	College Park, Md.....	State.....	Richard W. Silvester.....	20	180	3,000	125,000
1819	*Maryville.....	Maryville, Tenn.....	Presbyterian...	Rev. Samuel Tyndale Wilson, D. D..	15	378	12,000	350,000
1828	*McKendree.....	Lebanon, Ill.....	Methodist.....	M. H. Chamberlain, LL. D.....	15	206	9,000	110,000
1858	*[1]McMinnville.....	McMinnville, Ore.....	Baptist.....	Rev. H. L. Boardman, A. M.....	9	100	3,000	100,000
1837	Mercer U.....	Mercer, Ga.....	Baptist.....	D. D. Pollock, A. M., LL. D.....	13	260	15,000	450,000
1809	*Miami U.....	Oxford, Ohio.....	State.....	Rev. David S. Tappan, D. D., LL. D.	15	144	18,000	250,000
1800	*Middlebury.....	Middlebury, Vt.....	Non-sect.....	Ezra Brainerd.....	11	130	25,000	650,000
1882	*Milligan.....	Milligan, Tenn.....	Christian.....	Josephus Hopwood.....	10	208	2,000	15,000
1844	*Milton.....	Milton, Wis.....	Sev. Day Bapt.	Rev. William Clarke Whitford.....	12	141	8,087	121,273
1859	[1]Mission House.....	Franklin, Wis.....	Reformed.....	Rev. Dr. H. A. Muehlmeier.....	8	80	6,000	50,000
1826	Mississippi.....	Clinton, Miss.....	Baptist.....	William Tindell Lowrey, D. D.....	9	288	——	85,000
1889	*Missouri Valley....	Marshall, Mo.....	Cumb. Presb...	William Henry Black, D. D.....	14	265	9,125	251,000
1883	*Missouri Wesleyan.	Cameron, Mo.....	Methodist.....	Benjamin W. Baker.....	10	206	2,000	55,000
1856	*Monmouth.....	Monmouth, Ill.....	Un. Presby.....	John Henry McMillan.....	15	303	7,000	275,000
1850	*Moore's Hill.....	Moore's Hill, Ind.....	Methodist.....	Charles Willard Lewis.....	10	174	5,000	50,000
1867	*Morgan.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Methodist.....	Charles Edmund Young.....	7	——	3,000	——

1895	Morningside	Sioux City, Iowa	Methodist	Wilson Seeley Lewis, A. M., D. D.	27	525	5,500	150,000
1880	*[1]Morris Brown	Atlanta, Ga.	A. M. E.	Rev. J. M. Henderson, A. M., D. D.	18	512	1,500	100,000
1880	*[1]Morris Harvey	Harrisonville, W. Va.	Methodist So.	David William Shaw	9	100	3,000	30,000
1872	*Morrisville	Morrisville, Mo.	Methodist So.	William W. Thomas	6	148	1,300	20,000
1808	[1]Mount St. Mary's	Mt. St. Mary's, Md.	R. Catholic	Rev. Wm. L. O. Hara, A. M., LL. D.	30	175	25,000	
1858	*Mount Union	Alliance, Ohio	Methodist	Albert Burdsall Riker	28	532	6,191	405,590
1867	Muhlenberg	Allentown, Penn.	Lutheran	Theodore L. Seip, D. D.	12	151	10,800	261,000
1837	*Muskingum	New-Concord, Ohio	Un. Presb.	Jesse Johnson	15	213	3,650	72,000
1888	*Neb. Wesleyan U.	University Place, Neb.	Methodist	D. W. C. Huntington	41	600	5,000	200,000
1856	*Newberry	Newberry, N. C.	Lutheran	Rev. George B. Cromer	8	160	10,000	80,000
1847	New-York, Col. of the City of	New-York, N. Y.	City	Alexander Stewart Webb	80	2,248	34,386	842,500
1830	*New-York U.	New-York, N. Y.	Non-sect.	Henry M. MacCracken, chancellor	186	1,824	67,000	3,500,000
1848	*New-Windsor	New-Windsor, Md.	Presbyterian	Rev. James Fraser, Ph. D.	10	50	5,000	60,000
1856	[1]Niagara U.	Niagara Univ., N. Y.	R. Catholic	Very Rev. William F. Likly, C. M.	18	200	12,000	500,000
1852	North Carolina	Mt. Pleasant, N. C.	Lutheran	William Alonzo Lutz	6	102	4,050	35,000
1872	*North Georgia Agri	Dahlonega, Ga.	State	Joseph Spencer Stewart, A. M.	10	211	4,500	50,000
1861	*Northern Illinois	Fulton, Ill.	Non-sect.	J. E. Bittinger	9	160	2,000	50,000
1892	*Northwest Missouri	Albany, Mo.	Methodist So.	Rev. J. O. Edmonson	5	35	1,500	35,000
1851	*[1]Northwestern	Naperville, Ill.	Ev. Ass'n.	H. J. Kiekhoefer	20	360	57,000	225,000
1851	*[1]Northwestern U.	Evanston, Ill.	Methodist	Daniel Bonbright	246	2,629	50,000	3,500,000
1865	*[1]Northwestern U.	Watertown and Wanmatosa, Wis.	Lutheran	Augustus F. Ernst	12	152	4,631	80,000
1861	Norwegian Luther	Decorah, Iowa	Lutheran	Peter Laur. Larsen	10	187	10,248	100,000
1819	Norwich U.	Northfield, Vt.	Non-sect.	Commander Allan D. Brown, U. S. N.	8	75	12,000	60,000
1833	*[1]Oberlin	Oberlin, Ohio	Non-sect.	Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D.	82	1,337	62,400	1,897,000
1888	*Occidental	Los Angeles, Cal.	Presbyterian	Guy W. Wadsworth	10	103	3,000	25,000
1883	*Odessa	Odessa, Mo.	Non-sect.	L. H. Gehman	4	96	300	10,000
1877	Ogden	Bowling Green, Ky.	Non-sect.	William A. Obenchain, A. M.	5	80	3,600	180,000
1804	*Ohio U.	Athens, Ohio	State	Alston Ellis	26	500	16,000	300,000
1870	Ohio State U.	Columbus, Ohio	State	William Oxley Thompson	130	1,500	36,000	2,500,000
1844	*Ohio Wesleyan U.	Delaware, Ohio	Methodist	James W. Bashford	110	1,358	39,000	1,477,523
1844	*Olivet	Olivet, Mich.	Congregational	Willard G. Sperry	23	250	30,000	355,000
1865	*Ottawa U.	Ottawa, Kan.	Baptist	John D. S. Riggs, Ph. D., L. H. D.	22	603	4,000	200,000
1847	Otterbein U.	Westerville, Ohio	Un. Brethren	George Scott	25	316	10,000	250,000
1886	Ouachita Baptist	Arkadelphia, Ark.	Baptist	John W. Conger, A. M.	26	468	4,000	100,000
1891	*Pacific	Newberg, Ore.	Friends	Edwin McGrew	7	100	600	18,000
1848	Pacific U.	Forest Grove, Ore.	Non-sect.	William Nelson Ferrin, A. M.	14	211	11,200	287,748
1875	*Park	Parkville, Mo.	Presbyterian	Lowell M. McAfee, chanc. of faculty	21	360	12,000	500,000
1887	*[1]Parker	Winnebago, Minn.	Free Bapt.	Rev. T. W. Burkholder, A. M., M. D.	7	123	2,000	80,000
1875	*Parsons	Fairfield, Iowa	Presbyterian	Rev. Frederick W. Hinitt, Ph. D.	18	277	5,000	230,000
1874	*Peabody Normal	Nashville, Tenn.	Non-sect.	Jas. Davis Porter, LL. D., acting	35	607	15,000	
1873	*[1]Penn	Oskaloosa, Iowa	Friends	Absalom Rosenberger	15	384	4,000	133,200
1832	*Pennsylvania	Gettysburg, Penn.	Lutheran	Harvey Washington McKnight	16	275	24,000	510,000
1862	Penn. Military	Chester, Penn.	Non-sect.	Charles Elliot Hyatt	14	132	1,600	
1859	*Penn. State	State College, Penn.	State	George W. Atherton, LL. D.	48	456	17,800	1,302,200
1877	*[1]Philander Smith	Little Rock, Ark.	Methodist	James M. Cox	15	467	15,000	40,000
1865	*Philomath	Philomath, Ore.	Un. Brethren	James R. Parker	6	100	1,000	20,000
1881	*Pike County	Bowling Green, Mo.	Non-sect.	Charles Richard Wakeland	10	150	1,000	11,000
1891	*[1]Polytechnic	Fort Worth, Tex.	Methodist So.	George Jefferson Nunn	14	223	2,500	30,000
1854	Poly. Inst. of B'klyn	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-sect.	Henry Sanger Snow, LL. D.	57	650	35,000	600,000

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

Founded	Name of Institution.	Location.	Religious or non-sectarian control.	President or dean of faculty.	No. instructors	No. of students.	Volumes in library.	Value of property (includ'g endowment).
1888	*Pomona	Claremont, Cal.	Congregational.	Edwin Clarence Norton	18	210	4,700	250,000
1880	*Presb. Col. of S. C.	Clinton, S. C.	Presbyterian	Almon Edwin Spencer	6	65	1,850	20,000
1746	Princeton U.	Princeton, N. J.	Non-sect.	Francis Landey Patton	90	1,400	152,000	
1866	*Pritchett	Glasgow, Mo.	Non-sect.	Rev. Charles C. Hemenway	9	100	750	140,000
1830	[1]Randolph-Macon	Ashland, Va.	Methodist So.	William G. Starr, A. M., D. D.	13	132	10,000	278,000
1835	*Richmond	Richmond, Ohio	Non-sect.	George Whitfield McMillan	7	80	3,000	40,000
1832	Richmond	Richmond, Va.	Baptist	F. W. Boatwright, M. A., LL. D.	15	216	14,000	900,000
1876	*Rio Grande	Rio Grande, Ohio	Free Bapt.	John Merrill Davis	6	150	3,200	110,000
1851	*Ripon	Ripon, Wis.	Non-sect.	Richard Cecil Hughes, D. D.	21	175	11,000	433,265
1853	Roanoke	Salem, Va.	Lutheran	Julius Daniel Dreher	10	156	22,000	175,000
1856	Rock Hill	Ellicott City, Md.	R. Catholic	Rev. Brother Abraham, F. S. C.	20	150	8,000	100,000
1864	*[1]Roger Williams U.	Nashville, Tenn.	Baptist	Rev. Peter Buel Guernsey, A. M.	14	250	5,000	150,000
1885	*Rollins	Winter Park, Fla.	Non-sect.	George Morgan Ward, LL. B., D. D.	17	100		
1766	Rutgers	New-Brunswick, N. J.	Reformed	Austin Scott, Ph. D., LL. D.	29	222	42,656	
1900	*Ruskin	Trenton, Mo.	Un. Brethren	George McA. Miller	20	407	1,000	100,000
1867	Rust U.	Holly Springs, Miss.	Methodist	William W. Foster, jr., D. D.	25	325	6,000	125,000
1888	Sacred Heart, Col. of	Denver, Col.	R. Catholic	Rev. John Joseph Brown, S. J.	15	157	6,000	175,000
1889	St. Anselm's	Manchester, N. H.	R. Catholic	Rt. Rev. Abbot Hilary, D. D., O. S. B.	20	104	2,400	
1890	St. Bede	Peru, Ill.	R. Catholic	Rt. Rev. Leander Schnerr, O. S. B.	15	118	6,000	
1887	St. Benedict's	Atchison, Kan.	R. Catholic	George Bien	8	90	1,500	30,000
1869	[1]St. Benedict's	Newark, N. J.	R. Catholic	Rt. Rev. H. Pfraengle, D. D., O. S. B.	10	95	10,000	
1892	St. Bernard	St. Bernard, Ala.	R. Catholic	Rt. Rev. Benedict Menges, O. S. B.	15	110	4,400	100,000
1859	[1]St. Bonaventure's	Allegany, N. Y.	R. Catholic	Joseph F. Butler, O. F. M.	18	157	8,707	250,000
1848	St. Charles	Ellicott City, Md.	R. Catholic	Charles B. Sebrantz	17	231	18,000	
1859	St. Francis	Brooklyn, N. Y.	R. Catholic	Edward Breheny	27	300	4,200	250,000
1860	St. Francis Solanus	Quincy, Ill.	R. Catholic	Rev. P. Nicholas Leonard, O. F. M.	13	209	5,200	
1847	St. Francis Xavier	New-York, N. Y.	R. Catholic	Rev. David W. Hearn, S. J.	34	712	50,000	
1870	St. Ignatius	Chicago, Ill.	R. Catholic	Rev. Henry J. Durnbach	30	443		
1886	St. Ignatius	Cleveland, Ohio	R. Catholic	Rev. Godfrey J. Schultz, S. J.	16	200	7,600	
1870	St. John's	Washington, D. C.	R. Catholic	Rev. Brother Abdas	10	147	4,000	150,000
1784	St. John's	Annapolis, Md.	Non-sect.	Thomas Fell, Ph. D., LL. D.	10	152	9,000	250,000
1841	St. John's	New-York, N. Y.	R. Catholic	Rev. George A. Pettit, S. J.	39	355	39,000	1,622,200
1893	*St. John's Lutheran	Winfield, Kan.	Lutheran	Adolphus William Meyer	7	139	1,500	40,000
1868	[1]St. John the Baptist	Brooklyn, N. Y.	R. Catholic	Very Rev. Patrick McHale, C. M.	19	250	8,000	600,000
1858	St. John's U.	Collegeville, Minn.	R. Catholic	Rt. Rev. P. Engel, O. S. B., Ph. D.	37	275	16,000	300,000
1873	St. Joseph's	Dubuque, Iowa	R. Catholic	Very Rev. John P. Carroll, D. D.	8	110	4,000	
1858	*[1]St. Lawrence U.	Canton, N. Y.	Universalist	Rev. Almon Gunnison, D. D., LL. D.	16	140	12,000	500,000
1887	[1]St. Leo Military	St. Leo, Fla.	R. Catholic	Rt. Rev. Charles H. Mohr, O. S. B.	6	75	10,000	25,000
1828	[1]St. Louis U.	St. Louis, Mo.	R. Catholic	Rev. W. Banks Rogers, S. J.	35	496	40,000	900,000
1869	St. Mary's	St. Mary's, Kan.	R. Catholic	James McCabe, S. J.	30	330	10,500	
1821	St. Mary's	St. Mary's, Ky.	R. Catholic	Rev. David Fennessy, C. R.	10	108	4,000	250,000
1878	St. Mary's	Belmont, N. C.	R. Catholic	Rt. Rev. Leo Haid, D. D., O. S. B.	18	121	6,300	250,000
1854	St. Mary's U.	Galveston, Tex.	R. Catholic	Rev. Amadeus Guyol	5	38		
1861	[1]St. Meinrad	St. Meinrad, Ind.	R. Catholic	Rt. Rev. A. Schmitt, O. S. B.	18	150	16,000	

1874	*St. Olaf	Northfield, Minn.	Lutheran	John Kildahl	17	365	4,500	105,000
1878	St. Peter's	Jersey City, N. J.	R. Catholic	Rev. Joseph Zwinge, S. J.	6	90	7,000	———
1900	St. Stephen's	Annandale, N. Y.	Prot. Epis	Rev. Lawrence T. Cole, Ph. D.	9	50	17,000	———
1846	[1]St. Vincent	Latrobe, Penn.	R. Catholic	Rev. Germain Ball	32	325	40,000	———
1865	St. Vincent's	Los Angeles, Cal.	R. Catholic	Rev. J. S. Glass, C. M., D. D.	16	138	3,500	65,000
1831	St. Xavier	Cincinnati, Ohio	R. Catholic	Rev. Albert A. Dierckes, S. J.	22	370	16,000	———
1851	Santa Clara	Santa Clara, Cal.	R. Catholic	Rev. Robert E. Kenna, S. J.	29	218	17,000	400,000
1875	*Scarritt Col. Inst.	Neosho, Mo.	Methodist So.	John R. Ellis	6	120	1,800	35,000
1866	Scio	Scio, Ohio	Methodist	Ross Master, secretary	21	341	8,000	70,000
1856	[1]Seton Hall	South Orange, N. J.	R. Catholic	Very Rev. John A. Stafford	20	150	40,000	———
1865	*[1]Shaw U.	Raleigh, N. C.	Baptist	Chas. F. Meserve, A. M., LL. D.	28	578	15,000	110,000
1896	*Sheldon Jackson	Salt Lake City, Utah	Presbyterian	Rev. George Balley, Ph. B.	3	———	2,000	100,000
1827	*[1]Shurtleff	Upper Alton, Ill.	Baptist	Stanley A. McKay	17	165	8,000	200,000
1867	*Simpson	Indianola, Iowa	Methodist	Charles Eldred Shelton	39	520	3,050	171,000
1801	*South Carolina	Columbia, S. C.	State	Franklin Cowles Woodward	16	230	33,000	300,000
1856	Southern U.	Greensboro, Ala.	Methodist So.	Rev. Samuel Monroe Hosmer, D. D.	7	162	7,000	181,000
1878	*Southwest Baptist	Bolivar, Mo.	Baptist	Rev. R. E. L. Burks, A. M., D. D	7	128	1,500	25,000
1845	*[1]Southw. Bapt. U.	Jackson, Tenn.	Baptist	George Martin Savage	23	376	———	140,000
1875	[1]Southw. Presb. U.	Clarksville, Tenn.	Presbyterian	Rev. George Summey, D. D., LL. D.	11	85	8,500	336,000
1830	[1]Spring Hill	Spring Hill, Ala.	R. Catholic	William J. Tyrrell	25	160	15,000	———
1869	*[1]Straight U.	New-Orleans, La.	Congregational	Oscar Atwood, A. M.	25	653	2,500	60,000
1891	*State Col. for Col. S	Dover, Del.	State	William C. Jason	5	75	450	30,000
1847	*State U. of Iowa	Iowa City, Iowa	State	George Edwin MacLean, LL. D.	130	1,542	58,000	888,129
1858	*[1]Susquehanna U.	Selinsgrove, Penn.	Lutheran	John P. Woodruff	20	175	7,000	125,000
1869	*Swarthmore	Swarthmore, Penn.	Friends	William W. Birdsall	28	206	21,000	900,000
1892	*Sweetwater	Sweetwater, Tenn.	Non-sect.	J. Byron Reed	4	55	200	20,000
1848	*Syracuse U.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Methodist	Rev. J. R. Day, S.T.D., LL. D., chan	152	1,800	47,249	2,815,814
1857	*Tabor	Tabor, Iowa	Congregational	Rev. J. Gordon, D.D., dean & act pres.	14	141	12,000	206,000
1883	*Tarkio	Tarkio, Mo.	Un. Presby.	Rev. Joseph Addison Thompson, D. D.	19	309	1,200	140,000
1893	*[1]Taylor U.	Upland, Ind.	Methodist	Rev. Thaddeus C. Read, LL. D.	17	565	10,000	90,000
1870	*[1]Thiel	Greenville, Penn.	Lutheran	Theophilus B. Roth	10	151	8,000	150,000
1891	*Throop Poly. Inst.	Pasadena, Cal.	Non-sect.	Walter A. Edwards	31	4400	2,300	175,000
1823	Trinity	Hartford, Conn.	Prot. Epis	Geo. Williamson Smith, D. D., LL. D.	28	133	42,000	863,000
1853	Trinity	Durham, N. C.	Methodist So.	John Carlisle Kilgo	22	167	15,010	730,850
1869	*Trinity U.	Tehuacana, Tex.	Cumb. Pres.	Jesse Anderson	29	210	———	100,000
1852	*[1]Tufts	Tufts College, Mass.	Universalist	Elmer Hewitt Capen	120	800	43,000	1,800,000
1834	Tulane U.	New-Orleans, La.	Non-sect.	Edwin Anderson Alderman, LL. D.	80	1,144	20,000	2,061,000
1886	*Union	Barbourville, Ky.	Methodist	James P. Faulkner, A. M.	7	184	1,200	1,500
1890	*[1]Union	College View, Neb.	Sev. Day Adv.	Lewis A. Hoopes	23	423	3,000	200,000
1795	Union	Schenectady, N. Y.	Non-sect.	A. V. V. Raymond, D. D., LL. D.	19	186	36,139	1,147,399
1859	*[1]Union Christian	Merom, Ind.	Christian	Leander J. Aldrich, M. A., D. D.	15	239	3,960	125,000
1822	*U. of Alabama	University, Ala.	State	William Stokes Wyman	42	413	25,000	500,000
1885	*U. of Arizona	Tucson, Ariz.	Territory	Frank Yale Adams, A. M., acting	22	225	16,000	158,347
1872	*U. of Arkansas	Fayetteville, Ark.	State	John Lee Buchanan, A. M., LL. D.	68	1,150	8,239	450,000
1868	*U. of California	Berkeley, Cal.	State	Benj. Ide Wheeler, Ph. D., LL. D.	195	3,026	90,146	5,551,852
1891	*[1]U. of Chicago	Chicago, Ill.	Baptist	W. R. Harper, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D.	296	3,722	300,000	12,364,000
1819	*U. of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio	City	Howard Avers	159	1,287	150,000	3,357,308
1877	*U. of Colorado	Boulder, Col.	State	James H. Baker, M. A.	80	900	23,000	400,000
1864	*[1]U. of Denver	University Park, Col.	Methodist	Rev. H. A. Buchtel, D. D., LL. D.	114	1,000	12,000	800,000
1785	U. of Georgia	Athens, Ga.	State	Walter Barnard Hill	91	1,994	30,000	951,995

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

Founded	Name of Institution.	Location.	Religious or non-sectarian control.	President or dean of faculty.	No. instructors	No. of students	Volumes in library.	Value of property (includ'g endowment).
1889	*U. of Idaho	Moscow, Idaho	State	James A. McLean	22	329	4,000	360,000
1828	U. of Indiana	Bloomington, Ind	———	Joseph Swain	60	1,137	39,000	1,000,000
1868	*U. of Illinois	Champaign, Ill	State	Andrew S. Draper, LL. D.	294	2,975	62,000	2,750,000
1866	*U. of Kansas	Lawrence, Kan	State	William C. Spangler	80	1,200	35,800	1,070,000
1865	*U. of Maine	Orono, Me	State	Abram Winegardner Harris	53	400	19,833	1,965,300
1837	*U. of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich	State	James B. Angell, LL. D.	234	3,712	156,000	2,900,000
1869	*U. of Minnesota	Minneapolis, Minn	State	Cyrus Nortrop, D. D.	250	3,525	80,000	3,327,866
1848	*U. of Mississippi	University, Miss	State	Robert B. Fulton	20	303	17,000	1,100,000
1840	*U. of Missouri	Columbia, Mo	State & Nation	Richard Henry Jesse	100	1,700	40,000	3,500,000
1895	U. of Montana	Missoula, Mont	State	Oscar John Craig, A. M., Ph. D.	13	235	6,000	462,800
1869	*U. of Nebraska	Lincoln, Neb	State	E. Benjamin Andrews, chancellor	228	2,256	51,000	1,000,000
1886	*U. of Nevada	Reno, Nev	State	Joseph Edward Stubbs	28	388	8,000	459,000
1892	*U. of New-Mexico	Albuquerque, N. M	Territory	William George Tight	10	100	5,000	100,000
1789	*U. of N'th Carolina	Chapel Hill, N. C	State	Francis Preston Venable	45	550	33,000	500,000
1883	*U. of North Dakota	Grand Forks, N. D	State	Webster Merrifield, A. M.	40	375	9,000	2,225,000
1842	†U. of Notre Dame	Notre Dame, Ind	R. Catholic	Very Rev. Andrew Morrissey, C. S. C.	65	825	55,000	2,250,000
1892	*U. of Oklahoma	Norman, Okla	Territory	David Ross Boyd	22	400	7,000	195,000
1883	*U. of Omaha	Bellevue, Neb	Presbyterian	David R. Kerr	20	150	4,000	100,000
1872	*U. of Oregon	Eugene, Ore	State	Frank Strong, A. M., Ph. D.	62	456	15,000	500,000
1740	†U. of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Penn	Non-sect	Charles Curtis Harrison, LL. D.	—	2,573	200,000	8,583,093
1851	*U. of Rochester	Rochester, N. Y	Baptist	Rush Rhees, LL. D.	19	254	37,309	1,340,244
1882	*U. of South Dakota	Vermilion, S. D	State	Garrett Droppers	28	450	7,000	150,000
1794	*U. of Tennessee	Knoxville, Tenn	State	Chas. William Dabney, Ph.D., LL.D.	85	721	17,100	906,158
1883	*U. of Texas	Austin, Tex	State	William L. Prather, LL. D.	97	1,121	35,000	1,000,000
1857	†U. of the South	Sewanee, Tenn	Prot. Epis	Benj. Lawton Wiggins, M. A., LL. D.	36	550	41,500	———
1851	*U. of the Pacific	College Park, Cal	Methodist	Eli McClish	20	247	3,000	200,000
1850	*U. of Utah	Salt Lake City, Utah	State	Joseph Thomas Kingsbury	28	643	20,000	450,000
1791	*U. of Vermont	Burlington, Vt	State	Matthew H. Buckham, D. D., LL. D.	42	560	65,000	1,250,000
1819	U. of Virginia	Charlottesville, Va	State	Paul P. Barringer, M. D., LL. D.	55	650	51,000	1,800,000
1862	*U. of Washington	Seattle, Wash	State	F. P. Graves, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL.D.	53	650	15,000	500,000
1869	*U. of Wooster	Wooster, Ohio	Presbyterian	Rev. Louis Edward Holden, D. D.	24	570	22,000	700,000
1886	*U. of Wyoming	Laramie, Wyo	State	Elmer E. Smiley, D. D.	16	180	11,000	250,000
1857	*Upper Iowa U	Fayette, Iowa	Methodist	Guy Potter Benton	28	400	6,000	500,000
1869	*Ursinus	Collegeville, Penn	Reformed	Rev. Henry T. Spangler	26	189	9,000	120,000
1867	U. S. Grant U	Athens, Tenn	Methodist	Rev. John H. Race, A. M., D. D.	68	821	8,000	335,000
1842	†Villanova, St. T. of	Villanova, Penn	R. Catholic	Rev. Laurence Aug. Delurey, O. S. A.	18	185	13,000	———
1830	*Volant	Volant, Penn	Non-sect	Charles Frederick Ball	6	100	500	200,000
1832	Wabash	Crawfordsville, Ind	Non-sect	William Patterson Kaul	17	200	37,000	1,000,000
1833	Wake Forest	Wake Forest, N. C	Baptist	Charles Elisha Taylor	15	307	10,000	400,000
1808	*Walden U	Nashville, Tenn	———	Jay Benson Hamilton, D. D.	32	540	———	200,000
1868	Wartburg	Clinton, Iowa	Lutheran	Chr. Otto Kraushaar	8	56	2,800	80,000
1865	*Washburn	Topeka, Kan	Congregational	D. L. McEachron, ch. of fac	23	294	8,000	350,000
1782	*Washington	Chestertown, Md	Non-sect	Charles W. Reid	9	110	2,000	80,000
1795	*Washington	Wash'n Col., Tenn	Presbyterian	Rev. James Thomas Cooter, A. M.	8	125	3,000	50,000

1749	Washington & Lee U..	Lexington, Va.....	Non-sect.....	George H. Denny, M. A., Ph. D....	22	222	40,000	940,000
1877	*Weaverville.....	Weaverville, N.C....	Methodist So...	James M. Robeson.....	6	120	1,350	82,000
1831	*Wesleyan U.....	Middletown, Conn....	Methodist.....	Rev. D. P. Raymond, D. D., LL. D..	36	350	60,000	2,089,850
1867	*West Virginia U...	Morgantown, W. Va...	State.....	Daniel B. Purinton, Ph. D., LL. D..	70	936	40,000	520,000
1856	*Western.....	Toledo, Iowa.....	Un. Brethren...	Rev. Lewis Bookwalter, A. M., D. D.	15	340	3,500	80,000
1867	*Western Maryland.	Westminster, Md....	Methodist.....	Rev. T. H. Lewis, Ph. D.....	22	250	6,000	150,000
1828	*Western Reserve U	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Non-sect.....	Charles F. Thwing.....	200	800	50,000	3,500,000
1787	*Western U. of Penn	Allegheny, Penn.....	Non-sect.....	John A. Brashear, acting chan.....	115	869	20,000	950,000
1865	*Westfield.....	Westfield, Ill.....	Un. Brethren..	William Smythe Reese.....	9	192	3,000	60,000
1852	Westminster.....	Fulton, Mo.....	Presbyterian...	John Henry MacCracken, Ph. D.....	10	100	6,000	285,000
1852	*Westminster.....	New-Wilm'ton, Penn..	Un. Presb.....	Rev. Robert Gracey Ferguson.....	12	292	6,000	200,000
1860	*Wheaton.....	Wheaton, Ill	Congregational.	Charles A. Blanchard.....	21	240	3,000	210,000
1859	*[1]Whitman.....	Walla Walla, Wash...	Congregational.	Stephen Beasley Linnard Penrose....	18	293	9,000	350,000
1844	Willamette U.....	Salem, Ore.....	Methodist.....	Willis Chatman Hawley, A. M.....	10	450	7,602	225,000
1856	*[1]Wilberforce U....	Wilberforce, Ohio....	A. M. E.....	Joshua H. Jones, A. M., D. D.....	20	350	5,000	159,000
1873	*[1]Wiley U.....	Marshall, Tex.....	Methodist.....	Rev. Matthew Dogan, A. M., Ph. D.	15	438	4,200	35,000
1693	William & Mary....	Williamsburg, Va....	State.....	Lyon G. Tyler, M. A., LL. D.....	13	160	10,000	250,000
1849	William Jewell.....	Liberty, Mo.....	Baptist.....	John P. Greene.....	23	352	13,000	350,000
1793	Williams.....	Williamstown, Mass...	Non-sect.....	John Haskell Hewitt, LL. D.....	34	403	46,000	1,633,002
1870	*Wilmington.....	Wilmington, Ohio....	Friends.....	James B. Unthank, M. Sc.....	10	145	3,000	75,000
1845	*[1]Wittenberg.....	Springfield, Ohio....	Lutheran.....	John Masheim Ruthrauff, D. D.....	20	456	12,000	350,000
1850	*Wofford.....	Spartanburg, S. C....	Methodist So...	James H. Carlisle, LL. D.....	10	257	10,000	200,000
1701	[1]Yale U.....	New-Haven, Conn.....	Congregational.	Arthur Twining Hadley, LL. D.....	280	2,560	310,000	———
1881	*Yankton.....	Yankton, S. D.....	Congregational.	Henry Kemball Warren.....	16	284	7,000	———
1890	*York.....	York, Neb.....	Un. Brethren..	William E. Schell.....	11	342	1,000	50,000

TABLE II.—STATISTICS OF COLLEGES FOR WOMEN—DIVISION A.

1889	Barnard.....	New-York, N. Y.....	Non-sect.....	Laura D. Gill, A. B., A. M., dean....	—	400	1,500	726,700
1880	Bryn Mawr.....	Bryn Mawr, Penn.....	Non-sect.....	M. Carey Thomas.....	43	419	33,753	1,000,000
1837	Mt. Holyoke.....	South Hadley, Mass...	Non-sect.....	M. E. Woolley, M.A., Litt.D., L.H.D.	53	609	31,000	1,200,000
1892	Randolph-Macon....	Lynchburg, Va.....	Methodist So...	William W. Smith, A. M., LL. D..	23	226	4,000	261,000
1847	Rockford.....	Rockford, Ill.....	Non-sect.....	Emily K. Reynolds.....	13	73	6,000	295,000
1871	Smith.....	Northampton, Mass...	Non-sect.....	Laurenus C. Seelye, D. D., LL. D..	82	1,051	———	2,170,480
1861	Vassar.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y....	Non-sect.....	James Monroe Taylor, D. D., LL. D.	72	799	35,000	2,709,000
1875	Wellesley.....	Wellesley, Mass.....	Non-sect.....	Caroline Hazard, M. A., Litt. D.....	93	800	54,000	1,500,000
1868	Wells.....	Aurora, N. Y.....	Non-sect.....	Jasper Warren Freley, M. S., acting.	22	126	9,000	411,370
1888	Woman's of Balt....	Baltimore, Md.....	Methodist.....	John Franklin Goucher, LL. D.....	30	335	8,000	1,015,000

DIVISION B.

1855	Alabama Con. Fem..	Tuskegee, Ala.....	Methodist.....	John Massey.....	12	150	6,500	100,000
1841	Albert Lea.....	Albert Lea, Minn.....	Presbyterian...	Miss Ella Young.....	10	63	1,700	50,000
1867	Allentown for Wom.	Allentown, Penn.....	Reformed.....	Rev. J. W. Knappenberger, A. M....	13	134	1,300	60,000
1854	Andrew Female.....	Cuthbert, Ga.....	Methodist So...	Rev. Homer Bush, A. M.....	14	200	1,000	500,000
1842	Asheville for Y. W..	Asheville, N. C.....	Non-sect.....	Archibald A. Jones.....	17	200	37,000	100,000
1855	Baptist Female.....	Lexington, Mo.....	Baptist.....	Edward W. White, A. M.....	15	120	1,200	30,000
1849	Baylor Female.....	Belton, Tex.....	Baptist.....	William Andrew Wilson, D. D.....	18	325	8,000	150,000
1851	Beaumont.....	Harrodsburg, Ky.....	Non-sect.....	Thomas Smith, A. M.....	11	100	6,000	25,000
1894	Belhaven for Y. L...	Jackson, Miss.....	Non-sect.....	Lewis Thomas Fitzhugh.....	9	125	500	50,000
1854	Bethel Female.....	Hopkinsville, Ky.....	Baptist.....	Edmund Harrison.....	9	125	3,000	50,000
1851	Blairsville.....	Blairsville, Penn.....	Non-sect.....	Rev. Samuel B. Linhart, A. M.....	14	120	500	50,000

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

Founded	Name of Institution.	Location.	Religious or non-sectarian control.	President or dean of faculty.	No. instructors	No. of students.	Volumes in library.	Value of property (includ'g endowment).
1873	Blue Mountain Fem.	Blue Mountain, Miss...	Non-sect.....	B. G. Lowrey.....	20	327	———	40,000
1889	Boscobel.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	Baptist.....	Carey Albert Folk.....	12	100	500	50,000
1878	Brenau.....	Gainesville, Ga.....	Non-sect.....	A. W. Van Hoose.....	22	200	3,000	75,000
1851	Brownsville Female.	Brownsville, Tenn....	Baptist.....	Robert Edwin Hatton, Ph. D.....	12	125	3,000	20,000
1850	Caldwell.....	Danville, Ky.....	Presbyterian...	Rev. J. Calvin Ely, D. D.....	14	151	1,300	12,000
1892	Central Baptist.....	Conway, Ark.....	Baptist.....	William Walter Rivers.....	10	110	1,500	60,000
1869	Central Female.....	Lexington, Mo.....	Methodist So...	Zachariah M. Williams, A. M., D. D.	13	138	200	105,000
1852	Chapel Hill Female..	Chapel Hill, Tex.....	Methodist So...	Landon Franklin Smith.....	8	85	1,200	12,000
1852	Chickasaw Female..	Pontotoc, Miss.....	Presbyterian...	S. Decatur Lucas.....	6	96	2,000	35,000
1851	Christian.....	Columbia, Mo.....	Christian.....	Mrs. W. Y. Moore and Mrs. L. W. St. Clair.	26	250	5,000	110,000
1881	Clifford Seminary...	Union, S. C.....	Presbyterian...	Branch G. Clifford.....	6	58	500	10,000
1880	Claremont Fem.....	Hickory, N. C.....	Non-sect.....	M. Wesley Hatton.....	15	140	1,300	30,000
1859	Columbia Female...	Columbia, S. C.....	Methodist So...	William W. Daniel, A. M., D. D....	14	145	600	50,000
1890	Converse.....	Spartanburg, S. C.....	Non-sect.....	Benjamin Wilson.....	31	426	5,300	300,000
1884	Cottey for Young L..	Nevada, Mo.....	Methodist So...	Mrs. V. A. C. Stockard.....	12	183	1,000	30,000
1873	Dalton Female.....	Dalton, Ga.....	Methodist So...	Miss Mabel Head.....	10	170	300	20,000
1859	Due West Female...	Due West, S. C.....	A. R. Presb...	Rev. James Boyce.....	13	125	1,000	12,000
1869	East Miss. Female..	Meridian, Miss.....	Methodist.....	John Wesley Beeson.....	35	400	800	3,000
1897	Elizabeth.....	Charlotte, N. C.....	Lutheran.....	Rev. Charles Bangs King, A. M.....	18	———	1,000	150,000
1879	Gaston.....	Dallas, N. C.....	Lutheran.....	S. A. Wolff, A. M.....	6	111	750	8,000
1854	Glendale.....	Glendale, Ohio.....	Presbyterian...	Miss Rebecca Jane De Vore.....	12	50	2,000	35,000
1838	Greensboro Female..	Greensboro, N. C.....	Methodist So...	Dred Peacock.....	15	165	7,000	100,000
1873	Hardin.....	Mexico, Mo.....	Baptist.....	John W. Million.....	22	213	2,000	170,250
1852	Hillman.....	Clinton, Miss.....	Baptist.....	J. L. Johnson, B. A., LL. D., D. D.	10	163	2,500	15,000
1842	Hollins Inst.....	Hollins, Va.....	Baptist.....	Miss Matty L. Cocke.....	25	225	2,000	150,000
1856	Howard Female.....	Gallatin, Tenn.....	Non-sect.....	Z. K. Griffin.....	8	100	200	25,000
1844	Howard Payne.....	Fayette, Mo.....	Methodist So...	Hiram D. Groves.....	13	138	1,200	60,000
1846	Illinois Woman's....	Jacksonville, Ill.....	Methodist.....	Rev. Joseph R. Harker, Ph. D.....	20	250	1,000	100,000
1856	Irving Female.....	Mechanicsburg, Penn..	Lutheran.....	E. E. Campbell, Ph. D.....	18	140	1,000	60,000
1852	Isbell.....	Talladega, Ala.....	Presbyterian...	Rev. F. W. Webb, D. D.....	7	67	150	18,000
1830	Jacksonville F. Acad	Jacksonville, Ill.....	Non-sect.....	John Morris Gillette, Ph. D.....	10	140	1,000	80,000
1853	Jessamine Institute.	Nicholasville, Ky.....	Non-sect.....	Mrs. J. B. Skinner.....	11	110	200	30,000
1852	Kee Mar.....	Hagerstown, Md.....	Lutheran.....	M. L. Maier, Ph. D.....	16	145	10,000	100,000
1832	La Grange Female..	La Grange, Ga.....	Methodist So...	Rufus Wright Smith, A. M.....	16	196	2,000	163,500
1850	Lake Erie C. & S....	Painesville, Ohio.....	Non-sect.....	Miss Mary Evans.....	23	140	8,000	354,000
1851	Lasell Seminary...	Auburndale, Mass.....	Non-sect.....	Charles C. Bragdon.....	31	150	2,500	200,000
1845	Limestone.....	Gaffney, S. C.....	Baptist.....	Lee Davis Lodge, Ph. D.....	19	147	3,745	130,000
1831	Lindenw'd for Wom.	St. Charles, Mo.....	Presbyterian...	Matthew Howard Reaser.....	16	70	2,500	75,000
1872	Logan Female.....	Russellville, Ky.....	Methodist So...	Rev. Samuel A. Steel, D. D.....	6	85	300	25,000
1786	Louisburg Female..	Louisburg, N. C.....	Methodist.....	Matthew S. Davis.....	10	160	1,200	20,000
1856	Louisiana Bap. Fem.	Keachie, La.....	Baptist.....	G. W. Thigpen.....	7	70	1,200	30,000
1858	Lucy Cobb Inst.....	Athens, Ga.....	Non-sect.....	Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb.....	16	150	800	40,000
1821	*Maine Wes. S. & F.	Kents Hill, Me.....	Methodist.....	Henry Emerson Trefethen.....	14	165	8,000	300,000
1854	Mansfield Female...	Mansfield, La.....	Methodist So...	Thomas S. Stel.....	8	100	1,500	30,000

1874	Marion Female	Marion, Va.	Lutheran	Rev. J. J. Sherer, D. D.	8	80	—	25,000
1836	Marion Fem. Sem.	Marion, Ala.	Non-sect.	James Douglas Wade, A. M.	11	110	600	25,000
1869	Martha Washington	Abingdon, Va.	Methodist So.	William Marion Dyer	18	194	2,000	58,000
1870	Martin Female	Pulaski, Tenn.	Methodist	B. E. Atkins & T. L. Bryan, joint pres	8	123	5,000	100,000
1850	Maryland for Y. L.	Luthersville, Md.	Lutheran	Rev. J. H. Turner	12	90	1,500	50,000
1877	Mary Nash	Sherman, Tex.	Non-sect.	A. Q. Nash	14	230	5,000	50,000
1842	Memphis Con. F. I.	Jackson, Tenn.	Methodist So.	Rev. A. B. Jones, A.M., D.D., LL.D.	17	229	6,348	50,000
1850	Millersburg Female	Millersburg, Ky.	Methodist So.	Rev. Charles Crockett Fisher, A. M.	14	120	1,000	10,000
1851	Milwaukee-Downer	Milwaukee, Wis.	Non-sect.	Miss Ellen C. Sabin, M. A.	21	217	4,932	310,675
1884	Miss. Industrial Inst	Columbus, Miss.	State	Andrew Armstrong Kincannon	30	500	2,500	500,000
1898	Monroe Female	Forsyth, Ga.	Baptist	Charles H. Spurgeon Jackson	15	200	1,000	40,000
1749	Moravian Sem.	Bethlehem, Penn.	Moravian	J. Max Hark, D. D.	22	100	5,000	100,000
1851	Notre Dame	San José, Cal.	R. Catholic	Sister Mary Bernardine	21	500	10,000	500,000
1873	Notre Dame of Md.	Baltimore, Md.	R. Catholic	Sister Mary Meletia, dean	34	256	9,000	450,000
1850	Ogontz School	Ogontz School, Penn.	Non-sect.	Miss S. J. Eastman	20	135	2,500	—
1890	Owensboro Female	Owensboro, Ky.	Non-sect.	Rev. T. S. McCall, M. A.	9	121	800	25,000
1850	Oxford	Oxford, Ohio	Presbyterian	F. P. Hobgood	11	125	1,000	20,000
1854	Packer Col. Inst.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-sect.	Truman J. Backus, LL. D.	53	650	8,000	—
1869	Penn. Col. for Wom.	Pittsburg, Penn.	Presbyterian	Rev. Chalmers Martin, D. D.	27	243	2,500	200,000
1890	Presb. Col. for Wom.	Columbia, S. C.	Presbyterian	Robert Paine Pell	18	197	—	75,000
1888	Potter	Bowling Green, Ky.	Non-sect.	Rev. B. F. Cabell	20	260	5,000	80,000
1859	Roanoke Female	Danville, Va.	Baptist	Charles Fenton James, D. D.	8	87	1,300	15,000
1871	St. Louis Seminary	Jennings, Mo.	Non-sect.	B. T. Blewett, LL. D.	6	20	2,000	70,000
1868	St. Mary's School	Knoxville, Ill.	Prot. Epis.	Charles Wesley Leffingwell	15	120	2,000	150,000
1802	Salem Academy	Winston-Salem, N. C.	Moravian	Rev. J. H. Clewell, Ph. D.	33	325	5,000	200,000
1894	San Antonio Fem.	San Antonio, Tex.	Methodist So.	John Ellis Harrison	12	130	1,200	65,000
1854	Sayre Female Inst.	Lexington, Ky.	Presbyterian	Henry Brainerd McClellan	11	130	1,500	140,000
1877	Shorter	Rome, Ga.	Baptist	Thomas J. Simmons	23	200	4,000	200,000
1852	Silliman Col. Inst.	Clinton, La.	Presbyterian	Francis Watson Lewis	8	125	2,000	60,000
1859	Sisters of Bethany	Topeka, Kan.	Prot. Epis.	Right Rev. Frank R. Millspaugh	10	200	2,500	400,000
1852	Soule Female	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	Methodist	Miss V. O. Wardlaw	—	—	—	—
1843	Southern (Cox) Fem.	College Park, Ga.	Baptist	Charles C. Cox, A. M., Ph. D.	25	150	3,000	—
1842	Southern Female	La Grange, Ga.	Baptist	Gustavus A. Nurmalley	20	180	3,000	50,000
1884	Southw. Va. Inst.	Bristol, Va.	Baptist	Julius Franklin Howard	13	51	500	100,000
1869	Stanford Female	Stanford, Ky.	Non-sect.	Burnet Johnson Pinkerton	5	40	500	10,000
1894	Stanton for Young L.	Natchez, Miss.	Non-sect.	James Rhea Preston	15	191	500	25,000
1856	Stephens Female	Columbia, Mo.	Baptist	Samuel Frank Taylor, D. D.	18	167	2,000	150,000
1868	Stonewall Jackson	Abingdon, Va.	Presbyterian	Miss Kate M. Hunt	9	80	—	30,000
1808	Sullins	Bristol, Tenn.	Methodist So.	Rev. S. N. Barker	22	211	500	80,000
1849	Synodical & Con. M.	Rogersville, Tenn.	———		14	102	300	30,000
1871	Synodical Female	Fulton, Mo.	Presbyterian	James Morton Spencer	12	100	1,000	25,000
1856	Tennessee Female	Franklin, Tenn.	Non-sect.	J. H. Charles and T. E. Allen	14	175	1,500	15,000
1850	*Tuscaloosa Female	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Methodist So.	Wightman F. Melton, A. M., Ph. D.	16	180	1,250	250,000
1854	Union Female	Eufaula, Ala.	Non-sect.	Thomas Foster Jones	11	112	3,000	25,000
1874	Valley Female	Winchester, Va.	Methodist So.	Rev. A. B. Warwick, M. A.	8	50	300	20,000
1843	Virginia Fem. Inst.	Staunton, Va.	Prot. Epis.	Miss Marie Pendleton Duval	16	125	1,200	75,000
1865	Ward Seminary	Nashville, Tenn.	Presbyterian	John Diehl Blanton	33	395	3,000	100,000
1897	Water Valley	Water Valley, Miss.	Non-sect.		4	140	—	20,000
1831	Westbrook Seminary	Deering, Me.	Universalist	Oscar Hoyt Perry, A. B.	10	95	2,000	125,000
1855	West'n Col. for Wom	Oxford, Ohio	Non-sect.	Lella S. McKee, Ph. D.	27	150	11,000	259,000
1836	Wesleyan Female	Macon, Ga.	Methodist So.	Rev. J. W. Roberts, A. M., D. D.	31	378	5,000	300,000

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

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1859	Whitworth Female..	Brookhaven, Miss.....	Methodist So...	Alexander Farrar Watkins.....	16	158	1,300	84,000
1872	Williamston Female	Williamston, S. C.....	Methodist So...	Rev. S. Lander, A. M.....	9	75	3,000	25,000
1871	Wilson.....	Chambersburg, Penn..	Presbyterian...	Rev. Samuel A. Martin, D. D.....	30	298	10,000	300,000
1893	Woman's.....	Frederick, Md.....	Reformed.....	Joseph H. Apple, A. M.....	16	163	3,000	90,000
1870	Young Female.....	Thomasville, Ga.....	Non-sect.....	John E. Baker.....	5	90	——	35,000

TABLE III.—SCHOOLS OF TECHNOLOGY.

1891	Ag. & Mech. (Col'ed)	Greensboro, N. C.....	State.....	James Benson Dudley.....	10	198	749	70,000
1872	*Alabama Poly. In..	Auburn, Ala.....	State.....	William Le Roy Brown, LL. D.....	33	352	15,000	470,000
1871	*Alcorn Agr. & M...	Westside, Miss.....	State.....	William Henry Lanier.....	16	400	2,500	260,000
1892	*Armour Inst. of T..	Chicago, Ill.....	——.....	Frank W. Gunsaulus.....	35	600	15,000	3,500,000
1877	Case School of A. S..	Cleveland, Ohio.....	——.....	Cady Staley.....	24	340	2,400	2,000,000
1896	*Clarkson Sch. of T..	Potsdam, N. Y.....	——.....	William Sleeper Aldrich, M. E.....	8	63	1,000	500,000
1893	Clemson Agr. Col...	Clemson Col., S. C....	——.....	Henry Simms Hartzog, LL. D.....	40	500	6,000	540,000
1879	*Colorado Agr. Col..	Fort Collins, Col.....	State.....	Barton O. Aylesworth.....	32	400	10,000	273,987
1874	*Col. State Sch. of M	Golden, Col.....	State.....	Regis Chauvenet.....	15	242	5,200	228,000
1881	*Conn. Agr. Col.....	Storrs, Conn.....	State.....	Rufus W. Stimson, A. M., B. D....	18	110	8,863	135,000
1888	Ga. Sch. of Tech....	Atlanta, Ga.....	State.....	Lyman Hall.....	35	500	3,000	300,000
1869	*Iowa S. Ag. & Mech	Ames, Iowa.....	State.....	William Miller Beardshear.....	68	1,160	14,000	1,438,186
1863	*Kan. St. Agr. Col..	Manhattan, Kan.....	State.....	Ernest R. Nichols.....	61	1,321	43,000	995,000
1863	*Mass. Agr. Col.....	Amherst, Mass.....	State.....	Henry Hill Goodell.....	22	178	22,364	375,000
1865	*Mass. Inst. of Tech.	Boston, Mass.....	State.....	Henry S. Pritchett, Ph. D., LL. D.	139	1,300	53,851	3,313,059
1857	*Michigan Agr. Col..	Agr. College, Mich....	State.....	Jonathan Le Moyne Snyder.....	55	561	22,000	581,000
1885	*Mich. Col. of Mines.	Houghton, Mich.....	State.....	Fred Walter McNair.....	15	170	16,380	278,940
1878	*Miss. Agr. & Mec..	Agr. College, Miss.....	State.....	J. C. Hardy.....	35	523	8,228	359,693
1893	*Mont. of A. & M. A.	Bozeman, Mont.....	State.....	James Reid.....	23	266	6,000	200,000
1885	*Newark Tech. Sch..	Newark, N. J.....	City.....	Charles A. Colton.....	14	265	1,250	75,000
1889	N. C. of A. & M. A..	West Raleigh, N. C....	State.....	George Taylor Winston, LL. D.....	30	325	3,000	164,723
1866	N. H. of A. & M. A..	Durham, N. H.....	State.....	Charles S. Murkland.....	22	137	10,000	362,000
1889	*N. M. of A. & M. A.	Mesilla Park, N. M....	Territory.....	Francis E. Lesher, executive officer..	30	195	8,500	90,000
1890	*N. D. Agr. Col.....	Agr. Col., N. D.....	State.....	John Henry Worst, LL. D.....	24	402	8,200	193,000
1891	*Okla. Agr. & Mech..	Stillwater, Okla.....	Territory.....	Angelo C. Scott, M. A., LL. M.....	20	405	8,000	131,428
1868	*Oregon St. Agr. Col	Corvallis, Ore.....	State.....	Thomas M. Gatch.....	30	502	3,500	272,694
1874	*Purdue U.....	La Fayette, Ind.....	State.....	Winthrop Ellsworth Stone, Ph. D....	79	1,040	10,951	1,000,000
1874	Rose Poly. Inst.....	Terre Haute, Ind.....	State.....	John Hosea Washburn, Ph. D.....	24	100	10,000	——
1843	S. C. Military Acad..	Charleston, S. C.....	——.....	Carl Leo Mees.....	22	163	10,300	850,000
1881	*South Dak. Ag. Col.	Brookings, S. D.....	State.....	Asbury Coward, superintendent.....	8	133	5,500	85,000
1887	*S. D. St. Sch. of M..	Rapid City, S. D.....	State.....	John William Heston.....	27	500	6,000	1,000,000
1871	Stevens Inst. of T...	Hoboken, N. J.....	——.....	Robert Lincoln Slagle.....	9	125	——	50,000
1876	Texas. Agr. & M....	College Station, Tex..	State.....	Henry Morton, Ph. D., Sc. D., LL. D.	22	270	9,000	983,000
1802	U. S. Military Acad.	West Point, N. Y.....	Nation.....	L. L. Foster.....	30	450	6,000	1,000,000
1845	U. S. Naval Acad...	Annapolis, Md.....	Nation.....	Colonel Albert L. Mills, U. S. A....	70	462	45,000	——
				Com. Richard Wainwright, U. S. N.	60	333	42,000	590,700

1888	*Utah Agr. Col.	Logan, Utah	State	William Jasper Kerr, B. S., D. Sc.	37	500	8,500	250,000
1871	Virginia Agr. & M.	Blacksburg, Va.	State	John Mack. McBryde, Ph. D., LL. D.	33	266	5,000	179,000
1839	Virginia Military In.	Lexington, Va.	State	General Scott Shipp, LL. D.	19	248	11,741	500,000
1892	*Washington Agr.	Pullman, Wash.	State	Enoch Albert Bryan	45	628	6,000	2,000,000
1865	Worcester Poly. Inst	Worcester, Mass.		Edmund Arthur Engler	31	200	7,000	1,400,000

*Coeducational. [3]Has a theological department. [2]For the deaf.

EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(From The Statesman's Year Book.)

	No. Colleges.	Teachers.	Students.
Engl'd-Wales:			
[1]Universities:			
[2]Oxford	23	94	3,499
[2]Cambridge	18	126	2,985
Durham	1	20	170
Colleges:			
Aberystwith	1	31	447
Bangor	1	36	277
[3]Manchester	1	103	983
[4]Newcastle	2	72	660
[5]Nottingham	1	80	1,857
[6]Sheffield	1	55	288
[7]Birmingham	1	70	635
[8]Bristol	1	51	295
[9]Cardiff	1	50	1,976
[10]Imperial	1	9	121
[11]Leeds	1	98	673
[8]Liverpool	1	83	543
London:			
[10]University	1	64	1,020
[11]King's	1	140	1,293
Scotland:			
Universities:			
Aberdeen	1	58	782
Edinburgh	1	107	2,754
Glasgow	1	105	2,016
St. Andrews	2	23	264
Colleges:			
[12]Glasgow	1	74	298
Dundee	1	38	120
Ireland:			
University:			
Dublin	1	54	1,100
Colleges:			
Qu'n's, Belfast	1	26	311
Queen's, Cork	1	23	178
Q'n's, Galway	1	23	91
Total U. K.	68	1,713	25,313

[1]Owens College, Manchester; University College, Liverpool, and Yorkshire College, Leeds, are associated as Victoria University; and the Welsh colleges at Aberystwith, Bangor and Cardiff, as the University of Wales. A university, with which Mason College is incorporated, has been established at Birmingham. [2]Undergraduates. At Oxford in 1899 there were 856 matriculations; at Cambridge in 1900, 932. [3]Besides 121 evening students. [4]The Durham College of Medicine has 19 professors and 230 students; the College of Science has 50 professors and teachers, 400 day students and 1,000 evening students. [5]Including evening students. [6]Besides evening students. [7]Besides 314 evening students. [8]Besides 200 evening students. [9]Besides 390 evening students. [10]Exclusive of school and of 900 evening students. [11]There were, besides, 1,159 civil service pupils, and 1,130 other evening students. [12]Besides 3,781 students at evening classes.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching was founded at Philadelphia in June, 1890, and incorporated in March, 1892. Present officers: President, Charles A. Brinley; treasurer, Frederick B. Miles; secretary, John Nolen. The office is in Philadelphia. The aim of University Extension is, first, to extend higher education to all classes of people; second, to extend education through the whole of adult life; third, to extend thorough methods of study to subjects of everyday interest. During the year 1900-'01 the society arranged for the delivery of ninety-five courses of lectures at seventy-four centres. The course attendance at lectures was 24,531. The attendance at classes was 10,535. The number of courses for 1900-'01, arranged by States, is as follows: Pennsylvania, 43; New-York, 21; New-Jersey, 21; Maryland, 7; Connecticut, 3. The division by subjects is as follows: History, 27; literature, 30; music and art, 23; ethics and philosophy, 2; economics, political economy and sociology, 6; science, 1. The constantly widening use that is being made of the society's lectures and of the University Extension system is shown by the following list and the various auspices under which the courses of last year were delivered: Centres primarily or mainly for teachers, 4; centres under control of women's clubs, 10; People's Institute, New-York City (for workingmen), 5 courses; educational institutions (schools, Brooklyn Institute, etc.), 10 courses; New-York City Board of Education ("Free Lectures to the People"), 14 courses; regular University, 52. The society has just completed its eleventh year of work. Since its organization there have been delivered under its auspices 1,049 courses, comprising 6,180 lectures. The average attendance at each lecture has been 199, and the aggregate attendance 1,231,716. The most important work, outside of that of the general society in Philadelphia, is carried on under the auspices of the University of Chicago, the Regents of the University of the State of New-York, Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, the University of Wisconsin and in California. Sample syllabi and circulars descriptive of University Extension can be obtained from John Nolen, sec'y, No. 111 S. Fifteenth-st., Phila.

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES.

MEN.

ALPHA DELTA PHI.—Founded in 1832 at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. Membership, 8,500; active chapters, 23; inactive chapters, 5; number of houses or halls owned, 16. General officers—President, Charles E. Sprague, No. 54 West Thirty-second-st., New-York City; secretary, Henry J. Hemmens, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York City; recorder, Howard H. Williams, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York City. Location of alumni clubs or chapters—New-York, Washington, Buffalo, Chicago, etc. List of chapters—Hamilton, Columbia, Yale, Amherst, Brunonian (Brown), Harvard, Hudson (Western Reserve), Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Peninsular (Michigan), Rochester, Williams, Manhattan (College City of New-York), Middletown (Wesleyan), Kenyon, Union, Cornell, Phi Kappa (Trinity), Johns Hopkins, Minnesota, Toronto, Chicago, McGill.

ALPHA TAU OMEGA.—Founded in 1865 at Virginia Military Institute. Chapters, 42; membership, about 5,560.

BETA THETA PHI.—Founded at Miami University in 1830; membership, 12,500; chapters, active, 64; inactive, 1; houses or halls owned, 23; alumni clubs or chapters in Akron, Ohio; Asheville, N. C.; Boston, Buffalo, Charleston, W. Va.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Denver, Col.; Galesburg, Ill.; Hamilton, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Memphis, Tenn.; Miami County, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Nashville, Tenn.; New-York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Portland, Me.; Providence, R. I.; St. Louis, San Antonio, Tex.; San Francisco, Schenectady, N. Y.; Seattle, Wash.; Sioux City, Iowa; Springfield, Ohio; Syracuse, N. Y.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Toledo, Ohio; Washington, D. C.; Wheeling, W. Va., and Zanesville, Ohio. General officers—President, John Calvin Hanna, Oak Park, Ill.; secretary, Francis H. Sisson, Galesburg, Ill., and treasurer, Warren D. Oakes, Indianapolis, Ind.

CHI PHI.—Membership, 4,300; chapters, active, 18; inactive, 12; houses or halls owned, 6. General officers—Grand alpha, Amasa Walker, Boston, Mass.; registrar, L. P. Underhill, Boston, Mass.

CHI PSI.—Founded at Union College in 1841. Chapters, 18 active, 9 inactive; membership, 3,950.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.—Founded at Yale University in 1844. Membership, 14,000; chapters, active, 38; inactive, 11; houses or halls owned, 32; alumni clubs and chapters, New-York City, New-England Association, Northwestern Association, Detroit, Pacific Coast, Washington, Rhode Island Association, Buffalo, Cleveland and Chattanooga. General officers, D. K. E. Council, No. 1,135 Broadway, New-York City.

DELTA PHI.—Founded at Union College in 1827.

DELTA PSI.—Founded at Columbia College in 1847.

DELTA TAU DELTA.—Founded at Bethany College in 1860.

DELTA UPSILON.—Founded in 1834 at Williams College. Honorary president, E. B. Sherman, Middlebury, Vt.; secretary, H. B. Ningle, Pennsylvania, '96; librarian, M. F. Dodge, Hamilton, '90; auditor, F. W. Leavitt, Minnesota, '93; editor of "The Decennial," M. F. Dodge, Hamilton, '90; executive council, G. F. Andrews, president, Brown, '92; S. S. Hall, Harvard, '88; R. F. S. Catherwood, Northwestern, '96; T. B. Penfield, Columbia, '90; E. S. Bloom, Pennsylvania, '95; H. R. Weymouth, M. I. T., '97; E. S. Harris, Swarthmore, '02, and H. D. Randall, Amherst, '02.

KAPPA ALPHA.—Founded in 1825 at Union College. Active chapters, 7; membership, about 1,000. President, Roger H. Williams, New-York City; secretary, George M. Alden, Troy, N. Y., and treasurer, James E. Brooks, New-York City.

PHI BETA KAPPA, UNITED CHAPTERS.—The organization is composed of fifty college chapters. The National Council meets triennially, the next meeting to be in 1904. Officers—President, J. A. De Remer, LL. D., Schenectady, N. Y.; vice-president, Professor J. C. Van Benschoten, LL. D., Middletown, Conn., and secretary and treasurer, the Rev. O. M. Voorhees, Three Bridges, N. J. Senators—Professor H. L. Chapman, D. D., Brunswick, Me.; Joseph H. Choate, LL. D., New-York City, N. Y. (London, Eng.); J. A. De Remer, LL. D., Schenectady, N. Y.; Dr. E. E. Hale, Roxbury, Mass.; T. E. Hancock, LL. D., Syracuse, N. Y.; Professor Samuel Hart, D. D., Middletown, Conn.; Colonel T. W. Higginson, LL. D., Cambridge, Mass.; Colonel William Lamb, LL. D., Norfolk, Va.; Seth Low, LL. D., New-York City, N. Y.; Hamilton W. Mabie, L. H. D., New-York City, N. Y.; Professor F. A. March, LL. D., Easton, Penn.; Dr. E. B. Parsons, Williamstown, Mass.; H. E. Scudder, L. H. D., Cambridge, Mass.; C. F. Thwing, LL. D., Cleveland, Ohio; Professor J. C. Van Benschoten, LL. D., Middletown, Conn.; Professor Adolph Werner, Ph. D., New-York City, N. Y.; Professor E. A. Grosvenor, Amherst, Mass.; President Ira Remsen, LL. D., Baltimore, Md.; the Rev. O. M. Voorhees, Three Bridges, N. J., and President B. I. Wheeler, LL. D., Berkeley, Cal.

PHI DELTA THETA.—Founded Miami University, 1848. Chapters active, 66; inactive, 23; membership, 12,650; houses or halls owned, 42; alumni clubs in various cities. General officers—President, Hubert H. Ward, Cleveland, Ohio; secretary, Frank J. R. Mitchell, No. 1,415 Washington-st., Chicago; treasurer, John H. DeWitt, Nashville, Tenn.

PHI GAMMA DELTA.—Founded at Jefferson College in 1848. Membership, 8,500; chapters, active, 52; inactive, 19; number of houses or halls owned, 8; alumni clubs and chapters—Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Albany, Denver, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Toledo, Cincinnati, Bloomington, Ill.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Washington, D. C.; Richmond, Spokane, Wash.; Chicago, Dayton, Ohio; San Francisco, New-Haven, New-

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York City; Indianapolis, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Columbus, Ohio; Kansas City, Cleveland, Ohio; Williamsport, Penn. General officers—President, Bishop W. E. McLaren, Chicago; general secretary, Fabius M. Clarke, No. 52 Broadway; treasurer, Dr. Wilmer Christian, Indianapolis.

PHI KAPPA PSI.—Membership, 9,234; chapters, active, 40; inactive, 14; number of houses or halls owned, 7; alumni clubs or chapters—Philadelphia, Penn.; Pittsburg, Penn.; Meadville, Penn.; Newark, Ohio; New-York City, Buffalo, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; Cleveland, Ohio; Springfield, Ohio; Bucyrus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; Toledo, Ohio; Anderson, Ind.; Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Denver, Col.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Cal.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Omaha, Neb.; Boston, Cambridge, Mass.; Seattle, Wash. General officers—President, Rev. Ernest M. Stires, No. 1 West Fifty-third-st., New-York City; vice-president, E. Lawrence Fell, No. 516 Ludlow-st., Philadelphia, Penn.; secretary, Orra E. Monnette, P. O. Box 121, Bucyrus, Ohio; treasurer, C. F. M. Niles, Spitzer Building, Toledo, Ohio.

PHI SIGMA KAPPA—Membership, 920; active chapters, 13; number of houses or halls owned, 11; alumni clubs and chapters in New-York, Boston, Albany, New-Haven. General officers—President, Dr. John A. Cutler, No. 120 Broadway; secretary, George J. Vogel, No. 36 West State-st., Trenton, N. J.; treasurer, S. C. Thompson, No. 950 East One-hundred-and-sixty-sixth-st., New-York City.

PSI UPSILON.—Founded a Union College in 1833; membership, 9,529; chapters, active, 21; inactive, 1; houses or halls owned, 17; alumni clubs or chapters in Portland, Me.; Boston, New-York, Albany, Rochester, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco and other places. General officers—Executive Council, P. O. Box, 1,720, New-York City.

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON.—Founded at University of Alabama in 1856. Active chapters, 56; membership, 7,021.

SIGMA CHI.—Membership, 7,210; chapters, active, 51; inactive, 18; houses or halls owned, 27; alumni clubs or chapters, New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, Ohio; Nashville, New-Orleans, Buffalo, Detroit, Indianapolis, Peoria, Ill.; Kansas City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, St. Paul. General officers—Grand consul, Dr. Robert Fernham, Washington; grand tribune, Hubert C. Arms, No. 5,443 Jefferson-ave., Chicago.

SIGMA NU.—Membership, 4,000; chapters, active, 42; inactive, 13; houses or halls owned, 3; alumni clubs or chapters in New-York, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, Kansas City, Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Seattle, Austin, Texas; Atlanta, Birmingham. General officers—Regent, Hamilton M. Dawes, New-York; grand treasurer, Ferd H. Heywood, Columbus, Ohio; grand recorder, C. E. Woods, Richmond, Ky.

SIGMA PHI.—Organized 1825, but announcement of founding not made until March 4, 1827, at Union College.

THETA DELTA CHI.—Membership, 6,000; chapters, active, 22; inactive, 17; houses or halls owned, 9; alumni clubs or chapters in Boston, New-York, Washington, Buffalo, Chicago, San Francisco, Haverhill and Providence. General officers—President, E. W. Huffcut, Ithaca, N. Y.; secretary, H. C. Stevens, Ithaca, N. Y.; treasurer, Walter T. Bryant, Amherst, Mass.

ZETA PSI.—Founded in 1846 at New-York University. Membership, 4,500; chapters, active, 21; inactive, 10; houses or halls owned, 11; alumni clubs or chapters, New-England Association, Northwestern Association, Western Association, Philadelphia Association and Cleveland Association. General officers—William H. McElroy, No. 135 West Ninety-fifth-st., New-York City; Edward H. Litchfield, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York City; Thomas Ives Chatfield, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City; Dennis Milliken Bangs, Waterville, Me.; Albert Buchman, No. 11 East Fifty-ninth-st., New-York City; James O. Otis, No. 203 Adelaide-ave., Providence, R. I., and Israel C. Pierson, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

WOMEN.

ALPHA PHI.—Membership, 1,100; active chapters, 11; number of houses or halls owned, 1; alumnæ clubs or chapters, Syracuse, N. Y.; Evanston, Ill.; Waltham, Mass.; Minneapolis, Brooklyn and Washington. General officers—President, Margaret D. Mason, No. 156 Houston-ave., Muskegon, Mich.; recording secretary, Mrs. E. E. Beal, No. 221 West Fifth-st., Ann Arbor, Mich.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. James H. Prentiss, No. 1,430 Hill-st., Ann Arbor, Mich., and treasurer, Miss Louise Shepard, No. 32 Chestnut-st., Battle Creek, Mich.

DELTA DELTA DELTA.—Membership, about 1,000; chapters, active, 17; inactive, 1; alumni clubs and chapters, Cambridgeport, Mass.; Adrian, Mich.; Galesburg, Ill.; Glendale, Ohio; Syracuse, N. Y.; Yonkers, N. Y.; Ann Arbor, Mich., and Chicago. General officers—Grand president, Mrs. Alfred S. Hayes, No. 3 Columbus Square, Boston, Mass.; grand secretary, Elizabeth Tumbleson, No. 2,002 McCulloh-st., Baltimore, Md., and grand treasurer, Ivy Kellerman, No. 175 West Eleventh-ave., Columbus, Ohio.

PEABODY EDUCATION FUND.

The Peabody Education Fund was founded in 1867 by Mr. Peabody for the cause of education in the Southern and Southwestern States. The fund first amounted to $3,000,000, but as $900,000 of this amount was invested in Florida and Mississippi bonds, afterward repudiated, the fund was reduced to $2,100,000. Officers: Chairman, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, Washington, D. C.; vice-chairman, Joseph H. Choate; second vice-chairman, Daniel C. Gilman; secretary, Samuel A. Green, Boston, Mass.; general agent, J. L. M. Curry, Washington, D. C. Executive Committee—William A. Courtenay, Daniel C. Gilman, Charles E. Fenner, James D. Porter and Hoke Smith.

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SEAGOING VESSELS: DIMENSIONS, RECORDS, ETC.

*LARGEST WAR VESSELS.

Nation.	Vessel.	Dimensions. Length. ft. in.	Breadth. ft. in.	Draught. ft. in.	Disp., tons.	I. H. P.	Speed. Knots.
United States	Brooklyn (A)	400.06	64.11	25.07	9,215	18,750	21.00
United States	Nebraska (B)	435.00	76.10	24.00	13,500	18,400	19.00
United States	Columbia (C)	412.00	58.02	23.00	7,375	18,510	23.00
Argentine Rep'llc	Gen. Belgrano(A)	328.00	61.10	23.03	7,282	13,000	19.50
Austria	Habsburg (B)	354.04	65.07	23.03	8,300	11,000	18.00
Brazil	Riachuelo (B)	305.00	52.00	22.00	5,700	7,300	16.75
Chili	O'Higgins (A)	412.00	62.09	22.00	8,500	16,000	21.50
China	Hai Chi (C)	396.00	46.06	16.09	4,300	17,000	22.50
Denmark	Helgoland (T)	237.06	59.02	18.08	5,370	4,000	12.00
France	Suffren (B)	410.00	70.00	27.06	12,525	16,200	18.00
Germany	Wittelsbach (B)	393.08	68.02	25.00	12,000	15,000	19.00
Great Britain	Formidable (B)	430.00	75.00	26.09	15,000	15,000	18.00
Greece	Psara (B)	234.00	51.10	18.00	4,885	7,000	17.50
Italy	Lepanto (C)	400.06	74.00	31.02	15,900	15,800	18.40
Japan	Mikasa (B)	400.00	75.06	27.06	15,200	15,000	18.00
Netherlands	K. der N'd'n (B)	248.00	49.10	19 03	5,400	4,500	12.00
Norway	Norge (T)	200.00	50.06	16.06	3,850	4,500	16.00
Portugal	Dom Carlos I (C)	360.00	47.03	17.06	4,280	12,500	22.00
Russia	Borodino (B)	397.00	76.00	26.00	13,600	16,000	18.00
Spain	Pelayo (B)	330.00	66.00	24.11	9,900	9,000	16.00
Sweden	Wasa (B)	287.00	49.03	16.05	3,650	5,000	16.59
Turkey	Messudieh (B)	332.00	53.00	26.00	9,120	11,000	15.00

(A) signifies armored cruiser; (B) battleship; (C) protected cruiser; (T) turret ship; I. H. P., indicated horsepower.

*Although only one large vessel of each foreign naval power is noted, in several cases there are two or more of the same dimensions.

LARGEST MERCHANT VESSELS.

Name.	Nation.	Dimensions. Length. ft. in.	Breadth. ft. in.	Depth. ft. in.	Gross tonnage.
Celtic	British	700.00	75.03	44.01	20,880
Great Eastern	British	691.00	82.08	48.02	18,915
Oceanic	British	705.06	68.03	44.05	17,274
Deutschland	German	686.06	67.04	44.00	16,502
Kronprinz Wilhelm	German	663.00	66.00	43.00	15,000
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	German	649.00	66.00	43.00	14,349
Iverni	British	600.00	64.00	49.06	13,963
Saxonia	British	600.00	64.00	49.06	13,963
Minnehaha	British	632.00	65.05	39.07	13,403
Minneapolis	British	632.00	65.05	39.05	13,401
Pennsylvania	German	585.00	62.02	30.00	13,285
Pretoria	German	585.00	62.00	41.00	13,190
Graf Waldersee	German	585.00	62.00	41.00	13,148
Patricia	German	584.00	62.03	37.01	13,023
Campania	British	620.00	65.02	37.08	12,950
Lucania	British	620.00	65.02	37.08	12,950
Cymric	British	599 00	64.03	37.00	12,647
Kaiser Friedrich	German	581.07	63.07	37.09	12,480
Vaderland	British	580.00	60.00	42.00	12,000
Zeeland	British	580.00	60.00	42.00	12,000
St. Louis	American	554.00	63.00	50.04	11,629
St. Paul	American	554.00	63.00	50.04	11,629
La Lorraine	French	580.00	60.00	39.06	11,200
La Savoie	French	580.00	60.00	39.06	11,200

RECORD OF FAST TRIPS OF STEAMSHIPS.

The time of steamships arriving at or departing from New-York is taken at the Sandy Hook Lightship, where the ocean voyage practically ends and begins.

Cunard Line—Lucania, New-York to Queenstown, October, 1894, 5 d., 8 h., 38 m.; average hourly speed, 22.01 knots. Queenstown to New-York, September, 1894, 5 d., 7 h., 23 m.; average hourly speed, 21.81 knots.

White Star Line—Oceanic, New-York to Queenstown, September, 1900, 5 d., 20 h., 55 m.; average hourly speed, 19.91 knots. Teutonic, Queenstown to New-York, August, 1891, 5 d., 16 h., 31 m.; average hourly speed, 20.349.

North German Lloyd Line—Kronprinz Wilhelm, New-York to Plymouth, November, 1901, 5 d., 8 h., 18 m.; average hourly speed, 23.21 knots. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Cherbourg to New-York, November, 1901, 5 d., 16 h., 14 m.; average hourly speed, 22.41 knots.

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Hamburg-American Line—Deutschland, New-York to Plymouth, September, 1900, 5 d., 7 h., 38 m.; average hourly speed, 23.36 knots; best average hourly speed, July, 1901, (long route), 23.51 knots. Cherbourg to New-York, August, 1900, 5 d., 12 h., 29 m.; average hourly speed, 23.02 knots; best average hourly speed, August, 1901 (long route), 23.07 knots. On this voyage the Deutschland in twenty-four hours covered 601 knots, the greatest distance ever covered by any steamship in one day.

American Line—St. Louis, New-York to Southampton, September, 1897, 6 d., 10 h., 14 m.; average hourly speed, 19.91 knots. St Paul, Southampton to New-York, August, 1896, 6 d., 31 m.; average hourly speed, 21.08 knots.

French Line—La Savoie, New-York to Havre, November, 1901, 6 d., 11 h., 5 m.; average hourly speed, 20.52 knots. Havre to New-York, August, 1901, 6 d., 11 h.; average hourly speed, 20.75 knots.

New-York and Cuba (Ward Line)—Morro Castle, New-York to Havana, December, 1900, 3 d., 37 m.; average hourly speed, 15.43 knots. Havana to New-York, June, 1901, 2 d., 13 h., 41 m.; average hourly speed, 19.01 knots.

SHIPPING STATISTICS FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

Year.	Tonnage owned by Americans.			Tonnage entered at American ports from foreign countries, including lake ports.		
	Domestic commerce (including cod fisheries).	Foreign commerce (including whale fisheries).	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Total.
1860	2,807,631	2,546,237	5,353,868	5,921,285	2,353,911	8,275,196
1870	2,769,707	1,516,800	4,246,507	3,486,038	5,669,621	9,155,659
1880	2,715,224	1,352,810	4,068,034	3,436,964	14,573,685	18,010,649
1890	3,477,802	946,695	4,424,497	4,083,121	14,024,140	18,107,261
1891	3,678,809	1,005,950	4,684,759	4,380 804	13,823,491	18,204,295
1892	3,770,246	994,675	4,764,921	4,469,955	16,543,469	21,013,424
1893	3,925,268	899,803	4,825,071	4,358,686	15,223,130	19,581,816
1894	3,767,849	916,180	4,684,029	4,654,679	15,334,984	19,989,663
1895	3,797,773	838 187	4,635,960	4,472,830	14,822,085	19,294,915
1896	3,858,926	844,954	4,703,880	5,196,320	15,792,864	20,989,184
1897	3,963,436	805,584	4,769,020	5,525,328	18,234,922	23,760,250
1898	4,012,029	737,709	4,749,738	5,240,046	20,339,353	25,579,399
1899	4,015,992	848 246	4,864,238	5,340,660	20,770,156	26,110,816
1900	4,338,105	826,694	5 164,839	6,135,652	22,027,353	28,163,005
1901	4,635,089	889,129	5,524,218	6,381,305	23,386,716	29,768,021

SPEED OF RAILROAD TRAINS.

Points.	Miles.	Time.	Avge. miles per hour.
New-York to Buffalo:		H.M.	
Via N. Y. C. & H. R.:			
Train No. 11	440	10:55	40.30
Train No. 19	440	10:45	40.93
Train No. 51	440	8:15	53.33
Via D., L. & W.:			
Train No. 3	410	11:00	41.00
Via Lehigh Valley:			
Train No. 9	448	9:55	45.17
Via Erie Railroad:			
Train No. 1	424	11:00	38.55
New-York to Saratoga:			
Via N.Y.C. and D. & H.	182	3:50	47.48
New-York to Chicago:			
Via N. Y. C. & H. R.	976	20:00	48.80
Via N. Y. C. & H. R.	976	24:00	40.66
New-York to Boston:			
Via Boston & Albany	235	5:40	41.47
Via Shore Line	233	5:00	46.60
New-York to St. Louis:			
Via Big Four	1171	28:15	41.45
New-York to Pittsburg:			
Via Pennsylvania	444	11:05	40.05
New-York to Washington		H.M.	
Via Pennsylvania	228	5:00	45.60
Via Baltimore & Ohio	226	5:00	45.60
N. Y. to Philadelphia:			
Via Pennsylvania	91	2:00	45.50
Via Baltimore & Ohio	91	2:08	42.66
Washington to Jacksonville, via So. Ry. & P't	814	20:45	39.23
Columbus to Cincinnati:			
Via Big Four	125	3:05	40.54
Indianapolis to East St. Louis: Via Vandalia	237	5:53	42.45
Indianapolis to St. Louis:			
Via Big Four	265	6:10	42.97
Savannah to Jacksonville:			
Via Plant System	172	3:40	46.90
Chicago to St. Paul:			
Via C. & N. W.	409	10:10	40.23
Via C., M. & St. P.	410	10:00	41.00
Chicago to Milwaukee:			
Via C. & N. W.	85	1:55	44.35
Via C., M. & St. P.	85	1:45	48.54

In the work entitled "Railway Runs" there are records of scores of American trains making runs, with from four to eighteen cars, at from 42 to 68.59 miles an hour. This includes: Oregon Short Line, train of eight cars, making 50.52 miles per hour; Rio Grande Western, train of nine cars, 44.25 miles an hour; "Royal Blue

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Limited," on the Baltimore and Ohio, 53.3 miles an hour; "Congressional Limited," on the Pennsylvania, 53.3 miles an hour; "West Jersey and Seashore," on the Pennsylvania, with five cars, 68.59 miles an hour; "Lake Shore Limited," on the New-York Central, with eight cars, 48.2 miles an hour; "Empire State Express," with four cars, 59.2 miles an hour. The regular schedule time of the "Empire State Express" for 216.21 miles is 214 minutes, or at the rate of 60.62 miles per hour, and this time is made with great regularity.

The average speed of ten regular daily trains between New-York and Buffalo, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington during October, 1901: Buffalo, 41.98 miles an hour; Boston, 41.27 miles an hour; Philadelphia, 46.59 miles an hour; Washington, 45.28 miles an hour.

Speed of trains between New-York and Chicago, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is the short line, and the mileage of which is 912 miles: Twenty-eight hours' through time gives 32.57 miles per hour; twenty-seven hours' through time gives 33.77 miles per hour; twenty-six hours' through time gives 35.07 miles per hour; twenty-four hours' through time gives 38 miles per hour.

FOREIGN RAILWAY RUNS.

The following records are copied from "Railway Runs in Three Continents," by J. T. Burton-Alexander:

In August, 1898, the Caledonian Railway of Scotland was making the run between Perth and Aberdeen at the rate of 52.94 miles an hour, with eight cars, and between Edinburgh and Carlisle at the rate of 50.16 miles an hour, with eleven cars, and in January, 1899, between Perth and Larbert Junction at the rate of 47.31 miles an hour, with thirteen cars.

In January, 1899, the Scotch Express on the Midland Railway ran from Wellingbrough to St. Pancras, with eleven cars, at the rate of 54.16 miles an hour.

In November, 1900, the Great Northern Railway of England, the "Flying Scotchman," ran from Grantham to King's Cross, with eight cars, at the rate of 53.4 miles an hour.

In July, 1899, the Eastern Railway of France, Calais to Bale Express, with ten cars, made a speed of 47 miles an hour.

In August, 1899, the Northern Railway of France, Limited Express, with three sleeping cars, one baggage car and one dining car, made the run from Douai to Calais Pier at a speed of 50 miles an hour.

On November 8, 1899, the Calais-Paris Express, 11 a. m. boat train, with nineteen coaches, ran from Amiens to Paris at the rate of 51.79 miles an hour.

In October, 1900, North of France, boat express, Paris to Calais, with eight coaches, made 57.3 miles an hour.

In December, 1899, the Adriatic of Italy Railway, from Arezzo to Rome, with nine cars, made 45.15 miles an hour.

In Australia several trains on the principal lines made from 39.6 to 40.4 miles an hour.

In August, 1900, on the Canadian Pacific, the Metropolitan Limited, from Ottawa to Montreal, with one parlor car, two day coaches and one composite car, ran at the rate of 54.2 miles an hour.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From statistical report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

Year ending June 30.	Employes.		Passengers.		Other persons.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1891	2,660	26,140	293	2,972	4,076	4,769	7,029	33,881
1892	2,554	28,267	376	3,227	4,217	5,158	7,147	36,652
1893	2,727	31,729	299	3,229	4,320	5,435	7,346	40,393
1894	1,823	23,422	324	3,034	4,300	5,433	6,447	31,889
1895	1,811	25,696	170	2,375	4,155	5,677	6,136	33,748
1896	1,861	29,969	181	2,873	4,406	5,845	6,448	38,687
1897	1,693	27,667	222	2,795	4,522	6,269	6,437	36,731
1898	1,958	31,761	221	2,945	4,680	6,176	6,859	40,882
1899	2,210	34,923	239	3,442	4,674	6,255	7,123	44,620
1900	2,550	39,643	249	4,128	5,066	6,549	7,865	50,320

The total number of passengers carried in 1900 was 576,865,230, as against 523,176,508 in 1899, 501,066,681 in 1898, 489,445,198 in 1897, 511,772,737 in 1896, 507,421,362 in 1895 and 540,688,199 in 194.

THE NEW-YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY (ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS).

Established by consolidation of the trustees of the Astor Library, the trustees of the Lenox Library and the Tilden Trust on May 23, 1895, twenty-one trustees being chosen from the trustees of these corporations. The trustees of the library are Samuel P. Avery, John Bigelow, William Allen Butler, John L. Cadwalader, Andrew H. Green, Daniel Huntington, H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, John S. Kennedy, Edward King, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Alexander Maitland, Stephen H. Olin, Alexander E. Orr, Henry C. Potter, George L. Rives, Philip Schuyler, George W. Smith, Frederick Sturges, Charles Howland Russell, William W. Appleton and the Controller of the city of New-York, ex officio.

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PROGRESS IN SCIENCE.

Wireless Telegraphy.

The use of Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy has been officially authorized by the British naval authorities, and has been adopted by the Lloyds maritime agency for reporting incoming ships at a number of points on the English, Scotch and Irish coasts. A station for this purpose has also been established on Nantucket Island, in this country under the auspices of "The New-York Herald." The steamships of several transatlantic lines have been equipped with the necessary apparatus and now can communicate with land stations at a distance of fifty or one hundred miles. By these means the safe arrival on our coast of a big liner is known several hours before she is sighted at Fire Island or Sandy Hook. Business messages from passengers to people on shore can be dispatched in the same manner, and much time is thus saved. And ships meeting in midocean can exchange news, although invisible to each other. On land Marconi has sent messages for a distance of 350 miles.

Other Electrical Advances.

Prior to 1901 no lines for the transmission of electric power attained a length of 100 miles, nor was a higher voltage (or pressure) used than 40,000. A line from the head waters of the Yuba, in California, has been opened to Oakland, a suburb of San Francisco, which is 142 miles long, while a temporary extension to San José increases the distance to 184 miles. The current is now sent, or will soon be, at 60,000 volts.

Early in 1900 it was announced that the Bell Telephone Company had bought the patents of Professor M. I. Pupin, of New-York City, on apparatus for increasing the efficiency of a telephone line, whether in the air or under water. It is said that in one form or another the inventor received, or is to receive, nearly $500,000. As yet, however the company is not making any open use of the system.

Two new storage batteries have attracted attention within the year. The "chloride" cell, which was the most efficient one known in 1900, weighed 124 pounds for every horsepower hour of capacity. An electric automobile equipped therewith could scarcely travel more than twenty or twenty-five miles without a fresh charge. The so-called "exide" battery, weighing sixty-two pounds per horsepower hour, has come into extensive use during the last year. Thomas A. Edison has also taken out patents on a cell which is radically different from those of the old lead and dilute acid type. He uses nickel and iron in it, and his fluid is alkaline. He claims that his battery will weigh a trifle less, for the same service, than the "exide," but as yet it has not been publicly tested, and some doubts are entertained concerning its efficiency.

A series of experiments were instituted, late in the year, on a short railway reaching from Berlin, Germany, to Zossen, in order to test the use of "three-phase" alternating currents. This is the same general system as that introduced on a railway in Northern Italy in 1900, but the equipment of the two roads differed in important details. In Italy a current was generated at 20,000 volts, transmitted to sub-stations at that pressure, there reduced to 3,000 volts, and then fed into car motors adapted thereto. There were two overhead wires, and one line of rails was used as the third conductor. In Germany there were three overhead wires, one above another. The current was generated at 10,000 or 12,000 volts, and transmitted at that pressure to the cars. Under each of the latter was a "transformer," which reduced the voltage to 1,150 for steady running and 1,800 for starting.

Aerial Navigation.

The most important aeronautic event of the year 1901 was a voyage nearly eight miles in length in Paris with an airship devised and navigated by a young Brazilian, Santos-Dumont. For two years he had been trying to win a prize of $20,000, offered by a Frenchman named Deutsch for this achievement. It was required that the ship should start from a certain suburb, come to and go around the Eiffel Tower, and return to the starting point inside of thirty minutes. M. Santos-Dumont performed the feat on October 19, a few seconds inside of the prescribed time. His average speed was equal to fifteen or sixteen miles an hour, and beats the best previous record. The airship was a gasbag shaped like a sweet potato, 111 feet long and 20 feet in diameter at the middle. From a light framework below was suspended a saddle, in which the aeronaut rode, and also an exceptionally light gasoline motor, of seven horsepower, which drove a propeller like that of a steamship.

At about the same time the Count de la Vaulx started in a balloon from Toulon in the hope of crossing the Mediterranean and landing in Algiers, 500 miles away. After moving southward before a light breeze for a day, he was carried to the west and then to the northwest. Thereupon he was picked up by a naval vessel, which accompanied him, and brought home. He managed to keep aloft nearly forty-eight hours.

In Germany last summer Dr. Suring attained an elevation of 33,800 feet, or six and a half miles.

Polar Research.

Two years' news from Peary was received when the relief ship Erik came back in the autumn of 1901. In the spring of 1900 he explored the north coast of Greenland, turned a cape in latitude 83:39, fifteen minutes higher than that reached by Lockwood, and pushed far enough to the southeast to complete a survey. Then he started toward the Pole over the pack ice, reached latitude 83.50 (the highest attained by man in the Western Hemisphere), and there was thwarted by open water. In April, 1901, after having wintered at Fort Conger, he started north by way of Cape Hecla, on Grinnell Land, which lies west of Greenland. His dogs soon gave out, and he was forced to return. He remained in the arctic region for a fresh campaign in 1902, but sent his ship Windward, as well as the relief ship, back to civilization. Mrs. Peary,

who went north on the Windward in 1900, returned with it. Nothing has been heard from the Norwegian, Sverdrup, who went up in the Fram in 1898. Robert Stein, who was taken to Ellesmere Land by the Diana in 1899, came back in the Windward.

No less than three expeditions started for the antarctic regions in 1900. The British party went in the ship Discovery, built expressly for this service. Her commander is R. F. Scott, a torpedo lieutenant of the navy. Dr. George Murray is at the head of the scientific staff. The Discovery sailed from England in August, and touched at Melbourne late in the autumn. Her field of investigation lies south of the Pacific and East Indian oceans, and is embraced between longitude 90 east of Greenwich and 90 degrees west. A German expedition, led by Dr. Ehrich von Drygalski, started about a month later. It will survey the seas and coast between the longitude of Greenwich (a little west of the Cape of Good Hope) and 90 degrees east. An attempt will be made to open communication with the British explorers in Victoria Land, south of Australia. From Gothenburg, Sweden, another party sailed on October 16, in charge of Dr Otto Nordenskiold, nephew of a famous arctic explorer, Adolf Erik Nordenskiold. It planned to touch at the Falkland Isles and Terra del Fuego, and to devote its attention to the region immediately south of the Atlantic and to the southwest of Cape Horn. W. S. Bruce, a Scotchman, had hoped to take out still another expedition last year, but was disappointed.

Medical and Surgical.

In medical and surgical practice the past year has been marked by vigorous campaigns for the suppression of mosquitoes (which are recognized agents in propagating yellow fever and malaria), an increased use of cocaine injections into the spine to produce anæsthesia of the lower limbs, and a more extensive employment of electricity for curative purposes. Some improvements have been made upon Finsen's electric arc apparatus for treating lupus and other skin diseases, and both the arc and X rays have been tried in fighting cancer. While enough cases are not yet reported to give a positive assurance, some of the results are highly gratifying. Massage with electrically excited vacuum tubes has also been found to have a highly beneficial influence on consumption, rheumatism and a variety of other maladies.

Several bacteriologists have thought that they had discovered the germ of cancer, but without fully convincing the medical profession. Professor H. R. Gaylord, of Buffalo, N. Y., recently found what he believes is this organism, and the announcement has inspired much confidence

At an international congress in London last summer to study problems connected with tuberculosis Dr. Koch created a sensation by avowing his belief that this disease could not be communicated from man to beast, nor from beast to man. The utterance evoked a storm of protest, but it has reopened the question for investigation.

Novelties in Shipping.

The most significant event in shipbuilding was the use of the Parsons steam turbine on a good sized passenger boat on the Clyde. Hitherto the only marine applications of this novel motor have been on a small experimental craft, the Turbinia, and two torpedo boat destroyers, the Viper and Cobra, both of which foundered at sea in heavy weather last year. The passenger boat referred to, the King Alfred, proved the serviceability of the system for merchant vessels.

Among the notable naval trials were those of two Russian vessels, the Retvizan, a battleship built by the Cramps at Philadelphia, and the Novik, a cruiser constructed in a German yard. The former sustained a speed of 18.8 knots for twelve hours, and the latter made over twenty-six. In the respective classes these speeds are without precedent.

The trans-Siberian railway has been completed, and opens direct communication from Europe to Vladivostock, on the Pacific.

Guns and Explosives.

An improvement has been effected in color photography by Brasseur and Sampolo which facilitates the production of three separate plates for printing in colored inks with an ordinary press from a single negative. The latter is obtained by a method invented by Joly and McDonough some years ago, and involves the use of a screen on which are ruled very narrow lines in the primary hues.

Progress in the use of high explosives for war purposes has been made on both sides of the Atlantic, and, curiously enough, by two brothers. Hudson Maxim has invented a substance nearly or quite as powerful as gun cotton which can be put inside a shell and fired from a cannon without prematurely blowing up. Even the shock of striking a ship's armor will not explode the charge. Hence it is possible to lodge it in a vessel's vitals and then fire it with a time fuse. Sir Hiram Maxim, in England, alleges that by adding a little vaseline to "lyddite," the explosive which wrought such havoc in the Boer war, he can "tame" it so that it will behave in an equally satisfactory manner.

A company has been formed, with General Joseph Wheeler at its head, to manufacture both small arms and large cannon which shall not kick much, if any. Many inventors have tried to secure this result, so that sportsmen and infantry soldiers would not lame their shoulders, and so that carriages for heavy guns could be made lighter. But it looks as if the system adopted by this company was superior to all others.

Shells carrying high explosives (like dynamite) have been fired with compressed air from a 15-inch gun for a distance of three miles without damage until the projectile hit the target. Louis Gathmann's shell fuse, designed to permit the use of high explosives fired direct from a cannon with service powder, failed twice in succession to ignite the charge in the shell, and his plan has been rejected by the authorities.

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LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

ALABAMA—New Year's Day, R. E. Lee's birthday (January 19), Shrove Tuesday, Washington's Birthday, Good Friday, Jefferson Davis's birthday (June 3), July 4, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

ARIZONA—January 1, Washington's Birthday, May 30, July 4, Christmas, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day and Arbor Day.

ARKANSAS—Arbor Day, Thanksgiving Day, July 4 and Christmas.

CALIFORNIA—January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, first Monday in September, September 9, December 25, Thanksgiving Day, day of general election and every day appointed by the President or the Governor.

COLORADO—Labor Day (first Monday in September) (only statutory holiday, but other big holidays are generally observed).

CONNECTICUT—January 1, February 12, February 22, May 30, July 4, first Monday of September, December 25 and Thanksgiving.

DELAWARE—January 1, February 22, July 4, Thanksgiving, December 25.

FLORIDA—January 1, January 19 (R. E. Lee's birthday), February 22, April 26 (Confederate Memorial Day), June 3 (Jefferson Davis's birthday), July 4, Thanksgiving and December 25.

GEORGIA—January 19 (R. E. Lee's birthday), April 26, June 3, July 4, Labor Day and December 25.

IDAHO—No statutory holidays, but all great holidays are observed. Most legal holidays proclaimed by the Governor.

ILLINOIS—January 1, February 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, first Monday in September, December 25 and Thanksgiving Day.

INDIANA—January 1, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), Thanksgiving and Christmas.

IOWA—January 1, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), Thanksgiving and December 25.

KANSAS—February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day) and Labor Day (first Monday in September).

KENTUCKY—February 22, July 4, Thanksgiving and December 25.

LOUISIANA—January 1, January 8 (anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans), February 22, Mardi Gras (day before Ash Wednesday), Good Friday, April 6 (Confederate Memorial Day), July 4, November 1 (All Saints' Day), Labor Day (November 25), Thanksgiving Day and December 25.

MAINE—January 1, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Fast Day, Thanksgiving and December 25.

MARYLAND—January 1, February 22, Good Friday, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Thanksgiving and December 25.

MASSACHUSETTS—February 22, April 19 (Patriots' Day), May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Thanksgiving and December 25.

MICHIGAN—January 1, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4 and December 25.

MINNESOTA—January 1, February 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), February 22, Good Friday, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Thanksgiving, December 25 and Arbor and Bird Days (designated by the Governor).

MISSISSIPPI—No State holidays.

MISSOURI—January 1, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Thanksgiving and December 25.

NEBRASKA—January 1, February 22, April 22 (Arbor Day), May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Thanksgiving and December 25.

NEVADA—January 1, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, October 31 (Admission Day), General Election Day, Thanksgiving and December 25.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Thanksgiving and December 25.

NEW-JERSEY—January 1, February 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, General Election Day, Thanksgiving and December 25.

NEW-MEXICO—January 1, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), Arbor Day (second Friday in March), Thanksgiving, December 25 and Flag Day.

NEW-YORK—January 1, February 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day and December 25.

NORTH CAROLINA—January 1, January 19 (R. E. Lee's birthday), February 22, May 10 (Confederate Memorial Day), May 20 (Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence), July 4, Thanksgiving and December 25.

NORTH DAKOTA—January 1, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Election Day, Thanksgiving and December 25.

OHIO—January 1, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Thanksgiving and December 25.

OKLAHOMA—January 1, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4 and December 25.

OREGON—January 1, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Thanksgiving and December 25.

PENNSYLVANIA—January 1, February 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), third Tuesday in February (local election), February 22, Good Friday, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, November Election Day, Thanksgiving and December 25.

RHODE ISLAND—January 1, February 22, second Friday in May, May 30 (Memorial Day), Election Day, Thanksgiving and December 25.

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SOUTH CAROLINA—January 1, February 22, May 10 (Confederate Memorial Day), July 4, Thanksgiving and December 25.

SOUTH DAKOTA—January 1, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Election Day, Thanksgiving and December 25.

TENNESSEE—January 1, February 22, Good Friday, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4 and Thanksgiving.

TEXAS—January 1, February 22, March 2 (Texas Independence), April 21 (Battle of San Jacinto), July 4, Election Day, Thanksgiving and December 25.

UTAH—January 1, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 24 (Pioneers' Day), Thanksgiving and December 25.

VERMONT—January 1, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, August 16 (Bennington Battle Day), Election Day, Thanksgiving and December 25.

VIRGINIA—January 1, January 19 (R. E. Lee's birthday), February 22, July 4, Thanksgiving and December 25.

WASHINGTON—January 1, February 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Election Day, Thanksgiving and December 25.

WEST VIRGINIA—January 1, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Election Day, Thanksgiving and December 25.

WISCONSIN—January 1, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Election Day, Thanksgiving and December 25.

WYOMING—January 1, February 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Election Day, Thanksgiving and December 25.

LABOR DAY (first Monday in September)—By an act of Congress approved June 28, 1894, this was made a national holiday. Labor Day is observed in Louisiana on the fourth Saturday in November. It is observed in the other States, except Arkansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Nevada, New-Mexico, South Dakota and Wyoming, on the first Monday in September.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAYS—After 12 o'clock noon. Legal holiday in Colorado and Louisiana (in cities and towns of 100,000 population and over), Delaware (New-castle County only, in Wilmington throughout the year, and rest of county from June to September), District of Columbia, Maryland (Baltimore and Annapolis only), Michigan, Missouri (in cities of 100,000 or over), New-Jersey, New-York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina (in Charleston County only) and Virginia.

DISASTERS OF THE YEAR.

THE JACKSONVILLE FIRE.

Fire devastated Jacksonville, Fla., on May 3, 1901. It destroyed a section in the business and best residential part of the city nearly two miles long by from one-half to three-quarters of a mile wide. Thousands of people were rendered homeless, and one of the best business cities of the South became a veritable wreck. The fire started a few minutes past noon. Some of the dry fibre spread on a platform at Cleveland's fibre factory, at the corner of Madison and Davis sts., caught fire; the negro laborers attempted to put it out without success, and then rang an alarm. The fire spread rapidly. The extent of the burned district was 455 acres, comprising 146 city blocks. Seven lives were lost. The loss was about $15,000,000; insurance about $4,754,000. All the county and city buildings, all the white and colored schoolhouses and churches in that section were burned, the opera house and all the main hotels save the New Duval (that was saved by hard work); the new government building near by was saved. Following is a partial summary of the losses: Public buildings and churches, $1,900,000; stores on north side of Bay-st., $900,000; stores on south side of Bay-st., $1,000,000; Forsyth-st. stores., $800,000; Main-st. stores and dwelling houses, $500,000; more valuable residences, $975,000; smaller residences, probably 2,000, $2,300,000; personal effects, $2,500,000; merchandise stock of large concerns, $2,000,000; merchandise stock of smaller concerns, $900,000; street railways, $30,000; telephones, etc., $50,000, and pavements, $100,000. Many other losses cannot be estimated. All the city's beautiful shade trees were killed, bridges burned, etc. Appeals for aid were made, and $175,000 was received; of this New-York City contributed $50,000, the State of Florida, $20,000, and $20,000 was received from the old yellow fever fund. The rebuilding started within sixty hours.

THE ERZEROUM EARTHQUAKE.

An earthquake on November 16 devastated Erzeroum, the principal city of Armenia, in Asiatic Turkey. One thousand houses were destroyed and fifteen hundred damaged. Several people were killed.

THE WABASH WRECK.

One of the worst wrecks in the history of the Wabash Railroad occurred at Seneca, Mich., on the night of November 27. An emigrant train came into collision at full speed with a regular passenger train. The loss of life was estimated at seventy-five, but could not be accurately determined, as many bodies in the emigrant train, the wreck of which caught fire, were completely incinerated. A misunderstanding of orders was the cause of the accident.

THE WEST VIRGINIA FLOOD.

Floods ravaged the Pocahontas coal field region in West Virginia on June 23. The town of Keystone was nearly swept away. The loss of life was estimated at seventy. The property loss reached several millions.

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ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

President William McKinley was shot by an anarchist, Leon Czolgosz, Friday, Sept. 6, in the Temple of Music of the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo. The President lived a little more than a week, and died at 2:15 a. m., Saturday, Sept. 14. The body was buried at Canton, Ohio, the home of the President, Thursday, Sept. 19, at 3:30 p. m. The assassin was executed at the State Prison, at Auburn, Tuesday, Oct. 29, and his body was destroyed.

The President was shot while holding a public reception in the Temple of Music. Czolgosz had concealed his pistol by bandaging it in his hand with a handkerchief. He fired two shots. The first struck the upper part of the breastbone and glanced off. The second penetrated the abdomen.

The President was taken to a hospital on the grounds. An operation was performed by Dr. M. B. Mann, assisted by Drs. P. M. Rixey, Herman Mynter and Eugene Wasdin. Dr. Roswell Park joined the other doctors later in consultation. The bullet was found to have passed through the stomach and lodged somewhere in the muscles of the back. It could not be found. The wounds were sewed up, and the President was taken to the home of John G. Milburn, president of the exposition. Vice-President Roosevelt was called from the Isle of Motte, near Burlington, Vt. Members of the Cabinet were also sent for. Until Thursday, Sept. 12, the President appeared to be improving, and on Tuesday, Sept. 10, his physicians announced that he had passed the crisis. Mr. Roosevelt left Buffalo for the Adirondacks.

There was a sudden change for the worse at 2 a. m. Friday, Sept. 13, and in a few hours the President began to sink. In spite of restoratives the President at 8:30 o'clock that night became unconscious. His last words were: "It is God's way; His will be done." Mr. Roosevelt, on learning the news on Mount Marcy, made a perilous midnight ride through the woods, and reached Buffalo Saturday at 1.30 p. m. He was sworn in as President by Judge Hazel at 3.35 p. m. An autopsy showed that the President had died from gangrene poisoning. The bullet was not discovered.

Services were held at the Milburn home Sunday morning, and the body was taken to the City Hall, where it lay until 10:30 p. m. The body was taken from the City Hall on Sept. 16 and carried to Washington on a special funeral train. It was laid in the White House until Tuesday morning, when it was carried to the Capitol, followed by an imposing cortege. State services were held in the rotunda of the Capitol. The body then lay in state, and was later taken to Canton. Services were held at the President's old home on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 19, and the body was placed in the receiving vault at 3:30 p. m. At this hour trains and ferryboats, factories and almost every form of industry stopped for a moment as if in prayer.

The trial of Czolgosz began on Sept. 23 before Justice T. C. White, at Buffalo. He was sentenced to death on Sept. 26. He was prosecuted by District-Attorney Thomas Penney, and defended by ex-Judge Loran L. Lewis and ex-Judge Robert C. Titus, who were assigned by the court.

RULERS ATTACKED BY ASSASSINS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Czar Paul I killed March 23, 1801, at instigation of members of the royal family.
George III of England attacked twice, May, 1800.
Napoleon I, attacked while First Consul, December, 1800; 20 killed; 52 wounded.
Louis Philippe, King of France, shot at on the Boulevard du Temple; forty killed.
Queen Isabella of Spain, stabbed, February 2, 1852.
King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, shot at, 1853.
Ferdinand Charles II, Duke of Parma, shot at, March 27, 1854.
King Ferdinand of Naples, stabbed by a soldier, December 8, 1856.
Napoleon III, attacked by Orsini and others, many killed, January 14, 1858.
Prince Daniel of Montenegro, killed August 13, 1860.
King Otho of Greece, shot at by a student, 1862.
Pres. Lincoln, mortally shot by Booth, Ford's Theatre, Washington, April 14, 1865.
Prince Michael of Servia, shot and killed, June 10, 1868.
Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, killed with scissors, June 4, 1876.
King Alfonso of Spain, shot at, October 25, 1878, and December 30, 1879.
Emperor William I, Germany, shot at by Hoedel, May 11; Nobeling, June 2, 1878.
Alexander II, Czar of Russia, blown to pieces with nitro-glycerine while driving through St. Petersburg, March 13, 1881.
President Garfield, shot and killed by Chas. J. Guiteau in Washington, July 2, 1881.
President Carnot of France, stabbed to death by Cæsario, or Pietro, Santo, June 24, 1894.
Nasr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, killed, May 1, 1896.
King Humbert of Italy, attacked by Pietro Acciarito, April 22, 1897.
President Faure of France, attacked with dynamite bomb, June 13, 1897.
Prime Minister Canovas of Spain, stabbed and killed by Rinaldi, August 8, 1897.
General Borda, President of Uruguay, killed, August 26, 1897.
President Barrios of Guatemala, killed, February 9, 1898.
Empress Elizabeth of Austria, fatally stabbed in Geneva, September 10, 1898.
King Humbert of Italy, killed at Monza by Gaetano Bresci, July 29, 1900.
Muzaffer-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, attacked in Paris, Aug. 2, 1900, by Salson, who tried to shoot him, but failed.
Emperor William II of Germany was attacked while driving on November 16, 1900, by a woman who threw an axe at the carriage. No one was injured.
Three attempts were made to kill Queen Victoria and two to kill the Prince of Wales, but in no instance was any one injured.

DEATHS OF 1901.

(From January 1 to December 1. The age is given just before the date of death.)

ABDUR, Rahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, 71, Oct. 3.
ADAMS, Prof. Herbert Baxter, 51, July 30.
ALDRICH, Louis, actor, 58, June 17.
ALEXIS, Paul, the French novelist, 54, July 29.
ANDERSON, General George T., Confederate brigade commander, 77, April 4.
AUDRAN, M. Edmond, French composer, 59, Aug. 18.
ARCHER, Frederic, musician, Pittsburg, 63, Oct. 22.
ARMOUR, Herman O., pork merchant, 64, Sept. 8.
ARMOUR, Philip Danforth, Chicago millionaire and philanthropist, 69, Jan. 6.
ARNOLD, Colonel Abraham K., U. S. A., of New-York, Nov. 23.
ATKINSON, Colonel Hoffman, merchant, of New-York, Nov. 28.
AYLMER, Sir Udolphus, Baron of Balrath, Quebec, Nov. 30.
BABCOCK, Rev. Maltbie D., D. D., of New-York, 43, May 18.
BANCROFT, Rev. Dr. Cecil F. B., principal of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., 62, Oct. 4.
BARATTIERI, General Oreste, commanded Italian troops at Adowah, 61, Aug. 8.
BARROWS, Col. William Eliot, president Welsbach Light Company, 50, July 30.
BATCHELDER, Gen. Richard N., formerly quartermaster-general, U. S. A., 68, Jan. 4.
BATES, Rev. Edward Fuller Episcopal clergyman of New-Jersey, Nov. 24.
BATTERSON, James G., builder of Congressional Library at Washington; Hartford, Conn., 78, Sept. 18.
BEACH, William V. B., "Father of House of Commons," Aug. 3.
BEECROFT, John R. a well known hymnologist, 53, March 2.
BELO, Col. Alfred H., principal owner of "The Galveston News" and "The Dallas News," 62, April 19.
BENOIT, Peter, composer, founder of a Flemish school of music, 67, March 5.
BESANT, Sir Walter, English novelist, 63, June 9.
BIBBY, Dr. James S., physician, of New-Jersey, 58, Nov. 28.
BIEDERMANN, Prof. Karl, a member of the famous parliament of Frankfort in 1848, 80, March 6.
BISHOP, Joel Prentiss, author of legal text books, 8?, Nov. 4.
BISMARCK, Count William, of Germany, 49, May 30.
BLAISDELL, Elijah W., one of the founders of the Republican party in Illinois, 75, Jan. 15.
BLODGETT, Lorin, statistician and economist, 79, March 24.
BOECKLIN, Arnold, the German painter, 75, Jan. 18.
BOGOLIEPOFF, M., Russian Minister of Public Instruction, 58, March 15.
BOLTON, ex-Mayor Charles E., of East Cleveland, 60, Oct. 23.
BORNIER, Vicomte Henri de, the French poet and dramatist, 75, Jan. 29.
BOUTELLE, Charles A., Congressman, of Maine, 62, May 21.
BRADBURY, James Ware, ex-United States Senator, of Maine, 98, Jan. 6.
BREWER, Mark S., United States Civil Service Commissioner, 63, March 18.
BRIGHT, Canon William, Oxford theologian, 77, March 6.
BROGLIE, the Duc de, French statesman, 70, Jan. 19.
BROSIUS, Marriott, Congressman, of Pennsylvania, 58, March 16.
BRYCE, Major Joseph Smith, oldest graduate of West Point, 92, April 16.
BUCHANAN, Robert W., English poet, 60, June 10.
BUNCE, Rear-Admiral Francis M., U. S. N., retired, 65, Oct. 19.
BURGESS, Rt. Rev. Alexander, Episcopal bishop of Diocese of Quincy, Ill., 82, Oct. 8.
BURKE, John H., Gospel hymn writer, of Illinois, Nov. 21.
BURKE, Robert Emmet, Congressman, of Texas, 54, June 5.
BURROUGHS, Dr. George Stockton, professor Oberlin College, 47, Oct. 22.
BURTON, Sir George William, Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Appeals, 83, Aug. 22.
BUSIEL, ex-Governor Charles A., of New-Hampshire, 59, Aug. 29.
BUTTERFIELD, General Daniel, New-York, 70, July 17.
CAMPOAMOR, Ramon, Spanish poet, philosopher and statesman, 84, Feb. 12.
CAMMACK, Addison, retired Wall Street broker, 75, Feb. 5.
CANNON, George Q., of the Mormon Church, 74, April 12.
CAPEN, Edward, first librarian of Boston Public Library, 80, Oct. 20.
CARLISLE, Calderon, lawyer, Washington, D. C., 50, Sept. 16.
CARTER, David, transportation manager, of Michigan, 69, Nov. 21.
CAZIN, M., French landscape artist, 59, March 27.
CHAMBERLIN, Wilbur J., staff correspondent of the "New-York Sun," 35, Aug. 14.
CHAMPLIN, John W., ex-Chief Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court, 70, July 24.
CHANNING, Dr. William F., 81, March 20.
CHENEY, Person C., ex-Governor of New-Hampshire, 75, June 19.
CLAPP, Charles A., New-York publisher, 66, Jan. 11.
CLARK, Charles P., formerly president of the N. Y., N. H. & H. Ry., 64, March 21.
CLARKE, Frank G., Congressman, of New-Hampshire, 50, Jan. 9.
CLARKE, James G., editor of "The Christian World," London, 46, July 28.
CLOUGH, George L., American landscape artist, 77, Feb. 20.
CONQUEST, George, English playwright and actor-manager, May 14.
COOK, Rev. Joseph, lecturer, 63, June 24.
COOK, Sir Francis, 83, Feb. 17.
CRAMP, Henry William, vice-president shipbuilding company, 50, Oct. 3.
CREIGHTON, Rt. Rev. Mandell, D. D., Bishop of London, 58, Jan. 14.
CRISPI, ex-Premier Francesco, of Italy, 82, Aug. 11.

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CRUMP, Rousseau L., Congressman Xth Michigan District, 58, May 1.
CURWEN, Dr. John, American specialist in mental diseases, 80, July 2.
CUSHING, Brigadier-General Samuel T., U. S. A., retired, 62, July 21.
DANKELMANN, Dr., director of forestry for Prussia, 69, Jan. 21.
DAVIDGE, Walter D., lawyer, Washington, D. C., 78, Oct. 7.
DAVIS, John, ex-Congressman, Kansas, 74, Aug. 2.
DEAN, Sidney, ex-Congressman, Brookline, Mass., 83, Oct. 29.
DELMONICO, Charles C., proprietor of Delmonico's restaurant, New-York City, 40, Sept. 20.
DE PUY, Rev. Dr. William H., editor and author, 80, Sept. 4.
DIAZ, Eugene, French composer, 64, Sept. 12.
DICK, William Brisbane, publisher, New-York, 74, Sept. 4.
DONNELLY, Ignatius, well-known politician and author, 70, Jan. 2.
DONAHOE, Patrick, founder of "The Boston Pilot," 90, March 17.
DRAPER, Dr. William Henry, New-York physician, 70, April 26.
DURAND, Henry C., Chicago, 73, Sept. 2.
DURFEE, Thomas, ex-Chief Justice of Rhode Island 75, June 6.
DUTHIERS, Baron H. de Laceze, zoologist, 80, July 22.
EARHART, John F. B., Postmaster New-Orleans, 61, July 9.
EATON, Charles Harry, American landscape painter, 51, Aug. 4.
EDWARDS, Rev. Dr. Arthur, editor of the "Northwestern Christian Advocate," 66, March 20.
EGLE, Dr. William H., a prominent genealogist and historian of Pennsylvania, 71, Feb. 19.
EICKOFF, Anthony, author of "The German in America," 74, Nov. 6.
EMERY, Matthew G., former Mayor of Washington, 83, Oct. 12.
ERRAZURIZ Y ECHAURREN DE FEDERICO, President of Chili, 51, July 12.
ERSKINE, Rev. Dr. Ebenezer, Presbyterian clergyman, of Pennsylvania, 80, Nov. 27.
EVANS, Robert G., U. S. District Attorney for Minnesota, 47, Aug. 25.
EVARTS, William Maxwell, ex-Senator, of New-York, 83, Feb. 28.
FABER, Johann, pencil manufacturer, 84, Jan. 15.
FISHBACK, William P., Master of Chancery, United States Court, Indianapolis, 72, Jan. 15.
FISHER, Judge William A., Baltimore, 65, Sept. 26.
FISKE, Prof. John, author and historian, Cambridge, Mass., 59, July 4.
FEE, Rev. John G., one of the founders of Berea College, Kentucky, 84, Jan. 11.
FLETCHER, James, United States consul at Genoa, Nov. 26.
FORSHELL, Hans Ludwig, formerly Minister of Finance of Sweden, Aug. 1.
FRALEY, Frederick, Philadelphia, 97, Sept. 23.
FRAZAR, Everett, Consul General for Corea in United States, 66, Jan. 3.
FREDERICK, Empress Dowager of Germany, 61, Aug. 5.
FULLER, Judge Thomas C., member of Confederate Congress, 70, Oct. 20.
FULTON, Rev. Dr. Justin Dewey, anti-Catholic agitator, 73, April 16.
GAGE, Mrs. Lyman J., wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, May 17.
GALT, Sir Thomas, of Toronto, 86, June 28.
GETTY, Major General George, Washington, veteran of Mexican, Seminole and Civil wars, 82, Oct. 3.
GIHON, Dr. Albert R., medical director, U. S. N. (retired), Nov. 17.
GILLESPIE, Mrs. E. D., great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin, Philadelphia, 80, Oct. 13.
GILMAN, Charles J., ex-Congressman, of Maine, 77, Feb. 5.
GODDARD, James F., chairman of the Trunk Line Association, 59, May 13.
GODOY, Joaquin, Chilian Minister to Brazil, Aug. 27.
GOT, Francois Jules Edmond, celebrated French actor, 78, March 20.
GRAHAM, Rev. Robert, D. D., former president of the Bible College of Kentucky University, 79, Jan. 19.
GRAY, Prof. Elisha, one of the inventors of the telephone, 66, Jan. 21.
GRAY, Dr. William C., Editor of "The Interior," Chicago, 70, Sept. 29.
GREENAWAY, Kate, illustrator, Nov. 7.
GRIMM, Professor Hermann F., German art critic, 73, June 17.
GUZMAN, Dr. Horacio, secretary of the Bureau of American Republics, 50, April 23.
GURKO, Count Joseph V., the Russian general, 73, Jan. 28.
HAGAN, James, formerly general in the Confederate army, Mobile, Ala., 80, Nov. 7.
HALE, Henry Clay, known as the father of the Nicaragua Canal, 81, Oct. 29.
HALE, Horace Morrison, former president of the University of Colorado, 68, Oct. 25.
HALL, Dr. Fritzedward, an authority on etymology, 75, Feb. 1.
HALLIDAY, Sir Frederick James, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, 94, Oct. 22.
HAMERSLEY, James Hooker, New-York, 57, Sept. 15.
HAMMOND, Miss Jane Nye, sculptor, Providence, Oct. 23.
HANBURY, Mrs. Elizabeth, 108, Oct. 31.
HARRIS, Edwin Landseer, artist, Rochester, N. Y., 43, Oct. 14.
HARRISON, Benjamin, ex-President of the United States, 68, March 13.
HARRISON, ex-Governor Henry B., of Connecticut, 80, Oct. 29.
HARROUN, Gilbert K., treasurer of Union College 64, Sept. 12.
HART, James McDougal, landscape painter, 73, Oct. 24.
HARVEY, Rev. Moses, Newfoundland historian and scientist, 81, Sept. 3.
HATHAWAY, Mrs. Rebecca, "Grace Appleton," writer of poems, Nov. 8.
HATZFELDT-WELDENBURG, Count von, German diplomat, 70, Nov. 22.
HAVERLY, J. H. ("Jack"), famous minstrel and theatrical manager, 58, Sept. 28.
HAWEIS, Rev. Hugh Reginald, English clergyman, writer and lecturer, 62, Jan. 29.
HAWES, Josiah J., oldest photographer in the world, Boston, 94, Aug. 7.

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HAWLEY, E. W., Sunday school worker, 71, July 24.
HAY, Adelbert S., son of Secretary Hay, 25, June 23.
HAYDEN, Charles H., landscape painter, 45, Aug. 5.
HAYNES, Tilly, hotel proprietor, New-York, 74, Aug. 10.
HENDERSON, Commodore Alexander, formerly chief engineer at the Boston Navy Yard, 69, Jan. 12.
HENDERSON, John, Glasgow shipbuilder, 55, July 22.
HENSCHEL, Mrs. Georg, singer, 41, Nov. 4.
HERMITE, Charles, the French mathematician, 79, Jan. 14.
HERNE, James A., actor, 60, June 2.
HILDER, Colonel Frank Frederick, geographer and ethnologist, 65, Jan. 21.
HODGE, Rev. Dr. J. Aspinwall, of Lincoln University, Penn., 70, June 23.
HOHENLOHE, Prince Von, former Chancellor of Germany, 82, July 5.
HOLBROOK, Z. Swift, Boston, 54, Oct. 23.
HALIL, Rifat Pacha, Grand Vizier of Turkey, Nov. 9.
HOLLAND, William A., philanthropist, Boston, 87, Oct. 26.
HOOD, Baron of Avalon, British admiral, retired, 76, Nov. 17.
HOOPER, Edward W., treasurer of Harvard University, 60, June 25.
HOPKINS, Edward J., a well-known English church musician, 83, Feb. 4.
HOPKINS, Rev. Dr. Samuel M., professor emeritus of Auburn Theological Seminary, 89, Oct. 29.
HOSKINS, Admiral Sir Anthony, British Navy, 73, June 21.
HOUGHTON, Dr. Henry C., physician, of New-York, 64, Dec. 1.
HOWLAND, Weston, one of the early refiners of petroleum, 85, May 19.
HUBBARD, Richard R., ex-Governor of Texas, 67, July 12.
HUNGERFORD, Mrs. Mary Churchill, newspaper writer, Sept. 18.
HUNTINGTON, Rev. Ezra A., of Auburn Theological Seminary, 88, July 15.
HYATT, Thaddeus, anti-slavery agitator, 85, July 25.
INGRAM, Very Rev. William C., Dean of Peterborough, 54, April 26.
IRWIN, Rear-Admiral John, U. S. N., retired, 69, July 28.
JACKSON, James Monroe, ex-Congressman, of West Virginia, 76, Feb. 14.
JACKSON, Dr. James P., surgeon, of Missouri, 57, Nov. 22.
JACKSON, Thomas R., architect, 75, Feb. 4.
JAMES, Col. Edward C., New-York criminal lawyer, 61, March 24.
JANES, De Lewis G., famous writer on ethical philosophy, 57, Sept. 4.
JASPER, Rev. John, Richmond, Va., colored preacher, 89, March 30.
JENKS, Col. Albert, artist, 75, July 22.
JOHANNSEN, Gustav, member of German Reichstag, Oct. 25.
KELLOGG, Rev. Elijah, author of many boys' books, 88, March 17.
KELLOGG, Giles Bacon, oldest living graduate of Williams College, 90, Feb. 7.
KRAUS, Adolph F., famous sculptor, 51, Nov. 7.
KRUEGER, Mrs., wife of former President of the South African Republic, 67, July 20.
KYLE, James Henderson, Senator, of South Dakota, 47, July 1.
LADUE, Joseph, founder of Dawson City, Klondike, 47, June 26.
LAIRD, Sir William, Scottish ironmaster, 71, Aug. 14.
LANKENAU, John D., philanthropist, Philadelphia, 84, Aug. 30.
LAWSON, Captain John, builder of the first locomotive in England, 96, Nov. 21.
LAWTON, George K., of United States Naval Observatory, 28, July 25.
LE BRUN, Napoleon, architect, 80, July 9.
LE CONTE, Prof. Joseph, University of California, 78, July 6.
LEIGHTON, George E., a well known lawyer, St. Louis, 67, July 4.
LEWIS, Most Rev. John Travers, Archbishop of Ontario, 76, May 4.
LI HUNG CHANG, Chinese statesman, 79, Nov. 7.
LITTLEJOHN, Right Rev. Abram Newkirk, Bishop of Long Island, 76, Aug. 3.
LITTON, Dr. Abram, scientist and chemist, St. Louis, 87, Sept. 22.
LORILLARD, Pierre, New-York, 68, July 7.
LOYD-LINDSAY, Robert James, first Baron Wantage, 69, June 10.
LUDLOW, Brigadier General William, U. S. A., 58, Aug. 30.
LYMAN, Henry H., New-York State Commissioner of Excise, 60, May 4.
LYON, Professor A. Park, botanist, of New-York, Nov. 27.
M'CLURG, General Alexander C., Chicago publisher, 65, April 15.
M'CORMICK, Richard C., ex-Congressman, of New-York, 69, June 2.
M'KINLEY, William, 25th President of United States, 58, Sept. 14.
M'MAHON, Monsignor James, of the Catholic University, 84, April 15.
MAGEE, Christopher L., Pittsburg politician and financier, 53, March 8.
MAPLESON, Colonel Henry James, operatic impressario, 72, Nov. 14.
MARKOE, Dr. Thomas M., professor emeritus surgery, Columbia University, 82, Aug. 26.
MARSHALL, Professor John Potter, of Tufts College, 77, Feb. 5.
MARVIN, James Madison, ex-Congressman, of New-York, 92, April 25.
MAYO-SMITH, Professor Richmond, Columbia University, 47, Nov. 11.
MEAD, General Fabius J., 62, Aug. 27.
MICHIE, Colonel Peter S., professor of natural philosophy in the Military Academy at West Point, 60, Feb. 16.
MILAN, ex-King of Servia, 47, Feb. 11.
MILLER, Rev. Adam, 91, July 29.
MILLER, Dr. Joshua, 55, July 24.
MIQUEL, Dr. Johannes von, former Prussian Minister of Finance, 72, Sept. 8.
MOORE, Bishop John, St. Augustine, Fla., 66, July 30.
MORAN, Edward, marine painter, 72, June 9.
MOSS, Courtlandt Dixon, merchant, of New-York, 65, Nov. 25.
MOTT, Rev. Dr. George Scudder, Presbyterian preacher, Orange, N. J., 83, Oct. 12.
MOUNT, James A., ex-Governor of Indiana, 58, Jan. 16.
MRAK, Bishop Ignatius, of Michigan, 90, Jan. 2.
MUHLENBERG, Rev. Dr. Frederick A., Lutheran clergyman, 82, March 21.

MURAT, General Prince Joachim Napoleon, 67, Oct. 24.
MURPHY, Monsignor, Halifax, 58, Nov. 4.
NEWMAN, Paul, a prominent citizen of Hawaii, 68, July 2.
NEVIN, Ethelbert, American song composer, 39, Feb. 17.
NEWELL, Robert Henry (Orpheus C. Kerr), 65, July 12.
NEWELL, William A., ex-Governor of New-Jersey, 84, Aug. 8.
NICHOLSON, Bishop William R., Reformed Episcopal Church, 79, June 7.
NICOLAY, John George, private secretary to President Lincoln, 70, Sept. 26.
NINDE, Bishop William X., of Methodist Episcopal Church, 68, Jan. 2.
NOAH, Major Robert P., of New-York City, a veteran of the Mexican and Crimean wars, 68, May 19.
NORDENSKJOLD, Baron Adolf Erik, Swedish naturalist and arctic explorer, 69, Aug. 12.
NORDHOFF, Charles, author, 71, July 14.
NYSSEUS, M. Albert, late Belgian Minister of Industry, 45, Aug. 20.
ORLEANS, Prince Henri de, 34, Aug. 9.
ORMEROD, Miss Eleanor A., English entomologist, 73, July 19.
OSBORN, Luther W., U. S. consul-general at Apia, Samoa, Oct. 27.
PAGE, Major John, Richmond, Va., 80, Oct. 30.
PAGE, Gen. Richard L., 93, Aug. 9.
PARR, Israel M., merchant, Baltimore, 79, Aug. 1.
PATTERSEN, Mrs. Martha, daughter of ex-President Johnson, 73, July 10.
PAULDING, Major Hiram, grandson of one of the captors of Major André, 70, Sept. 18.
PHELPS, Rear-Admiral Thomas S., U. S. N. (retired), 79, Jan. 10.
PIERCE, Gilbert A., ex-United States Senator of North Dakota, 60, Feb. 15.
PILLSBURY, John S., ex-Governor of Minnesota, 73, Oct. 18.
PINGREE, Hazen S., ex-Governor of Michigan, 61, June 18.
PORTER, General Fitzjohn, of New-Jersey, 78, May 21.
PORTER, Samuel, oldest living Yale graduate, 91, Sept. 3.
PORTER, Professor Thomas Conrad, of Lafayette College, 79, April 27.
PORTER, Wilbur F., New-York, Democratic politician, 69, May 21.
POSSE, Arvid, ex-Premier of Sweden, 81, April 24.
POTTER, Dr. Eliphalet Nott, former president of Union College, 65, Feb. 6.
PRADO, Mariano Ignacio, ex-President of Peru, 75, May 6.
PRELLER, Friedrich, German artist, Oct. 23.
PRICE, Hiram, ex-Congressman, of Iowa, 87, May 30.
PRICE, William Cecil, U. S. Treasurer under President Buchanan, 86, Aug. 6.
PULLMAN, George M., son of palace car builder, Nov. 28.
PURVES, Rev. Dr. George T., pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New-York, 49, Sept. 24.
RANCK, George W., historian, Kentucky, 60, Aug. 2.
RAY, Daniel A., United States marshal for Hawaii, 65, Sept. 26.
REED, Roland, actor, 48, March 30.
REED, General Sir Charles, 81, Aug. 23.
REVELS, H. R., ex-United States Senator from Mississippi, Jan. 16.
RICE, Fenelon B., director of Oberlin Conservatory of Music, 60, Oct. 26.
RIGGS, Rev. Dr. Elias, stationed at Constantinople, the oldest missionary of the American Board, 90, Jan. 18.
RIVADAVIA, Commodore Martin, Minister of Marine of Argentina, 50, Feb. 16.
ROBERTS, Lewis A., founder of the Boston publishing house of Roberts Brothers, 67, Jan. 23.
ROGERS, Jacob S., former owner of the Rogers Locomotive Works, Paterson, N. J., 80, July 2.
ROTHSCHILD, Baron Wilhelm von, head of the famous banking house, 73, Jan. 25.
ROTHWELL, Richard P., Editor of "The Engineering and Mining Journal," 64, April 17.
ROWLAND, Professor Henry A., distinguished physicist of Johns Hopkins University, 52, April 16.
RUMMEL, Franz, pianist, 48, May 3.
RUSSUM, Judge George Mitchell, Maryland, 67, Oct. 21.
RYAN, John T., publisher, New-York, 53, Nov. 24.
SAFFORD, Professor Truman Henry, of Williams College, 65, June 13.
SALISBURY, Professor Edward Elbridge, philologist of Yale University, 87, Feb. 5.
SAMFORD, William J., Governor of Alabama, 56, June 11.
SCHMIDT, Professor Johannes Indo, German scholar, Berlin University, 58, July 6.
SCHOTT, Professor Charles A., of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, 75, July 31.
SCOTT, Colonel Julian, artist, 55, July 4.
SHANKS, General John P., formerly a member of Congress from Indiana, 75, Jan. 23.
SHAW, Albert D., Congressman, of Watertown, N. Y., 59, Feb. 10.
SHERWOOD, Professor Sidney, of Johns Hopkins University, 41, Aug. 5.
SIEMENS, Dr. Johann Georg von, founder of Deutsche Bank, member of Reichstag, 62, Oct. 23.
SILLIMAN, Benjamin D., for several years the oldest living graduate of Yale, 95, Jan. 24.
SILVESTRE, Paul Armand, French poet and critic, 64, Feb. 19.
SLOCUM, William H., bank president, of Brooklyn, 82, Nov. 23.
SMITH, Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald Levin, recently master of the rolls, 65, Oct. 20.
SMITH, George Murray, English publisher, 76, April 8.
SNOW, Lorenzo, president of the Mormon Church, 87, Oct. 10.
SOUTHAY, Sir Richard, Cape Town, 92, July 22.
SOUTHWORTH, Alvan S., formerly a war correspondent for "The New-York-Herald," 55, Jan. 7.
SPRAGUE, Horatio J., U. S. Consul at Gibraltar, 78, July 18.
STAINER, Sir John, British organist and composer, 60, April 1.
STEPHENS, James, Irish Fenian leader, 77, March 29.
STERNE, Simon, lawyer, New-York, 62, Sept. 22.

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STEVENSON, Gen. William H., of Connecticut, 54, Feb. 17.
STILLMAN, William James, newspaper correspondent and author, 73, July 6.
STOCKLEY, Charles C., ex-Governor of Delaware, 82, April 20.
STODDARD, Lorrimer, playwright, Aug. 31.
STOILOFF, ex premier of Bulgaria, 50, April 6.
STOKES, J. William, Congressman, South Carolina, July 6.
STONE, William H., ex-Congressman, Missouri, 72, July 9.
STUBBS, Rt. Rev. William, Bishop of Oxford, 76, April 22.
STUDEBAKER, Clement, wagon manufacturer, of Indiana, 70, Nov. 27.
SUNDERLAND, Rev. Dr. Byron, of Washington, 82, June 30.
SUTPHEN, Dr. Morris C., instructor Johns Hopkins University, Aug. 3.
SYMES, Sir Edward S., chief secretary to government of Burma, Jan. 10.
SZILAGYI, Desider von, former Minister of Justice and president of lower house of Hungary, July 30.
TAIT, Prof. Peter Guthrie, Edinburgh University, 70, July 4.
TAYLOR, James E., artist, 61, June 22.
TANNER, Dr. Charles K. D., Irish Nationalist, 51, April 21.
TANNER, John R., ex-Governor of Illinois, 57, May 23.
TEGMEYER, John E., one of the engineers who laid out the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, 80, July 4.
THOMAS, John R., architect, New-York, 53, Aug. 28.
THOMPSON, Maurice, novelist, 57, Feb. 15.
TILLMAN, George D., ex-Congressman, 76, Feb 2.
TODD, ex-Judge Robert B., of Louisiana, 75, Feb 4.
TOJETTI, Virgilio, artist, 52, March 27.
TOWER, Ashley B., architect, New-York, 54, July 8.
TRAFTON, Rev. Mark, preacher, author, 90, March 8.
TRENHOLM, William, ex-Controller of the Currency, 65, Jan. 11.
TUTTLE, Dr. Joseph Farrand, ex-president Wabash College, 83, June 7.
TWEEDY, Edmund, associated with the Brook Farm Association in 1842, 90, Oct. 21.
TWINING, Rev. Dr. Kinsley, literary editor "N. Y. Independent," 69, Nov. 4.
UHL, Edwin F., ex-Ambassador to Germany, 60, May 17.
VAN SANTVOORD, Alfred, president Hudson River Day Line, 82, July 20.
VAN SCHAICK, Isaac W., ex-Congressman, Milwaukee, 84, Aug. 22.
VAN VLIET, Gen. Stewart, U. S. A., retired, 86, March 28.
VERDI, Giuseppe, the Italian composer, 87, Jan. 27.
VERNINAC, Henri Francois Charles de, vice-president of the French Senate, 60, May 12.
VERREAU, Abbé, prominent educator and historian of Montreal, 73, May 18.
VICUNA, Carlos Morla, Chilian Minister to the United States, 57, Aug. 20.
VICTORIA, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, 82, Jan. 22.
VIERLING, Georg, Berlin composer, 81, June 4.
WAITE, Davis H., ex-Governor of Colorado, 76, Nov. 27.
WALKER, Aldace F., of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 59, April 12.
WALKER, Gen. James A., Confederate veteran, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, 68, Oct. 20.
WALLACE, William Copeland, ex-Congressman, New-York, 45, Sept. 4.
WALLACE, General William H., of South Carolina, 74, March 21.
WARNER, Neil, actor, 70, June 15.
WARREN, Lansing, editor and publisher of "The Milwaukee Sentinel," 43, Oct. 13.
WARREN, Rev. Dr. Orvis H., of New-York, 65, Nov. 23.
WASHINGTON, Mary Anne, daughter of Samuel Hammond, officer in American Revolution, Macon, Ga., 85, Nov. 2.
WATERMAN, Lewis E., inventor, 64, May 1.
WATKIN, Sir Edward William, English railway director, 81, April 14.
WEBB, Rev. E. B., D. D., a prominent Congregational clergyman, Wellesley, Mass., 81, May 20.
WEBER, General Max, United States Civil War veteran, 77, June 15.
WEINOLD, Professor Karl, Berlin University, 77, Aug. 20.
WENNERBERG, Gunnar, Swedish poet and composer, 84, Aug. 24.
WEST, George, ex-Congressman, Ballston, N. Y., 78, Sept. 20.
WESTCOTT, Rev. Brooke Foss, Bishop of Durham, England, 76, July 27.
WHIPPLE, Bishop Henry Benjamin, of Protestant Episcopal Church, 79, Sept. 16.
WHITE, Stephen M., ex-United States Senator, of California, 48, Feb. 22.
WHITEHORNE, De Henry, well known educator of Schenectady, N. Y., 86, Sept. 29.
WHITING, Professor Henry Clay, of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., 56, Feb. 2.
WHITTLE, Major Daniel W., evangelist, 51, March 4.
WIGGER, Bishop Winand Michael, of the Roman Catholic Church, 59, Jan. 6.
WILDMAN, Rounsevelle, Consul General of the United States at Hong-Kong, 37, Feb. 22.
WILLIS, Admiral Sir George, 77, Feb. 18.
WILSON, Judge Jere M., Washington, D. C., 73, Sept. 24.
WISE, Commander Frederick M., U. S. N., Aug. 14.
WOOD, George Warren, D. D., translator of the Bible into Armenian, 87, July 17.
WOODFIN, Colonel P. T., governor of the National Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Va., 61, Aug. 24.
WOODS, Judge William A., United States Circuit Court of Indiana, 64, June 29.
WORTH, ex-Senator, of West Virginia, 90, April 6.
YEATMAN, James E., philanthropist, St. Louis, 83, July 7.
YONGE, Charlotte Mary, English story writer, 77, March 24.
YOUMANS, Dr. William Jay, one of the founders of "Popular Science Monthly," 62, April 10.

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UNITED STATES INSULAR GOVERNMENTS.

As a result of the war with Spain in 1898 there were brought within the sovereignty of the United States nearly ten million people and about 125,000 square miles of territory. The possessions thus acquired, whose political status is defined as "territory belonging to the United States," are the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and Guam. The Hawaiian Islands were annexed by joint resolution of Congress in the course of the war with Spain, July 8, 1898. Tutuila and Manua, small islands of the Samoan group, were acquired by treaty for naval purposes. Their acquisition was brought about through a tripartite agreement between Great Britain, Germany and the United States, these three governments having jointly administered the affairs of the Samoan group until an arrangement was effected whereby a satisfactory division of the group among the three powers named was reached. Formal transfer of Tutuila and Manua to the United States was made by proclamation of the President dated February 16, 1900. Formal possession of them was taken in the name of the United States and by direction of the Secretary of the Navy on April 18, 1900. Commander B. H. Tilley, U. S. N., was the first commandant and Governor.

THE PHILIPPINES.

CAPITAL	Manila.
CIVIL GOVERNOR	William H. Taft.
LIEUTENANT CIVIL GOVERNOR	Luke E. Wright.
SECRETARY OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE	Henry C. Ide.
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND POLICE	Luke E. Wright.
SECRETARY DEP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	Bernard Moses.
SECRETARY OF INTERIOR	Dean C. Worcester.
CHIEF MILITARY OFFICER	Major General A. R. Chaffee.

PROVINCIAL CIVIL GOVERNORS.

Provinces.	Governors.	Provinces.	Governors.
Benguet	H. P. Whitmarsh.	Sorsogon	Capt. J. G. Livingston.
Bombion	Major E. M. Johnson, jr.	Iloilo	Martin Delgado.
Bataan	Captain J. M. Goldman.	Marinduque	Ricardo Paras.
Tayabas	Colonel C. Gardener.	Surigao	Prudencia Garcia.
Pampanga	Ceferino Joven.	Misamis	Manuel Carrales.
Tarlac	Capt. Wallis O. Clark.	*Cavite	——.
Bulacan	Jose Serapio.	*Rizal	——.
Pangasinan	Perfecto Sison.	*Isabella	——.
Antigua	Major W. A. Holbrook.	*Zambales	——.
Capiz	Hugo Vidal.	*La Union	——.
Leyte	Major Henry T. Allen.	*Ilocos Sur	——.
Albay	Captain A. U. Betts.	*Ilocos Norte	——.
Ambos Camarines	Lieut. George Curry.	*Cagayan	——.
Masbate	Bonifacio Serrano.	Abra	Major W. H. C. Bowen.

The military government maintained by the United States in the Philippines from the date of the acquisition of the archipelago was superseded on July 1, 1901, by civil government. On that date William H. Taft, of Ohio, assumed the duties of Governor by direction of the President, who acted by special authority of Congress expressed by a Senate joint resolution known as the Spooner resolution. For a year previously Judge Taft had been closely studying the conditions in the islands as chairman of the Philippine Commission, to accept which by appointment of the President he resigned a Federal judgeship. His associate commissioners were Henry C. Ide, of Vermont; Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee; Bernard Moses, of California, and Dean C. Worcester, of Michigan, all of whom are now serving under him as heads of departments into which the civil government is divided. During the last year organized insurrection has been suppressed in the islands by the military authorities, who have employed in this work a body of soldiers varying in strength from 70,000 to 40,000 men. While there is still a good deal of brigandage in some of the remote and unimportant islands of the group, resistance to American authority has been so reduced that the military force in the whole archipelago has been cut to 35,000 men. These are stationed at strategic points, and are intended for garrison duty mainly. Samar is the only island of the group in which the army has suffered severe losses since the new regime was inaugurated. Here isolated companies of the 9th United States Infantry have been ambushed by bolomen, the Americans losing heavily in killed and wounded. The leaders of the ambuscades have been energetically hunted down by the soldiers and properly punished, so that the mass of the people of Samar who are loyal to the United States now feel secure. The work of organizing municipal governments that was inaugurated by the military authorities while in supreme command of the islands has been broadened since the government was transferred to the civil authorities. Out of the new class this has established has grown a system of provincial governments with Governors for each province that has shown fitness for civil rule. The Governors of provinces report directly to Governor Taft at Manila, and he in turn reports to the

*Civil government act has been extended to embrace these provinces, but no Governors have yet been named.

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President through the Secretary of War. Governor Taft and his Cabinet are supreme in all matters pertaining to taxation and other general powers belonging to civil government. Requests for military aid are made to him by the provincial Governors, and he calls upon the commanding general at Manila for troops. Thus the military is completely subordinated to the civil authority at present in the administration of the Philippines. All taxation in excess of the actual needs of the insular government is devoted to internal improvement, such as the making of roads, etc. This has given work to thousands of natives who otherwise would not have been employed. Development of the material resources of the islands on a large scale has been hampered by an amendment to the Spanish resolution which forbids the granting of franchises for railroads, etc., and the cutting of timber for manufacturing purposes, etc. The moral and intellectual development of the people has been promoted by the employment of one thousand trained school teachers in the United States, who have gone to the Philippines to supplement the work of native teachers. Internal commerce has taken on a notable growth by the suppression of the insurrection and the return of thousands of insurrectos to the ways of peace. There has been no corresponding increase in the foreign commerce of the archipelago, because of the inability of capitalists, under the hampering amendment referred to, to invest in new enterprises in the islands. For the same reason there has been little or nothing added to the general knowledge of the archipelago's resources by exploration. In point of fact, the only maps of the Philippines yet extant are those that were being prepared at the Jesuit Observatory of Manila when the first American Commission arrived there. It is upon this graphic work that the military and general governmental operations in the Philippines mainly have been based. Many different statements have been made in regard to the number of islands composing the archipelago. The cause for this must be attributed to the scale of the charts on which the count was made, and the difficulty of distinguishing between rocks and formations of sufficient area to dignify them by the name of islands. Thus on a small scale Spanish chart of the entire group 948 islands were counted. On various large scale charts of the same area there were found 1,725. The principal islands charted show a total area of 119,542 square miles, and a total shore line length of 11,444. Governor Taft and his associates have adopted 8,000,000 as the total figure for the population at the present time, and consider it a conservative estimate. A Spanish authority, whose figures are believed to have been carefully prepared, places the total at 9,000,000. Any estimate of the total population manifestly must depend on the number of inhabitants assigned to the various wild tribes, of which there are no less than sixty-nine accounted for.

PORTO RICO.

CAPITAL	San Juan.
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER TO UNITED STATES	Federico Degetau.
GOVERNOR	William H. Hunt.
SECRETARY	Charles Hartzell.
ATTORNEY GENERAL	James S. Harlan.
TREASURER	W. F. Willoughby.
AUDITOR	John R. Garrison.
COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION	Martin G. Brumbaugh.
COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERIOR	William H. Elliott.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE	William H. Holt.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY	N. B. K. Pettingill.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT MARSHAL	E. S. Wilson.
COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS	George W. Whitehead.
TERRITORIAL CHIEF JUSTICE	José S. Quinones.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES	Louis Sulzbacher. José C. Fernandez. José M. Figueras. Rafael Nieto y Abeille.
MARSHAL SUPREME COURT	S. C. Bothwell.

On July 25, 1901, Porto Rico assumed almost the full character of government that is possessed by the Territories on the mainland—such as Arizona, New-Mexico and Oklahoma. Under the provisions of the Foraker act of April 12, 1900, establishing local government for the people of Porto Rico, the Legislative Assembly of the island on July 4, 1901, adopted a joint resolution notifying the President that there had been enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Porto Rico, and that, therefore, the aid afforded by the collection of 15 per cent of the Dingley rates on imports into and exports from Porto Rico to the mainland of the United States was no longer needed. In accordance with the terms and spirit of the Foraker act the President on July 25, 1901, issued a proclamation declaring the cessation of all tariff duties on Porto Rican merchandise and wares. In other words, Porto Rico is now on a footing of absolute free trade with the United States, just as are the Territories of the mainland. After a year's litigation the United States Supreme Court in May last upheld the constitutionality of the Foraker act in a decision which established the right and power of Congress to levy discriminating duties upon the commerce of the insular possessions with the United States before all of the provisions of the constitution are extended to them by specific act of Congress. Thus the extension of free trade to Porto Rico was in accord with the mandate of Congress, and not that of the Supreme Court, and at the request in due form of the people of Porto Rico. If they had not made this request the President would not have had the power to proclaim the cessation of the tariff duties imposed by the

Foraker act, which, under the provisions of that act, would have been self-repealed on March 1, 1902. There had accumulated under the operations of the Foraker act a surplus of about $400,000, which is being utilized in internal improvements on the island. This has given employment to many hundreds of native laborers and communicated a notable impulse to the general industrial energies of the people. As a result of the reawakening, the island's commerce with the United States has increased more than 30 per cent during the last eleven months over the increase of the year before. While no statistics are yet available as to the efficacy of the local taxing system which has supplanted the Foraker system, yet it is confidently predicted by its author, Treasurer Hollander, and other officials that it will produce revenue ample for all the needs of the government of Porto Rico, and leave a surplus with which to continue the work of internal improvements. The population of Porto Rico has undergone no important changes during the year. It is still a little less than a million, there having been no notable movement of people to or from the island during the last twelve months. Hundreds of sugar and tobacco workers have been induced by offers of higher wages to go to Hawaii and Cuba, but their places have been taken by emigrants from Cuba, Hayti, San Domingo and other nearby islands. Estimates based upon the returns to the Census Bureau, in Washington, show that the density of population in Porto Rico is 265 to the square mile, which is somewhat greater than that of Massachusetts and nearly eight times that of Cuba. Thus Porto Rico is shown to be one of the most densely populated parts of the earth, its area of 3,550 square miles supporting a population of 962,300 people in round numbers. Since the terrible hurricane of August, 1899, there has been no devastating invasion of Porto Rico either by storms or contagion. Under American occupation Porto Rico has been so thoroughly cleaned and sanatized, as compared with its condition under the old Spanish regime, that the disease spots on the island have been wiped out. Each municipality is now under native officers of its own choosing, and the House of Delegates is made up entirely of men elected by popular vote. The other branch of the Legislative Assembly, the Executive Council, is composed of men appointed by the President, the Governor among them, and natives of high character and intelligence. The functions of the Executive Council correspond to those of the Senate at Washington. The insular Supreme Court consists of five members appointed by the President, four of whom are native Porto Ricans and only one of whom is a citizen of the United States—Judge Sulzbacher, of Missouri, who is broadly versed in Spanish laws and literature, having been educated at the University of Madrid. Until the people become thoroughly Americanized, the Spanish code in the main will continue to be the principal common law of the island. This code, however, has been modified by a commission appointed for the purpose of bringing it in harmony with the American system as nearly as practicable. There are subsidiary insular courts that correspond in jurisdiction to the minor State courts in this country. There is also a United States District Court, whose power and functions are exactly the same as all other Federal courts of that grade. Soon after the cessation of the Foraker Tariff law Charles H. Allen, of Massachusetts, the first Civil Governor of Porto Rico, resigned that office because of the pressure of private affairs at home, and was succeeded by William H. Hunt, of Montana, who had been Secretary of Porto Rico under Governor Allen. The administration of the Governor's office and of the executive department of the insular government in general has been marked by the utmost harmony and satisfaction alike in Porto Rico and in Washington. And this in spite of the divisions of responsibility at Washington, where the State Department receives reports from and issues instructions to the Governor and Secretary of Porto Rico; the Treasurer, Auditor and Collector of Customs report to and receive instructions from the Treasury Department, and the judicial officers of Porto Rico are held to accountability by the Department of Justice. Nevertheless, there has been no jar or confusion either at San Juan or Washington over the administration of the Porto Rican government. Under the special authority granted by the LVIth Congress the battalion of native troops organized by the act of July, 1899, as volunteer troops has been continued in service with satisfaction to the War Department. The natives thus employed have shown great aptitude for the duties of the professional soldier, and in discipline and spirit are declared to be the equal of American regulars. The battalion is commanded mainly by officers either from the regular or volunteer army of the United States, though two or three of the subalterns are native Porto Ricans. Upon this battalion now rests nearly the entire military responsibility of the insular government, and but for detachments of artillerymen at the seacoast defences these natives are, or soon will be, the only soldiers on the island. Congress has not yet seen fit to grant the same form of representation to Porto Rico as is enjoyed by the regularly organized Territories, though the Porto Ricans have elected one of their people, Federico Degatau, to represent them at Washington in the capacity of Resident Commissioner. When he applied for admission to the House, near the close of the LVIth Congress, this was refused, as, had Degatau been granted the privileges of the floor, he would have been on an equal footing with the Delegates from the Territories, who have a voice but no vote in the proceedings of the House. Commissioner Degatau is paid by the Porto Rican Government, and not by the United States. By the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the act of April 12, 1900, a special account was opened with the Porto Rican tariff fund. The collections under Section 3 of that act deposited with the Treasurer amounted on July 24, 1901, to $609,937 33. On that date the President allotted and set apart this fund for public and permanent improvements in Porto Rico. As authorized by the act of Congress of March 24, 1900, and as directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, this sum was placed in the Sub-Treasury at New-York to the credit of the Treasurer of Porto Rico at San Juan.

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HAWAII.

CAPITAL	Honolulu.
GOVERNOR	Sanford B. Dole.
SECRETARY	Henry E. Cooper.
AUDITOR	H. C. Austin.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	J. H. McCandless.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	A. T. Atkinson.
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS	J. T. Brown.
HIGH SHERIFF	A. M. Brown.
SURVEYOR	W. D. Alexander.
REGISTER	Thomas G. Thorn.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE	M. M. Estee.
TERRITORIAL CHIEF JUSTICE	Walter F. Frear.
ATTORNEY GENERAL	E. P. Dole.
DELEGATE TO CONGRESS	W. E. Wilcox.

Hawaii has presented fewer "problems" to the government at Washington than has any other of the insular acquisitions of the United States. The reason for this is twofold—namely, because the islands were dominated by descendants of Americans and by American immigrants for years before they were annexed to the United States, and because they were annexed, as was Texas, after the people had wrenched the government from the hands of monarchy, organized a republic of their own and then petitioned for annexation, which was granted on July 6, 1898. Sanford B. Dole, who was president of the little republic at the time of annexation, was appointed Governor by the President after annexation was accomplished by act of Congress. The LVIth Congress devised a complete Territorial government for the islands, which differs in no important details from the Territorial governments of Arizona, New-Mexico and Oklahoma. The people are entitled to one Delegate to Congress, who, like the Delegates from Arizona, New-Mexico and Oklahoma, has a voice, but no vote, in the proceedings of the House, but who is paid $5,000 a year by the United States, like all other members of Congress. The people also elect their legislature, composed of Senate and House, which meets once a year at Honolulu in regular session not to exceed sixty days. The Governor is authorized to summon the legislature in extraordinary session whenever in his judgment this is demanded by the public interests. Universal manhood suffrage obtains in all the islands of the group, applicable alike to the natives and whites. The last census shows that the native population, which is almost the purest remnants remaining of the once great Polynesian race, is rapidly dying off. It has dwindled now to considerably less than one-third of the total population of the islands, which is about 160,000. Another large element of the population is Japanese, who perform most of the labor on the islands, and there is also a considerable sprinkling of Chinese and Portuguese. The latter, having emigrated to the islands nearly a hundred years ago from Portugal by way of South America, have amalgamated freely with the natives, until now the line of demarcation between native Hawaiians and Portuguese is not clearly defined. The Japanese and Chinese, too, have intermarried with the natives. The result of this intermarriage between three distinct races—Asiatic, Polynesian and European of Latin extraction—is a character of people which experts declare is unique and wholly at variance with anything else to be found. As the mixture is regarded as native, and as the franchise has been extended to all male natives of voting age, the result of popular elections in the islands thus far has not been what the dominant element among the whites of Hawaii had hoped for. The first legislature elected was distinctly hostile to Governor Dole and the other executive officers appointed by the President. Nothing has contributed more to the growth of Hawaii's commerce during the last year than a decision of the Supreme Court at Washington, which brought the islands under the benefits and immunities of the United States coastwise laws. Since June 14, 1900, when Hawaii became an organized Territory, no entry has been required on merchandise and wares shipped either to or from the United States. For this reason it is not practicable to give an accurate account of the amount of American goods that have entered the Territory. In 1899 the imports from the United States amounted to a little over $15,000,000, and from foreign countries slightly over $4,000,000. Of the total amount exported in that year the United States received $22,517,758 and all foreign countries only $110,983. Greater harbor facilities are urgently needed at all the ports of entry. At Honolulu many vessels are detained far beyond the number of days stipulated in the charter, with consequent increased expenses. An appropriation for the improvement of Honolulu and Hilo harbors has been asked of Congress. The principal sources of revenue are from taxes levied upon real and personal property, the sale of Territorial internal revenue stamps, license fees, penalties and costs in civil and criminal actions, inheritance tax, rates from waterworks, rents from land and land sales. Taxes levied upon real and personal property are limited to 1 per cent a year upon the assessed value. An income tax of 2 per cent was enacted by the legislature in 1901. The validity of the law was contested, but the Supreme Court of the Territory sustained the law. This tax produces about $500,000 annually. The first Territorial election—that for the first legislature—was held on November 6, 1900, resulting in an overwhelming victory for the home rule party, they electing their candidate for Delegate to Congress, nine of the fifteen Senators and twenty-two of the thirty Representatives. The efforts to align the native Hawaiians with either the Republican or Democratic party failed signally. They formed a party of their own, whose principal tenet is "Hawaii for the Hawaiians." As the registration of voters progressed it became evident that the practically free franchise created by the organic act would

be generally availed of by the native Hawaiians, as the right to substitute the Hawaiian for the English language as an educational qualification made it easy for them to do so. Notwithstanding a most vigorous campaign by both the Republican and Democratic parties, the triumph of the home rule party was complete. Of a total registration of 11,248, 10,103 votes were cast.

While some of the picturesqueness of life and custom went out with the abolition of monarchy, enough of the charms of living remain to many to allow the years to roll by as if one were engaged in regular pursuit of pleasure, rather than the serious duties of life. Of course, there are those who find themselves in the whirl and bustle of business and slaves to exacting cares and responsibilities, but this condition is largely one of their own seeking, and foreign to the natural requirements of the country. Those who appreciate life freed from its more rigid conventionalities find Hawaii a fascinating resort and a delightful home. The raising of stock has received a new life during the last year, owing to the great advance in the price of meat. The production of milk is very expensive, for all of the bran, middlings and other such foodstuffs have to be shipped from the mainlands. Sorghum and alfalfa are grown for fodder, but these are insufficient to produce a good flow of milk unless combined with other food. Milk sells at retail for 10 and 12 cents a quart, and from selected cows at 15 cents a quart. The progress of public instruction during the year has been satisfactory upon the whole, although the work has been seriously hampered for want of sufficient funds for the erection of necessary school buildings to accommodate the increasing school population. The government continues to give great attention to the leprosy problem. There is still some controversy as to whether or not the disease is contagious, but the consensus of expert scientific opinion seems to be that if it is contagious it is not so in all cases, nor is it necessarily hereditary. Many instances are recorded where wives have remained with leprous husbands for many years without contracting the disease. The disease, if inherited, does not make its appearance until the victim arrives at the age of six years. In the great majority of cases, however, children born of parents who are lepers are not afflicted with the disease at all. The disease does not always shorten life, but in most cases the victims do not survive more than ten years. That conditions of life must play an important part in the contraction of leprosy appears to be demonstrated by the fact that in Hawaii it is very rarely found among other nationalities than the native Hawaiians and Chinese, the Hawaiians far outnumbering all others. It is thought that inoculation probably accounts for the cases occurring among Caucasians. No positive cure for the disease has yet been found, although many remedies have been found efficacious in the arrest of its progress. A receiving hospital is maintained at Kalihi about two miles from Honolulu, and a permanent hospital has been established on the northwest side of the island of Molokai. This leprosy settlement comprises about 8,300 acres, and is surrounded on three sides by the sea and on the other side by a sheer precipice ranging in height from 1,500 to 2,000 feet. It is inaccessible except from the sea and by a single trail cut into the face of the mountain. No one is allowed to visit the settlement, except by permission of the Board of Health. By a diligent enforcement of the law strong hope is entertained that the disease will be eradicated from the islands at no distant day. The estimate of appropriations required for the next fiscal year aggregates $1,412,444, and revenues to meet these expenses exceed these estimates by more than $500,000.

GUAM.

CAPITAL.....Agana.
GOVERNOR.....Commander Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N.

Guam, also spelled by some voyagers and explorers Gwam, Guajan and Gushan, is the most southerly of the chain of islands known as the Marianas, or Ladrones, and affords a stopping place and harbor for the United States ships en route from Pacific ports to the Philippines by way of Hawaii. The chain extends in a northerly and southerly direction between latitudes 13 degrees 12 minutes north and 20 degrees 32 minutes north, a distance of 420 miles. All of the islands of the chain are volcanic. There is no record of the island of Guam ever having been surveyed. Its area is estimated at 150 square miles, only one-half of which is supposed to be susceptible to cultivation. Nearly all of this, however, is said to be virgin soil, only about 1 per cent of it being now under cultivation. It does not appear that during the four centuries the Spaniards owned Guam they attempted to settle it or develop it. It is being utilized at present by the United States simply as a naval station, and its administration probably will be continued indefinitely under the Navy Department. One or more warships are kept constantly in the harbor near Agana, and the commander of the station is also Governor of the island. The first naval officer to hold the office was Captain Richard L. Leary, and after about eighteen months' service he was succeeded by Commander Seaton Schroeder. The population of Guam is estimated at 9,000, all of whom live in the towns, as follows: Agana, 6,400; Sumai, 900; Yuncajan, 350; Agat, 400; Merizo, 300, and Umata, 200. The people are indolent, genial and friendly. The native population are known as Chamorocs, an offshoot of the Polynesian race, but they have become so mixed with the Spaniards, Chinese and others that they have almost lost their race distinction. Their agricultural pursuits are of the most primitive kind. The only article they produce for export in any considerable quantity is copra, or dried cocoanut. The price they receive for copra for export ranges from $3 to $4, Mexican, or $1 50 to $2, American, per hundredweight. This article, when carried to Japan, its nearest market, sells for about twice the amount the natives receive for it. In England copra sells for $75 a ton, gold. The land that is regarded as arable is extremely fertile, producing cocoanuts, oranges, bananas, cocoa, rice, corn, tobacco, sugar cane, beans, tomatoes, etc. The cocoanut

trees have an appearance of thrift and bearing power superior to those grown in any other part of the tropics. Trees and plants of unclassified botanical varieties abound in the jungles, and considerable hard wood is known to exist on the island. In animal life Guam is quite as rich as in vegetation. Deer and wild goats are found in abundance, and for years formed the principal meat food of the Europeans (Spaniards). Cows and hogs also are raised easily. Nearly all varieties of birds usually found in the tropics live in the island, some of particularly brilliant plumage. General Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., retired, who inspected the island a year ago at the direction of the War Department, reports that there is a peculiar mammal that abounds numerously in Guam, and which he denominates a "flying fox." He says that they "fly in full daylight, flapping their wings slowly like a crow." They are eaten generally, and form one of the food staples of the island. They belong to the genus Pteropus, which is widely distributed over India, Ceylon, the Malay Archipelago and the islands of the Pacific. There are no snakes or other deadly poisonous reptiles on the island. There is a large lizard, which is common, and is a great pest, robbing nests and eating chickens and young birds. Centipedes and wasps are common. There is also a small scorpion. There are no tarantulas. There is only one good road on the island. This was built by the Spaniards, and runs between Piti, the landing place of the harbor, and Agana and on for two miles beyond along the coast to the northwest. There is very little money on the island, and wages are very low. It is of record that a school teacher in the town of Umata is paid only three pesos, equal to $1 50 in gold, a month. It rains very heavily in Guam, and, unlike most other parts of the tropics, there are no dry and rainy seasons, as it rains nearly every day. The enormous evaporation of the Pacific is condensed in passing over the Marianas, so that, with winds from every quarter, rain is abundant at all periods of the year. The temperature is mild and much cooler than that of the Philippines and most of the West Indies, though at times the heat in August and September is very great. The entire government of Guam is centred in the naval officer commanding the station, though the natives maintain their old municipal governments with slight modifications. Reforms in the insular government have been inaugurated by a series of general orders issued by the commanding officer of the naval station, or Governor. These orders prohibit the importation or sale of liquor to the inhabitants except by special license; prohibit the sale of land without first obtaining the consent of the Governor; limit the celebration of feast days to the walls of churches, chapels and private residences, and provide that the only public holidays that will be recognized will be Sundays and the holidays authorized by the United States and by proclamation of the President. Other general orders prohibit concubinage and command all males and females living together out of wedlock to be married. Still other general orders abolish the old Spanish system of taxation on real estate and provide a new system that will produce sufficient revenue for the expenses of municipal government. A system of public instruction also is provided, and rigid prohibition is put upon religious instruction in favor of any particular church or creed.

TUTUILA AND MANUA.

CAPITAL.....Pago Pago.
GOVERNOR.....Commander Uriel Sebree, U. S. N.

Tutuila and Manua, small islands that form a part of the Samoan group in the South Pacific, were ceded to the United States under the tripartite agreement with Great Britain and Germany. The population of Tutuila is estimated at 4,000, and that of Manua at 2,000. The inhabitants are indolent and ignorant, though mild tempered and easily governed. The islands were acquired solely for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a United States naval station on that part of the globe. This object already has been accomplished at Pago Pago, which is an almost perfectly land locked harbor that extends into the centre of the island of Tutuila. The first Governor was Commander B. F. Tilley, U. S. N., who, at the direction of the President, raised the United States flag over the Government House at Pago Pago on April 18, 1900, and formally proclaimed the sovereignty of the United States. He at once called around him the chiefs and sub-chiefs of the tribes, and made them understand that neither their land nor any other of their property would be taken from them. The inhabitants elect their own town, district and tribal officers as before, and are required to pay a small but adequate tax for educational purposes. They produce the usual staples of tropical climates, but their outside trade is so insignificant as never to have been reported in statistical form. Their simple character is revealed in the following communication addressed to the first American Governor:

"Tutuila, Pago Pago, April 2, 1900.

"To His Susuga Commander B. Tilley, Acting Governor for the United States of America at Tutuila. Your Susuga: Salutations!

"We desire to make known with the greatest respect to your Susuga and His Afioga, the President of the United States of America, we are now exceedingly grateful to the great powers for the care and protection in this country in past days. We will continue thus to be thankful. We rejoice with our whole hearts on account of the tidings we have received. The conventions of the Great Powers concerning Samoa are ended. Their declarations are thus: 'Only the Government of the United States of America shall rule in Tutuila and Manua. Other foreign governments shall not again have authority there.'

"We give great thanks to the great powers for that result. That declaration is accepted by us with glad hearts.

"Now, therefore, let your Susuga know, and let also his Afioga, the President of

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the United States of America, know, and let all the nations of the earth know, and all people dwelling therein, that in order to set aside all possible doubts in the future concerning our true desire at this time on account of the rule of the United States of America in Tutuila and Manua, we now, rightly appointed according to the customs of Samoa to be the representatives of all the different districts in Tutuila, we do confirm all the things done by the great powers for Tutuila; we do also cede and transfer to the Government of the United States of America the island of Tutuila, and all things there, to rule and protect it. We will obey all laws and statutes made by that government or by those appointed by the government to legislate and to govern.

"Our whole desire is to obey the laws, that honor and dwelling in peace may come in this country.

"We depend on the government, and we hope that we, indeed, and the government will be prosperous; that the government will correctly guide and advise us in order that we may be able to care for and guard well and uprightly our different villages and also our districts.

"Let good and useful laws be made; let the foundations of the government stand firm forever.

"May your Susuga, the acting governor, live.

"May his Afioga, the President of the Government of America, live, and all the government also.

"We are your humble servants, I am, Mauga of Pagopago, Leiate of Fagaitua, Faumuina of Aunuu, Pere of Laulii, Masani of Vatia, Tupuola of Fagasa, Soliai of Nuuuli, Mauga (2) of Pagopago, the Sua and the Vaifanua, Fofo and Aitulagi, Tuitele of Leone, Falivae of Leone, Letuli of Ilili, Fuimaono of Vailoa, Satele of Vailoa, Leoso of Leone, Olo of Leone, Naoma of Malaeloa, Malota of Malaeloa, Tunaitaui of Pavaial, Lulemana of Asu, Amituanai Ituau."

CIVIL WAR STATISTICS.

Table showing the number of deaths, by causes, in the United States Army during the Civil War:

Causes of death.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Totals.
Killed in action.....	4,142	62,916	67,058
Died of wounds received in action...	2,223	40,789	43,012
Died of disease.....	2,795	221,791	224,586
Accidental deaths (except by drowning)	142	3,972	4,114
Drowned	106	4,838	4,944
Murdered	37	483	520
Killed after capture.	14	90	104
Committed suicide..	26	365	391
Executed by U. S. military auth'ties.	——	267	267
Executed by enemy.	4	60	64
Died from sunstroke	5	308	313
[3]Other known causes	62	1,972	2,034
Causes not stated...	28	12,093	12,121
Totals	9,584	349,944	359,528

[3]This item includes all deaths resulting from quarrels, riots and the like, which are not definitely reported as murder; from being shot for insubordination or by provost guards or sentinels in attempting to escape or pass the lines; from exhaustion or exposure; killed while depredating upon the property of citizens, and all other causes not mentioned in the foregoing table.

Desertions (estimated by War Department), 117,247. No trustworthy deductions with regard to the nativity of soldiers in service during the Civil War can be made from any existing statistics.

The following, giving the number of enlistments in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps in the war of 1861-'65, is taken from the latest revised reports of the Government; many of the men who served in the war enlisted two or more times and are counted that number of times in the table:

States. Territories, etc.	White troops of army.	Sailors and marines.	Colored troops.
Alabama	2,576	——	——
Arkansas	8,289	——	——
California	15,725	——	——
Colorado	4,903	——	——
Connecticut	51,937	2,163	1,764
Dakota	206	——	——
Delaware	11,236	94	954
Dist. of Colum.	11,912	1,353	3,269
Florida	1,290	——	——
Illinois	255,057	2,224	1,811
Indiana	193,748	1,078	1,537
Iowa	75,797	5	440
Kansas	18,069	——	2,080
Kentucky	51,743	314	23,703
Louisiana	5,224	——	——
Maine	64,973	5,030	104
Maryland	33,995	3,925	8,718
Massachusetts .	122,781	19,983	3,966
Michigan	85,479	498	1,387
Minnesota	23,913	3	104
Mississippi	545	——	——
Missouri	100,616	151	8,344
Nebraska	3,157	——	——
Nevada	1,080	——	——
New-Hampshire	32,930	882	125
New-Jersey	67,500	8,129	1,185
New-Mexico ...	6,561	——	——
New-York	404,805	39,920	4,125
North Carolina.	3,156	——	——
Ohio	304,814	3,274	5,092
Oregon	1,810	——	——
Pennsylvania ..	315,017	14,307	8,612
Rhode Island...	12,521	1,878	1,837
Tennessee	31,092	——	——
Texas	1,965	——	——
Vermont	32,549	619	120
Washington	964	——	——
West Virginia..	31,872	——	196
Wisconsin	91,029	133	165
Indian Nation..	[1]3,530	——	——
[2]Colored troops.	——	——	99,337
Totals	2,493,366	105,963	178,975

[1]Indians. [2]Number not credited on the quota of any State.

U. S. WARS AND TROUBLES SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

1775–1783	War of the Revolution, April 19, 1775, to April 11, 1783.
1782–1787	Wyoming Valley disturbances, Pennsylvania.
1786–1787	Shay's rebellion, Massachusetts.
1790–1795	War with Northwest Indians, Miamis, Wyandots, Delawares, Pottawattamies, Shawnees, Chippewas and Ottawas, September, 1790, to August, 1795.
1791–1794	Whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania.
1798–1800	War with France, July 9, 1798, to September 30, 1800.
1799	Fries Insurrection in Pennsylvania, spring of 1799.
1801–1805	War with Tripoli, June 10, 1801, to June 4, 1805.
1806	Burr Conspiracy.
1806	Sabine Expedition, Louisiana.
1807	Naval affair in Chesapeake Bay, July 9 to August 5, 1807.
1808	Embargo troubles, Lake Champlain, 1808.
1811–1813	War with Northwest Indians, November, 1811, to October, 1813.
1812–1815	War with Great Britain, June 18, 1812, to February 17, 1815.
1812	Florida or Seminole War, August 15 to October, 1812.
1813	Peoria Indian War, Illinois, September 19 to October 21, 1813.
1813–1814	Creek Indian War, Alabama.
1817–1818	Seminole or Florida War, November 20, 1817, to October 31, 1818.
1819	Yellowstone Expedition, July 4 to September, 1819.
1823	Campaign against the Blackfeet and Arickaree Indians, on the Upper Missouri River.
1827	Winnebago Expedition, Wisconsin (no fighting), June to September, 1827, also called La Fevre Indian War.
1831	Sac and Fox Indian troubles in Illinois.
1832	Black Hawk War, April 26 to September 21, 1832.
1832–1833	Nullification troubles in South Carolina, November, 1832, to February, 1833.
1833–1839	Cherokee disturbances and removal.
1834	Pawnee Expedition, Indian Territory, June to September, 1834.
1835–1836	Toledo War, Ohio and Michigan boundary dispute.
1835–1842	Seminole or Florida War, November 1, 1835, to August 14, 1842.
1836–1837	Creek disturbances in Alabama, May 5, 1836, to September 30, 1837.
1836–1837	Southwestern Frontier, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas (Sabine disturbances) no fighting, April, 1836, to June, 1837.
1837	Osage Indian troubles in Missouri.
1838	Heatherly Indian disturbances on Missouri and Iowa line.
1838	Mormon disturbances in Missouri.
1838–1839	New-York, Aroostook and Canada Patriot War) frontier disturbances (no fighting).
1846–1847	Doniphan's expedition from Santa Fé, N. M., to Chihuahua, Mexico, November, 1846, to February 1847.
1846–1848	Mexican War, April 24 1846, to May 30, 1848.
1846–1848	New-Mexico Expedition June 30, 1846, to February 13, 1848.
1848	Cayuse War, Oregon Oregon Volunteers.
1849–1861	Navajo troubles, New-Mexico.
1849–1861	Continuous disturbances with Comanche, Cheyenne, Lipan and Kickapoo Indians in Texas
1850	Pitt River Expedition, California, April 28 to September 13, 1850.
1851–1852	Yuma Expedition, California, December, 1851, to April, 1852.
1851–1853	Utah Indian disturbance.
1851–1856	Rogue River, Yakima, Klikitat, Klamath and Salmon River Indian wars in Oregon and Washington.
1855	Winnas Expedition against Snake Indians, Oregon, May 24 to September 8, 1855.
1855–1856	Sioux Expedition, Nebraska Territory, April 3, 1855, to July 27, 1856.
1855	Yakima Indian Expedition Washington Territory, October 11 to November 24 1855.
1855–1856	Cheyenne and Arapahoe troubles.
1855–1858	Seminole or Florida War, December 20, 1855, to May 8, 1858.
1856–1858	Kansas Border troubles.
1857	Gila Expedition, New-Mexico, April 18 to September 16, 1857.
1857	Sioux Indian troubles in Minnesota and Iowa, March and April, 1857.
1857	Mountain Meadow Massacre, Utah, September 11, 1857.
1857–1858	Utah Expedition.
1858	Expedition against Northern Indians, Washington Territory, July 17 to October 17, 1858
1858	Puget Sound Expedition, Washington Territory, August 10 to September 23 1858
1858	Spokane, Cœur D'Alene, Paloos and other Indian troubles in Washington Territory.
1858	Navajo Expedition, New-Mexico, September 9 to December 25, 1858.
1858–1859	Wichita Expedition, Indian Territory, September 11, 1858, to December, 1859.
1859	Colorado River Expedition, California, February 11 to April 28, 1859.
1859	Pecos Expedition, Texas, April 16 to August 17, 1859.

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1859	Antelope Hills Expedition, Texas, June 10 to September 23, 1859.
1859	Bear River Expedition, Utah, June 12 to October 18, 1859.
1859	San Juan Imbroglio, Washington Territory, 1859.
1859	John Brown Raid, Virginia, November and December, 1859.
1859-1860	Cortina troubles on Texas and Mexican border.
1860	Piute Expedition, California, April 12 to July 9, 1860.
1860	Kiowa and Comanche Expedition, Indian Territory, May 8 to October 11, 1860.
1860	Carson Valley Expedition, Utah, May 14 to July 15, 1860.
1860	Attack on and murder of emigrants by Bannock Indians at Salmon Fork, Snake River, Idaho, September 13, 1860.
1860-1861	Navajo Indian Expedition, New-Mexico, September 12, 1860, to February 24, 1861.
1861-1890	Apache Indian War and troubles in Arizona and New-Mexico.
1861-1866	War of the Rebellion, April 19, 1861, to August 20, 1866. Actual hostilities, however, began upon the firing on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, and ceased by the surrender of the Confederate forces under General Kirby Smith, May 26, 1865.
1862	Indian massacres at New-Ulm and vicinity, Minnesota, August 17 to 23, 1862.
1862-1867	Sioux Indian War in Minnesota and Dakota.
1863-1869	War against the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Kiowa and Comanche Indians in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Indian Territory.
1865-1868	Indian War in Southern Oregon and Idaho, and Northern California and Nevada.
1865-1866	Fenian raid, New-York and Canada border disturbances.
1867-1881	Campaign against Lipan, Kiowa, Kickapoo and Comanche Indians and Mexican border disturbances
1868-1869	Canadian River Expedition, New-Mexico, November 5, 1868, to February 13, 1869.
1871	Yellowstone Expedition, August 28 to October 25, 1871.
1871	Fenian troubles on the Dakota and Manitoba frontier, September and October, 1871.
1872	Yellowstone Expedition, Dakota, July 26 to October 15, 1872.
1872-1873	Modoc Campaign, November 28, 1872, to June 1, 1873.
1873	Yellowstone Expedition, Dakota, June 4 to October 4, 1873.
1874-1875	Campaign against Kiowa, Cheyenne and Comanche Indians in Indian Territory, August 1, 1874, to February 16, 1875.
1874	Sioux Indian Expedition, Wyoming and Nebraska, February 13 to August 19, 1874.
1874	Black Hills Expedition, Dakota, June 20 to August 30, 1874.
1874	Big Horn Expedition, Wyoming, August 13 to October 10, 1874.
1875	Expedition against Indians in Eastern Nevada, September 7 to 27, 1875.
1876	Sioux Expedition, Dakota, May 17 to September 26, 1876.
1876	Powder River Indian Expedition, Wyoming, November 1 to December 31, 1876.
1876-1877	Big Horn and Yellowstone Expeditions, Wyoming and Montana, February 17, 1876, to June 13, 1877.
1876-1879	War with Northern Cheyenne and Sioux Indians in Indian Territory, Kansas, Wyoming, Dakota, Nebraska and Montana.
1877	Labor strikes in Pennsylvania and Maryland, July to October, 1877.
1877	Nez Percé Campaign, June 14 to October 5, 1877.
1878	Bannock and Piute Campaign, May 30 to September 4, 1878.
1878	Ute Expedition, Colorado, April 3 to September 9, 1878.
1879	Snake or Sheepeater Indian troubles, Idaho, August to October, 1879.
1879-1894	Disturbances of settlers in Indian and Oklahoma Territories, "Oklahoma Boomers," and the Cherokee Strip disturbances.
1879-1880	Ute Indian Campaign in Colorado and Utah, September 21, 1879, to November 8, 1880.
1885	Chinese miner and labor troubles in Wyoming, September and October, 1885.
1890-1891	Sioux Indian disturbances in South Dakota, November, 1890, to January, 1891.
1891-1893	Garza troubles, Texan and Mexican border disturbances, the "Tin Horn War."
1892	Miner disturbances in Idaho, July to November, 1892.
1892-1896	Troubles with renegade Apache Indians under Kid and Massai, on Arizonan and Mexican Border.
1894	"Industrial Army," "Commonwealers," "Coxeyites," and labor disturbances.
1894	Railroad, Pullman and labor strikes extending from Illinois to Pacific Coast, June to August, 1894.
1895	Bannock Indian troubles, July and August, 1895.
1898-1899	War with Spain, April 21, 1898 to April 11, 1899. Actual hostilities ceased August 3, 1898.
1898	Chippewa Indian disturbances at Leech Lake, Minn., October, 1898.
1899	Insurrection in Philippine Islands, February 4, 1899, to ——.
1899	Miner disturbances in Idaho, April 29 to October 20, 1899.

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FINANCIAL TABLES.

UNITED STATES DEBT STATEMENT, NOVEMBER 1, 1901.

INTEREST BEARING DEBT.

Title of loan and date authorized.	Rate, per cent.	When redeemable.	Amount issued.	Outstanding October 31, 1901.
Consols of 1930, March 14, 1900	2	After April 1, 1930	$445,940,750	$445,940,750
Loan of 1908-'18, June 13, 1898	3	After Aug. 1, 1908	198,792,640	98,193,100
Funded loan of 1907, July 14, 1870; Jan. 20, 1871	4	After July 1, 1907	740,922,400	247,273,450
Refund'g certificates, Feb. 26, 1879	4	.....	40,012,750	32,050
Loan of 1925, Jan. 14, 1875	4	After Feb. 1, 1925	162,315,400	148,557,700
Loan of 1904, Jan. 14, 1875	5	After Feb. 1, 1904	100,000,000	21,025,450
Aggregate of interest bearing debt			$1,687,983,940	$961,023,100

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Reserve fund—			
Gold coin and bullion			$150,000,000 00
Trust funds—			
Gold coin		$312,815,089 00	
Silver dollars		449,648,000 00	
Silver dollars of 1890		127,351 00	
Silver bullion of 1890		41,306,649 00	
			803,897,089 00
General fund—			
Gold coin and bullion	$78,216,063 81		
Gold certificates	31,126,430 00		
Silver certificates	7,837,663 00		
Silver dollars	5,461,468 00		
Silver bullion	517,267 02		
United States notes	7,899,988 00		
Treasury notes of 1890	49,386 00		
National bank notes	8,237,121 19		
Fractional silver coin	8,464,829 47		
Fractional currency	141 29		
Minor coin	475,709 62		
Bonds and interest paid, awaiting reimbursement	20,456 79		
		$148,310,584 19	
In National bank depositories—			
To credit of Treasurer of the United States	$104,906,869 16		
To credit of United States disbursing officers	5,933,569 14		
		110,840,438 30	
			259,151,022 49
Total			$1,213,048,111 49
Gold certificates	$312,815,089 00		
Silver certificates	449,648,000 00		
Treasury notes of 1890	41,434,000 00		
		$803,897,089 00	
National bank 5 per cent fund	$13,888,473 14		
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,111,478 11		
Disbursing officers' balances	55,480,074 21		
Postoffice Department account	3,290,418 22		
Miscellaneous items	4,724,861 80		
		83,495,325 48	
			$887,392,414 48
Reserve fund		$150,000,000 00	
Available cash balance		175,655,697 01	
			325,655,697 01
Total			$1,213,048,111 49
Cash balance in the Treasury September 30, 1901, exclusive of reserve and trust funds			$169,919,879 98
Cash balance in the Treasury October 31, 1901, exclusive of reserve and trust funds			175,655,697 01
Increase during the month			$5,735,817 03

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DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent, called for redemption May 18, 1900; interest ceased August 18, 1900	$208,100 00
Funded loan of 1891, matured September 2, 1891	66,300 00
Old debt matured at various dates prior to January 1, 1861, and other items of debt matured at various dates subsequent to January 1, 1861	1,066,910 26
Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	$1,341,310 26
Bonds issued to Pacific railroads matured but not yet presented: Union Pacific, $12,000; Kansas Pacific, $1,000; total	13,000 00

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States notes	$346,681,016 00
Old demand notes	53,847 50
National bank notes: Redemption account	31,713,019 50
Fractional currency	6,876,361 63
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest	$385,324,244 63

CERTIFICATES AND NOTES ISSUED ON DEPOSITS OF COIN AND SILVER BULLION.

Classification.	In the Treasury.	In circulation.
Gold certificates	$31,136,430	$281,678,659
Silver certificates	7,837,663	441,810,237
Treasury notes of 1890	49,386	41,384,614
Aggregate of certificates and Treasury notes, offset by cash in the Treasury	$39,023,479	$764,873,610

MEMORANDUM SHOWING AMOUNTS DUE THE UNITED STATES FROM PACIFIC RAILROADS ON ACCOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED IN AID OF THEIR CONSTRUCTION.

Name of road.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
Central Branch Union Pacific	$1,600,000 00	$2,137,175 87	$3,737,175 87

Note.—The unpaid balance of the total indebtedness of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific Railroad companies to the United States, under settlement agreement of February 1, 1899, amounts to $39,369,562 56 and accrued interest, less transportation earnings.

INTERNAL REVENUE STATISTICS.

Objects of taxation.	Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30. 1900.	1901.
SPIRITS.		
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries	$1,524,997 32	$1,660,198 16
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries	102,850,924 14	109,194,505 24
Rectifiers (special tax)	278,016 18	268,251 11
Retail liquor dealers (special tax)	4,727,225 58	4,429,353 96
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax)	465,019 52	449,435 81
Manufacturers of stills (special tax)	1,097 12	1,035 88
Stills and worms manufactured (special tax)	2,440 00	3,080 00
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	4,419 32	3,001 40
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond	14,678 00	18,498 00
Totals	$109,868,817 18	$116,027,979 56
TOBACCO.		
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand	$19,138,584 82	$20,775,363 73
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand	646,896 82	684,504 05
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand	3,953,177 09	3,407,433 94
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand	16,914 21	19,609 89
Snuff	1,790,090 14	2,003,021 32
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	33,477,244 26	35,292,205 76
Dealers in leaf tobacco	72,030 04	59,365 35
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	16,564 00	15,710 50
Manufacturers of tobacco	18,207 70	16,604 27
Manufacturers of cigars	222,301 38	206,213 74
Miscellaneous collections relating to tobacco	3,973 81	1,874 58
Totals	$59,355,084 27	$62,481,907 13

INTERNAL REVENUE STATISTICS—(Continued).

Objects of taxation.	Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30.	
FERMENTED LIQUORS.		
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter and other similar fermented liquors	$72,762,070 58	$74,956,593 87
Brewers (special tax)	161,308 52	146,320 56
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	239,833 81	215,041 59
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	372,780 59	346,848 40
Miscellaneous collections relating to fermented liquors	14,761 01	5,103 23
Totals	$73,550,754 49	$75,669,907 65
OLEOMARGARINE.		
Oleomargarine, domestic and imported	$2,085,273 02	$2,032,926 67
Manufacturers of oleomargarine (special tax)	15,450 00	16,225 00
Retail dealers in oleomargarine (special tax)	345,142 80	385,245 25
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine (special tax)	97,919 36	83,704 52
Totals	$2,543,785 18	$2,518,101 44
FILLED CHEESE.		
Filled cheese, domestic and imported	$15,750 47	$13,055 97
Manufacturers of filled cheese (special tax)	1,300 01	1,566 67
Retail dealers in filled cheese (special tax	14 00	30 00
Totals	$17,064 48	$14,652 64
MIXED FLOUR.		
Per barrel of 196 pounds, or more than 98 pounds	$1,802 91	$1,364 08
Half barrel of 98 pounds, or more than 49 pounds	2,643 08	2,849 99
Quarter barrel of 49 pounds, or more than 24½ pounds	290 25	292 56
Eighth barrel of 24½ pounds or less	1,134 78	1,077 23
Manufacturers, packers or repackers of mixed flour (special tax)	1,568 44	1,022 50
Totals	$7,439 46	$6,606 36
SPECIAL TAXES NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED.		
Bankers, capital not exceeding $25,000	$384,445 24	$317,440 62
Bankers, capital exceeding $25,000, for each additional $1,000 in excess of $25,000	3,129,404 77	2,952,328 70
Billiard rooms	322,538 85	322,603 94
Brokers, stocks, bonds, etc	309,606 88	259,149 34
Brokers, commercial	138,281 12	87,915 28
Brokers, Custom House	6,167 18	5,260 48
Brokers, pawn	37,861 18	34,791 93
Bowling alleys	44,194 81	41,420 36
Circuses	11,744 36	10,071 00
Exhibitions not otherwise provided for	84,218 44	73 815 06
Theatres, museums and concert halls	47,178 02	47,508 17
Brokers, Class 2	——	13,229 26
Totals	$4,515,640 85	$4,165,735 14
LEGACIES AND DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.		
Legacies, lineal issue or ancestor, brother or sister	$1,315,417 03	$3,495,920 54
Legacies, descendant of a brother or sister	618,259 32	912,343 69
Legacies, brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the same	170,697 65	68,767 37
Legacies, brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the same	8,940 69	4,840 75
Legacies, any other degree of collateral consanguinity than is hereinbefore stated, or stranger in blood	771,176 86	730,026 33
Totals	$2,884,491 55	$5 211,898 68
Schedule A	$36,416,082 11	$34,998,836 30
Schedule B	4,548,283 19	4,242,200 02
Totals	$40,964,365 30	$39,241,036 32
Notes of persons, State banks, towns, cities, paid out	$1,460 50	$1,918 00
Totals	$1,460 50	$1,918 00

INTERNAL REVENUE STATISTICS—(Continued).

Objects of taxation.	Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30.	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Excise tax on gross receipts	$1,079,405 14	$1,027,294 99
Opium	145 25	
Playing cards	331,010 66	317,269 74
Penalties	193,721 46	185,867 83
Collections not otherwise herein provided for	2,921 80	1,493 94
Totals	$1,607,204 31	$1,531,926 50
Aggregate receipts	$295,316,107 57	$306,871,669 42

RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES DURING THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

States and Territories.	Aggregate collections.	States and Territories.	Aggregate collections.
Alabama	$573,254 71	[7]Montana	$755,673 70
Arkansas	265,999 63	[8]Nebraska	3,407,808 90
[1]California	4,580,478 65	[9]New-Hampshire	1,201,556 43
[2]Colorado	1,240,528 21	New-Jersey	9,721,622 55
[3]Connecticut	3,099,988 95	[10]New-Mexico	120,308 27
Florida	804,708 08	New-York	49,789,698 29
Georgia	924,379 17	North Carolina	7,124,749 36
Hawaii	102,182 63	Ohio	22,429,914 36
Illinois	55,407,024 88	[11]Oregon	1,223,013 18
Indiana	23,466,882 37	Pennsylvania	26,062,959 75
Iowa	1,809,373 87	South Carolina	310,590 57
[4]Kansas	1,009,939 70	Tennessee	2,406,180 54
Kentucky	25,181,305 86	Texas	1,681,424 60
[5]Louisiana	2,399,981 28	Virginia	5,623,008 53
[6]Maryland	9,630,133 59	West Virginia	1,631,576 81
Massachusetts	7,541,852 41	Wisconsin	10,809,694 60
Michigan	4,300,259 94	Total	$306,871,669 42
Minnesota	2,667,966 12		
Missouri	17,565,648 93		

[1]Including the State of Nevada. [2]Including the State of Wyoming. [3]Including the State of Rhode Island. [4]Including the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma. [5]Including the State of Mississippi. [6]Including the State of Delaware, District of Columbia and two counties of Virginia. [7]Including the States of Idaho and Utah. [8]Including the States of North Dakota and South Dakota. [9]Including the States of Maine and Vermont [10]Including the Territory of Arizona. [11]Including the State of Washington and the Territory of Alaska.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Value of principal articles, in dollars.)

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Articles.	Year ending June 30.	
	1900	1901.
Agricultural implements	$16,099,149	$16,313,434
Animals (cattle, horses, mules, hogs, etc.)	43,585,631	52,058,876
Books	2,943,435	3,472,343
Breadstuffs	262,744,078	275,594,618
Carriages, horsecars and cars for steam railroads	6,352,461	8,405,127
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines	13,203,010	14,384,453
Clocks and watches	1,977,694	2,340,751
Coal	19,502,813	22,317,496
Copper (ore)	1,009,288	1,346,707
Copper (manufactures of)	57,852,960	43,267,021
Cotton (unmanufactured)	241,832,737	313,673,443
Cotton (manufactures of)	24,003,087	20,272,418
Cycles, and parts of	3,553,140	2,515,804
Fibres, vegetable and textile grasses	4,441,835	4,302,876
Fish	5,427,469	6,789,482
Fruits (including nuts)	11,642,662	10,826,651
Furs and fur skins	4,503,963	4,404,448
Hops	1,707,660	2,466,515
Iron and steel, and manufactures of (not including ore)	121,913,548	117,319,320
Leather, and manufactures of	27,293,010	27,923,653
Naval stores (rosin, tar, turpentine, pitch and spirits of turpentine)	12,474,194	12,580,950
Oilcake and oilcake meal	16,757,519	18,591,898
Oils (animal)	718,097	3,018,431

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FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

Articles.	Year ending June 30. 1900.	1901.
Oils (mineral—crude)	7,364,162	6,686,929
Oils (refined or manufactured)	68,247,588	64,425,859
Oils (vegetable)	16,345,056	19,035,686
Paper, and manufactures of	6,215,833	7,438,901
Paraffin and paraffin wax	8,602,722	6,857,288
Provisions (comprising meat and dairy products)	184,453,055	196,959,637
Seeds	7,036,982	6,384,815
Sugar and molasses	3,697,671	3,513,489
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	29,422,371	27,656,475
Tobacco (manufactures of)	6,010,141	5,092,603
Vegetables	2,853,278	2,598,417
Wood, and manufactures of	50,508,416	52,445,585
All other articles	78,425,941	79,180,407
Total value	$1,370,763,571	$1,460,462,806
Carried in cars and other land vehicles	$102,788,375	$104,184,393
Carried in American vessels	87,820,415	81,406,597
Carried in foreign vessels	1,180,159,781	1,274,871,816
Coin and bullion—		
Gold: In ore	$48,591	$210,691
Bullion	15,970,791	43,998,671
Coin	30,674,511	8,425,947
Silver: In ore	184,682	396,596
Bullion	51,811,232	58,059,196
Coin	468,431	322,987
Carried in cars and other land vehicles	6,167,929	4,176,095
Carried in American vessels	18,096,617	19,707,565
Carried in foreign vessels	74,893,692	87,530,428
IMPORTS.		
Free of duty—		
Chemicals, drugs and dyes (n. e. s.)	$31,355,759	$32,347,150
Coffee	52,467,943	62,861,399
Cotton (unmanufactured)	7,960,945	6,787,828
Fruits, including nuts (n. e. s.)	7,243,292	8,036,251
Furs and fur skins, undressed	6,646,807	6,238,842
Hides and skins (other than fur skins)	38,527,481	33,577,067
India rubber and gutta percha (crude)	31,792,697	28,835,178
Paper stock (crude)	3,261,778	2,183,686
Silk (unmanufactured)	45,329,760	30,051,365
Sugar and molasses (n. e. s.)	20,392,509	
Textile grasses and fibrous vegetable substances (n. e. s.)	24,277,262	20,428,975
Tin (bars, blocks or pigs, grain or granulated)	19,104,301	19,805,551
Wood (unmanufactured)	5,956,568	6,942,681
All other articles	72,919,764	81,512,700
Total free of duty	$367,236,866	$339,608,669
Dutiable—		
Breadstuffs	$1,392,700	$1,608,938
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines (n. e. s.)	22,349,393	21,161,007
Cotton (manufactures of)	41,296,239	40,246,935
Earthen, stone and china ware	8,645,265	9,472,869
Flax, hemp, jute, etc. (unmanufactured)	2,096,543	2,503,531
Flax, hemp, jute, etc. (manufactures of)	30,974,034	32,107,025
Fruits (including nuts, etc.)	12,020,300	11,554,452
Furs (manufactures of)	5,413,317	4,780,816
Glass and glassware	4,912,482	4,847,163
Hides and skins (other than fur skins)	19,408,217	14,647,413
Iron and steel (manufactures of)	19,928,244	17,226,479
Jewelry (manufacture of gold, silver and precious stones)	13,839,883	17,606,474
Leather, and manufactures of	13,292,196	11,887,012
Metal, metal compositions, etc. (n. e. s.)	5,570,127	5,996,963
Silk (manufactures of)	30,894,373	26,842,138
Sugar and molasses (n. e. s.) and confectionery	80,777,089	91,643,671
Tea	10,558,110	11,017,876
Tobacco (leaf)	13,297,223	16,290,387
Tobacco (manufactures of)	2,364,137	2,480,139
Vegetables	2,935,077	3,719,679
Wines	7,421,495	8,219,236
Wood (n. e. s.) and manufactures of	14,635,330	12,811,524
All other dutiable articles	118,682,544	114,893,779
Total dutiable imports	$482,704,318	$483,563,496
Total value of merchandise	$849,941,184	$823,172,165

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FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

Articles.	Year ending June 30. 1900.	1901.
Brought in cars and other land vehicles	$44,412,500	$47,100,814
Brought in American vessels	104,304,940	93,055,493
Brought in foreign vessels	701,223,735	683,015,858
Gold: In ore	$13,611,486	$20,605,453
Bullion	9,928,720	16,639,073
Coin, American	8,659,856	3,311,105
Coin, foreign	12,373,122	25,495,556
Silver: In ore	24,219,950	22,045,929
Bullion	6,306,756	8,684,768
Coin, American	266,017	228,113
Coin, foreign	4,463,579	5,427,711
Brought in cars and other land vehicles	$33,397,190	$36,734,611
Brought in American vessels	26,679,223	39,729,421
Brought in foreign vessels	19,753,073	25,973,676

FOREIGN TRADE FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900 AND 1901.

Countries.	Imports. 1900.	Imports. 1901.	Exports. 1900.	Exports. 1901.
Europe.				
Austria-Hungary	$9,079,667	$10,067,970	$7,046,819	$7,222,650
Azores and Madeira Islands	19,431	25,395	414,113	427,434
Belgium	12,940,806	14,601,711	48,307,011	49,389,259
Denmark	920,455	644,993	18,487,991	16,175,235
France	73,012,085	75,458,739	83,335,097	78,714,927
Germany	97,374,700	100,445,902	187,347,889	191,780,427
Gibraltar	40,206	52,863	500,152	678,814
Greece	1,122,855	1,124,775	290,709	291,538
Italy	27,924,176	24,618,384	33,256,620	34,473,189
Netherlands	15,852,624	20,598,799	89,386,6[illegible]6	84,356,318
Portugal	3,743,216	3,370,430	5,886,542	5,294,240
Russia, Baltic, etc	4,735,612	5,546,280	6,196,892	6,345,293
Russia (Black Sea)	2,510,361	1,484,612	1,241,425	1,738,935
Spain	5,950,047	5,409,301	13,399,680	15,480,288
Sweden and Norway	4,244,302	3,487,639	10,436,467	11,844,152
Switzerland	17,393,268	15,799,400	250,477	255,360
Turkey in Europe	3,930,866	3,386,782	340,357	392,958
United Kingdom	159,582,401	143,388,501	533,819,545	631,177,157
Greenland, Iceland, Malta, Gozo, Rumania and Servia	190,236	107,976	223,301	466,431
Total Europe	$440,567,314	$429,620,452	$1,040,167,763	$1,136,504,605
North America:				
Bermuda	$436,661	$531,323	$1,124,005	$1,314,007
British Honduras	198,040	241,509	615,522	813,817
British North America	39,931,833	42,902,478	97,337,494	107,746,519
Central American States	8,630,554	10,838,663	5,926,519	6,707,465
Mexico	28,646,053	28,851,635	34,974,961	36,475,350
Miquelon, Langley, etc	66,701	32,814	179,387	220,720
West Indies: British	11,894,520	12,851,325	8,895,164	8,876,052
Danish	568,935	478,262	624,524	692,150
Dutch	316,186	240,019	582,185	647,598
French	30,176	13,972	1,867,168	1,851,634
Hayti	1,184,797	1,199,240	2,996,689	3,424,662
San Domingo	3,680,413	3,553,776	1,317,098	1,799,685
Cuba	31,371,704	43,423,088	26,513,400	25,964,801
Porto Rico	3,078,648	——	4,640,449	——
Total North America	$130,035,221	$145,158,104	$187,594,625	$196,534,469
South America:				
Argentina	$8,114,304	$8,065,318	$11,558,237	$11,537,668
Brazil	58,073,457	70,643,347	11,578,119	11,663,574
Chili	7,112,826	8,683,279	3,287,565	5,294,726
Colombia	4,307,814	3,230,652	2,710,688	3,142,052
Ecuador	1,524,378	1,424,840	1,216,008	2,015,085
Guianas	5,063,334	6,132,144	2,599,087	2,545,398
Peru	2,122,543	3,656,180	1,662,475	3,126,934
Uruguay	1,848,077	1,883,994	1,816,720	1,637,074
Venezuela	5,500,019	6,645,848	2,452,757	3,271,877
Bolivia, Falkland Islands and Paraguay	22	1,740	64,107	165,807
Total South America	$93,666,774	$110,367,342	$38,945,763	$44,400,195

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FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

Countries.	Imports. 1900.	Imports. 1901.	Exports. 1900.	Exports. 1901.
Asia:				
Aden	$1,542,335	$1,520,629	$1,490,243	$909,898
China	26,896,926	18,303,706	15,259,167	10,405,834
East Indies: British	45,355,976	43,882,493	4,852,323	6,251,804
Dutch	27,886,814	19,026,481	1,534,149	2,064,705
Other sections	533		207,587	59,367
Hong-Kong	1,256,267	1,416,412	8,485,978	8,009,848
Japan	32,748,902	29,229,543	29,087,475	19,000,640
Korea	105	768	126,965	215,551
Russia: Asiatic	1,008	3,529	3,050,102	1,505,842
Turkey in Asia	3,823,371	3,897,854	226,655	194,162
All other Asia	330,093	396,196	553,163	683,061
Total Asia	$139,842,330	$117,677,611	$64,913,807	$49,390,712
Oceanica:				
British Australasia	$5,468,196	$4,767,661	$26,725,702	$30,726,037
French Oceanica	437,707	657,336	323,138	411,239
Hawaii	20,707,903		13,509,148	
Samoa, Tonga, etc	76,833	70,744	146,615	130,086
Philippine Islands	5,971,208	4,420,912	2,640,449	4,027,064
Other sections	1,949,261	1,478,542	46,223	97,345
Total Oceanica	$34,611,108	$11,395,195	$43,391,275	$35,392,401
Africa:				
British Africa	$1,039,182	$813,440	$16,269,482	$21,654,458
Canary Islands	21,607	32,901	238,706	254,920
French Africa	657,226	417,223	601,185	843,414
Liberia	2,936	4,867	25,038	25,495
Madagascar	4,061	547	10,235	28,134
Portuguese Africa	17,312	1,643	802,164	1,425,539
Turkey in Africa (Egypt)	8,278,022	7,212,279	1,095,613	1,216,773
Other Africa	1,198,091	470,561	427,416	93,885
Total Africa	$11,218,437	$8,953,461	$19,469,849	$25,542,618
Grand totals	$849,941,184	$823,172,165	$1,394,483,082	$1,487,764,991

BEET SUGAR FACTORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN OPERATION.

	Daily capacity, tons.
Binghamton Beet Sugar Co., Binghamton, N. Y.	600
Empire State Sugar Co., Lyons, N. Y.	600
Michigan Sugar Co., Bay City, Mich.	500
Bay City Sugar Co., Bay City, Mich.	600
Detroit Sugar Co., Rochester, Mich.	500
Wolverine Sugar Co., Benton Harbor, Mich.	350
Peninsular Sugar Refining Co., Caro, Mich.	600
West Bay City Sugar Co., West Bay City, Mich.	750
Alma Sugar Co., Alma, Mich.	600
Holland Sugar Co., Holland, Mich.	350
Kalamazoo Sugar Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.	500
Marine Sugar Co., Marine City, Mich.	350
American Beet Sugar Co., Rocky Ford, Col.	1,000
Colorado Sugar Manufacturing Co., Grand Junction, Col.	350
National Sugar Manufacturing Co., Sugar City, Col.	500
Ogden Sugar Co., Ogden, Utah	350
Utah Sugar Co., Lehi, Utah	350
Utah Sugar Co., (rasping station), Springvile, Utah	350
Utah Sugar Co., (rasping station), Bingham Junction, Utah	350
American Beet Sugar Co., Grand Island, Neb.	350
American Beet Sugar Co., Norfolk, Neb.	350
Standard Beet Sugar Co., Leavitt, Neb.	500

IN OPERATION.

	Daily capacity, tons.
Minnesota Sugar Co., St. Louis Park, Minn.	350
Illinois Sugar Refining Co., Pekin, Ill.	700
Continental Sugar Co., Fremont, Ohio	350
Oregon Sugar Co., La Grande, Ore.	350
Washington State Sugar Co., Waverly, Wash.	350
Alameda Sugar Co., Alvarado, Cal.	800
Spreckels Sugar Co., Watsonville, Cal.	1,000
Los Alamitos Sugar Co., Los Alamitos, Cal.	700
American Beet Sugar Co., Chino, Cal.	1,000
California Beet Sugar and Refining Co., Crockett, Cal.	1,200
Spreckels Sugar Co., Spreckels, Cal.	3,000
Union Sugar Co., Betteravia, Cal.	600
American Beet Sugar Co., Oxnard, Cal.	2,000
Lansing Sugar Co., Lansing, Mich.	600
Saginaw Sugar Co., Saginaw, Mich.	600
Western Construction Co., Loveland, Cal.	1,000
Wisconsin Sugar Co., Menominee Falls, Wis.	500
German-American Co-operative Beet Sugar Co., Salzburg, Mich.	400
Cache Valley Sugar Co., Logan, Utah.	400

NOW BUILDING FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1902.

Sebewaing Sugar Co., Sebewaing, Mich.	600
Valley Sugar Co., Carrollton, Mich.	600
Macomb Sugar Co., Mt. Clements, Mich.	600
Central Sugar Co., Shelby, Ind.	500
Greeley Sugar Co., Greeley, Col.	800

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PRODUCTION OF PRECIOUS STONES IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1896 TO 1900.

Stone.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Diamond	——	——	——	$300	$150
Sapphire	$10,000	$25,000	$55,000	68,000	75,000
Ruby	1,000	——	2,000	3,000	3,000
Topaz	200	——	100	——	——
Beryl (aquamarine, etc.)	700	1,500	2,200	4,000	11,000
Emerald	——	25	50	50	4,000
Tourmaline	3,000	9,125	4,000	2,000	2,500
Peridot	500	500	500	500	500
Quartz, crystal	7,000	12,000	17,000	12,000	10,000
Smoky quartz	2,500	1,000	1,000	——	1,000
Rose quartz	500	——	100	100	100
Amethyst	500	200	250	250	500
Prase	100	——	——	——	——
Gold quartz	10,000	5,000	5,000	500	2,000
Rutilated quartz	500	——	100	50	50
Dumortierite in quartz	50	——	——	——	——
Agate	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Moss agate	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Chrysoprase	600	——	100	100	100
Silicified wood (silicified and opalized)	4,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	6,000
Opal	200	200	200	——	——
Garnet (almandite)	500	7,000	5,000	5,000	500
Rhodolite	——	——	——	——	20,000
Garnet (pyrope)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000
Topazolite	100	——	——	——	——
Amazon stone	1,000	500	500	250	250
Oligoclase	500	25	10	20	20
Moonstone	250	——	——	——	——
Turquoise	40,000	55,000	50,000	72,000	82,000
Utahlite (compact variscite)	500	100	100	100	100
Chlorastrolite	500	500	5,000	3,000	3,000
Nesolite (thomsonite, so called)	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000
Prehnite	100	100	100	50	50
Diopside	200	100	——	——	——
Epidote	250	——	——	——	——
Pyrite	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Malachite	——	——	——	250	200
Rutile	100	800	110	200	100
Anthracite	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
Catlinite (pipestone)	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Fossil coral	1,000	500	500	50	50
Arrow points	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Totals	$97,850	$130,675	$160,920	$185,770	$233,170

The value of diamonds and other precious stones imported and entered for consumption in the United States in 1900 was $13,561,588, divided as follows: Diamonds—Glaziers, $8,333; dust, $605,495; rough or uncut, $3,658,645; set, $10,721; unset, $7,893,-066. Diamonds and other stones not set, $1,472,328.

THE PANIC OF MAY 9, 1901.

The panic in Wall Street on May 9, 1901, known as the "Northern Pacific corner" day, was due to a contest between Northern Pacific and Union Pacific interests as a result of the acquisition by the former of the Burlington route, which the latter regarded as prejudicial to the Union Pacific's position. Northern Pacific had previously been rising rapidly as a result of buying by Union Pacific interests, and on the day of the panic many operators were caught short of the stock, which in the course of the day reached 1,000.

The contest ended with the Union Pacific party in possession of about $78,000,000 of Northern Pacific stock, or a little more than a majority, taking the common and preferred together. They held a majority of the $75,000,000 preferred stock, but the other side had more than one-half of the $80,000 000 common stock. A long contention arose as to the power of the Northern Pacific directors to retire the preferred stock on January 1, 1902. Finally an agreement was reached by which that step was taken, the Union Pacific party receiving a one-half interest in the Burlington, and from 20 to 25 per cent interest in the new Northern Securities Company, organized to acquire the stock of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern.

FOREIGN LOANS PLACED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1901.

March—City of Frankfort-on-the-Main loan, 15,000,000 marks, 3½ per cent bonds.
April—British consols, £30,000,000 (whole issue £60,000,000).
April—City of Copenhagen loan, £1,100,000 4 per cent bonds.
May—Mexican Government loan, $1,800,000 6 per cent silver bonds.
Other loans placed here were: City of Vienna (1900) 4 per cent bonds, $500,000; City of Munich 4 per cents, about $1,000,000; City of Augsburg 4 per cents, about $500,000.

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HISTORICAL TABLE.

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS INTO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES, 1789 TO 1900.

[1]Fiscal year.	Merchandise.			Specie.					
				Imports.			Exports.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports (— sign) or exports (+ sign).	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1790	$23,000,000	$20,205,156	— $2,794,844						
1791	29,200,000	19,012,041	— 10,187,959						
1792	31,500,000	20,753,098	— 10,746,902						
1793	31,100,000	26,109,572	— 4,990,428						
1794	34,600,000	33,043,725	— 1,556,275						
1795	69,756,268	47,989,872	— 21,766,396						
1796	81,436,164	58,574,625	— 22,861,539						
1797	75,379,406	51,294,710	— 24,084,696						
1798	68,551,700	61,327,411	— 7,224,289						
1799	79,069,148	78,665,522	— 403,626						
1800	91,252,768	70,971,780	— 20,280,988						
1801	111,363,511	93,020,513	— 18,342,998						
1802	76,333,333	71,957,144	— 4,376,189						
1803	64,666,666	55,800,033	— 8,866,633						
1804	85,000,000	77,699,074	— 7,300,926						
1805	120,600,000	95,566,021	— 25,033,979						
1806	129,410,000	101,536,963	— 27,873,037	Specie included with merchandise prior to 1821.					
1807	138,500,000	108,343,150	— 30,156,850						
1808	56,990,000	22,430,960	— 34,559,040						
1809	59,400,000	52,203,233	— 7,196,767						
1810	85,400,000	66,757,970	— 18,642,030						
1811	53,400,000	61,316,832	+ 7,916,832						
1812	77,930,000	38,527,236	— 38,502,764						
1813	22,005,000	27,856,017	+ 5,851,017						
1814	12,965,000	6,927,441	— 6,037,559						
1815	113,041,274	52,557,753	— 60,483,521						
1816	147,103,000	81,920,052	— 65,182,948						
1817	99,250,000	87,671,569	— 11,578,431						
1818	121,750,000	93,281,133	— 28,468,867						
1819	87,125,000	70,142,521	— 16,982,479						
1820	74,450,000	69,691,669	— 4,758,331						
1821	54,520,834	54,596,323	+ 75,489			$8,064,890			$10,478,059
1822	79,871,695	61,350,101	— 18,521,594			5,369,846			10,810,180
1823	72,481,371	68,326,043	— 4,155,328			5,097,896			6,372,987
1824	72,169,172	68,972,105	— 3,197,067			8,378,970			7,014,552
1825	90,189,310	90,738,333	+ 549,023			6,150,765			8,797,055
1826	78,093,511	72,890,789	— 5,202,722			6,880,966			4,704,563
1827	71,332,038	74,309,947	+ 2,977,009			8,151,130			8,014,880
1828	81,020,083	64,021,210	— 16,998,873			7,489,741			8,243,476
1829	67,088,915	67,434,651	+ 345,736			7,403,612			4,924,020
1830	62,720,956	71,670,735	+ 8,949,779			8,155,964			2,178,773
1831	95,885,179	72,295,652	— 23,589,527			7,305,345			9,014,931

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1832	95,121,762	81,520,603	—	13,601,159				5,907,504			5,656,340
1833	101,047,943	87,528,732	—	13,519,211				7,070,368			2,611,701
1834	108,609,700	102,260,215	—	6,349,485				17,011,632			2,076,758
1835	136,764,295	115,215,802	—	21,548,493				13,131,447			6,477,778
1836	176,579,154	124,338,704	—	52,240,450				13,400,881			4,324,336
1837	130,472,803	111,443,127	—	19,029,676				10,516,414			5,976,249
1838	95,970,288	104,978,570	+	9,008,282				17,747,116			3,508,046
1839	156,496,956	112,251,673	—	44,245,283				5,595,176			8,776,743
1840	98,258,706	123,668,932	+	25,410,226				8,882,813			8,417,014
1841	122,957,544	111,817,471	—	11,140,073				4,988,633			10,034,332
1842	96,075,071	99,877,995	+	3,802,924				4,087,016			4,813,539
1843	42,433,464	82,825,689	+	40,392,225				22,320,335			1,520,791
1844	102,604,606	105,745,832	+	3,141,226				6,830,429			5,454,214
1845	113,184,822	106,040,111	—	7,144,211				4,070,242			8,606,495
1846	117,914,065	109,583,248	—	8,330,817				3,777,732			3,905,268
1847	122,424,349	156,741,598	+	34,317,249				24,121,289			1,907,024
1848	148,638,644	138,190,515	—	10,448,129				6,360,284			15,841,616
1849	141,206,199	140,351,172	—	855,027				6,651,240			5,404,648
1850	173,509,526	144,375,726	—	29,133,800				4,628,792			7,522,994
1851	210,771,429	188,915,259	—	21,856,170	Gold and silver not separately stated prior to 1864.			5,453,503	Gold and silver not separately stated prior to 1864.		29,472,752
1852	207,440,308	166,984,231	—	40,456,167				5,505,044			42,674,135
1853	268,777,265	203,489,282	—	60,287,983				4,201,382			27,486,875
1854	297,803,794	237,043,764	—	60,760,030				3,659,812			56,247,343
1855	257,808,708	218,909,503	—	38,899,205				4,207,632			45,745,485
1856	310,432,310	281,219,423	—	29,212,887				12,461,799			69,136,922
1857	348,428,342	293,823,760	—	54,604,582				6,758,587			41,281,504
1858	263,338,654	272,011,274	+	8,672,620				19,274,496			52,633,147
1859	331,333,341	292,902,051	—	38,431,290				7,434,789			63,887,411
1860	353,616,119	333,576,057	—	20,040,062				8,550,135			66,546,239
1861	289,310,542	219,553,833	—	69,756,709				46,339,611			29,791,080
1862	189,356,677	190,670,501	+	1,313,824				16,415,052			36,887,640
1863	243,335,815	203,964,447	—	39,371,368				9,584,105			64,156,611
1864	316,447,283	158,837,988	—	157,609,295	$11,176,769	$1,938,843		13,115,612	$100,661,634	$4,734,907	105,396,541
1865	238,745,580	166,029,303	—	72,716,277	6,498,228	3,311,844		9,810,072	58,381,033	9,262,193	67,643,226
1866	434,812,066	348,859,522	—	85,952,544	8,196,261	2,503,831		10,700,092	71,197,309	14,846,762	86,044,071
1867	395,761,096	294,506,141	—	101,254,955	17,024,866	5,045,609		22,070,475	39,026,627	21,841,745	60,868,372
1868	357,436,440	281,952,899	—	75,488,541	8,737,443	5,450,925		14,188,368	72,396,344	21,387,758	93,784,102
1869	417,506,379	286,117,697	—	131,388,682	14,132,568	5,675,308		19,807,876	36,003,498	21,134,882	57,138,380
1870	435,958,408	392,771,768	—	43,186,640	12,056,950	14,362,229		26,419,179	33,635,962	24,519,704	58,155,666
1871	520,223,684	442,820,178	—	77,403,506	6,883,561	14,388,463		21,270,024	66,686,208	31,755,780	98,441,988
1872	626,595,077	444,177,586	—	182,417,491	8,717,458	5,026,231		13,743,689	49,548,760	30,328,774	79,877,534
1873	642,136,210	522,479,922	—	119,656,288	8,682,447	12,798,490		21,480,937	44,856,715	39,751,859	84,608,574
1874	567,406,342	586,283,040	+	18,876,698	19,503,137	8,951,769		28,454,906	34,042,420	32,587,985	66,630,405
1875	533,005,436	513,442,711	—	19,562,725	13,696,793	7,203,924		20,900,717	66,980,977	25,151,165	92,132,142
1876	460,741,190	540,384,671	+	79,643,481	7,992,709	7,943,972		15,936,681	31,177,050	25,329,252	56,506,302
1877	451,323,126	602,475,220	+	151,152,094	26,246,234	14,528,180		40,774,414	26,590,374	29,571,863	56,162,237
1878	437,051,532	694,865,766	+	257,814,234	13,330,215	16,491,099		29,821,314	9,204,445	24,535,670	33,740,125
1879	445,777,775	710,439,441	+	264,661,666	5,624,948	14,671,052		20,296,000	4,587,614	20,409,827	24,997,441
1880	667,954,746	835,638,658	+	167,683,912	80,758,396	12,275,914		93,034,310	3,639,025	13,503,894	17,142,919
1881	642,664,628	902,377,346	+	259,712,718	100,031,259	10,544,238		110,575,497	2,565,132	16,841,715	19,406,847
1882	724,639,574	750,542,257	+	25,902,683	34,377,054	8,095,336		42,472,390	32,587,880	16,829,599	49,417,479
1883	723,180,914	823,839,402	+	100,658,488	17,734,149	10,755,242		28,489,391	11,600,888	20,219,445	31,820,333

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS INTO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES, 1789 TO 1900—(Continued).

[1]Fiscal year.	Merchandise.			Specie.					
				Imports.			Exports.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports (— sign) or exports (+ sign).	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1884	667,697,693	740,513,009	+ 72,815,916	22,831,317	14,594,945	37,426,262	41,081,957	26,051,426	67,133,383
1885	577,527,329	742,189,755	+ 164,662,426	26,691,696	16,550,627	43,242,323	8,477,892	33,753,633	42,231,525
1886	635,436,136	679,524,830	+ 44,088,694	20,743,349	17,850,307	38,593,656	42,952,191	29,511,219	72,463,410
1887	692,319,768	716,183,211	+ 23,863,443	42,910,601	17,260,191	60,170,792	9,701,187	26,296,504	35,997,691
1888	723,957,114	695,954,507	— 28,002,607	43,934,317	15,403,069	59,337,386	18,870,234	28,037,949	46,414,183
1889	745,131,652	742,401,375	— 2,730,277	10,284,858	18,078,215	28,963,073	59,952,265	36,689,248	96,641,513
1890	789,310,409	857,828,684	+ 68,518,275	12,943,342	21,032,984	33,976,326	17,274,491	34,873,929	52,148,420
1891	844,916,196	884,430,810	+ 39,584,614	18,232,567	18,026,880	36,259,447	50,195,327	32,810,539	83,005,866
1892	827,402,462	1,030,278,148	+ 202,875,686	49,669,454	19,955,086	69,654,540	108,680,844	40,737,319	149,418,163
1893	866,400,922	847,665,194	— 18,735,728	21,174,381	23,193,252	44,367,633	76,978,061	50,451,205	127,429,220
1894	654,994,622	892,140,572	+ 237,145,950	72,449,119	13,286,552	85,735,671	66,468,481	47,295,286	113,763,767
1895	731,969,965	807,538,165	+ 75,568,200	36,284,760	20,211,179	56,595,939	112,409,947	60,541,670	172,951,617
1896	779,724,674	882,606,938	+ 102,882,264	33,525,085	28,777,180	62,302,251	40,361,580	61,946,638	102,308,218
1897	764,730,412	1,050,993,556	+ 286,263,144	85,014,780	30,533,227	115,548,007	15,406,391	55,105,239	70,511,630
1898	616,049,654	1,231,482,330	+ 615,432,676	120,391,674	30,927,781	151,319,455	37,522,086	56,319,055	93,841,141
1899	697,148,489	1,227,023,302	+ 529,874,813	88,954,602	20,675,656	110,629,659	48,266,759	56,712,275	104,979,034
1900	849,941,184	1,394,483,082	+ 544,541,898	44,573,184	35,256,302	79,829,486	53,185,177	64,285,180	117,470,357
1901	823,172,165	1,487,764,991	+ 664,592,826	66,051,187	36,386,521	102,437,708			
Totals ..	$32,350,223,325	$35,061,474,360	+$2,711,251,035			$2,242,047,173			$3,710,914,113

[1]Fiscal year ended September 30 prior to 1843; since that date ended June 30.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS OCTOBER 1, 1901.*

Countries.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U.S. gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic	Gold	Peso	$0.965	Gold: argentine ($4.824) and ½ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-Hungary	Gold	Crown	.203	Gold: former system—4 florins ($1.929), 8 florins ($3.858), ducat ($2.287) and 4 ducats ($9.149). Silver: 1 & 2 florins. Gold: present system—20 crowns ($4.052); 10 crowns ($2.026).
Belgium	Gold	Franc	.193	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Silver	Boliviano	.428	Silver: boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 milreis. Silver: ½, 1 and 2 milreis.
British Possessions, N. A. (except Newfoundland).	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Central American States—Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465	Gold: 2, 5, 10 and 20 colons ($9.307). Silver: 5, 10, 25 and 50 centimos.

British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador	Silver	Peso	.428	Silver: peso and divisions.
Chili	Gold	Peso	.365	Gold: escudo ($1.825), doubloon ($3.650), and condor ($7.300). Silver: peso and divisions.
China	Silver	Tael.. Amoy	.691	
		Canton	.689	
		Chefoo	.661	
		Chin Kiang (Customs)	.675	
		Fuchau	.640	
		Haikwan	.704	
		Hankow	.647	
		Hong-Kong	(†)	
		Niuchwang	.648	
		Ningpo	.663	
		Shanghai	.632	
		Swatow	.689	
		Takau	.696	
		Tien-Tsin	.670	
Colombia	Silver	Peso	.428	Gold: condor ($9.647) and double condor. Silver: peso.
Cuba	Gold	Peso	.926	Gold: Doubloon Isabella, centen ($5.017). Alphonse ($4.823). Silver: peso.
Denmark	Gold	Crown	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Gold	Sucre	.487	Gold: 10 sucres ($4.8665). Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piastres)	4.943	Gold: pound (100 piastres), 5, 10, 20 and 50 piastres. Silver, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 piastres.
Finland	Gold	Mark	.193	Gold: 20 marks ($3.859), 10 marks ($1.93).
France	Gold	Franc	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire	Gold	Mark	.238	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 marks.
Great Britain	Gold	Pound sterling	4.866½	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and ½ sovereign.
Greece	Gold	Drachma	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Hayti	Gold	Gourde	.965	Gold: 1, 2, 5 and 10 gourdes. Silver: gourde and divisions.
India	Gold	‡Pound sterling	4.866½	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy	Gold	Lira	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan	Gold	Yen	.498	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 yen. Silver: 10, 20 and 50 sen.
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Mexico	Silver	Dollar	.464	Gold: dollar ($0.983), 2½, 5, 10 and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands	Gold	Florin	.402	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1 and 2½ florins.
Newfoundland	Gold	Dollar	1.014	Gold: 2 dollars ($2.027).
Norway	Gold	Crown	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Persia	Silver	Kran	.079	Gold: ½, 1 & 2 tomans ($3.409). Silver: ¼, ½, 1, 2 & 5 krans.
Peru	Gold	Sol	.487	Gold: libra ($4.8665). Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal	Gold	Milreis	1.080	Gold: 1, 2, 5 and 10 milreis.
Russia	Gold	Ruble	.515	Gold: imperial, 15 rubles ($7.718) and ½ imperial, 7½ rubles ($3.859). Silver: ¼, ½ and 1 ruble.
Spain	Gold	Peseta	.193	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.

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VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, OCTOBER 1, 1900—(Continued).

Countries.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U.S. gold dollar.	Coins.
Sweden	Gold	Crown	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Gold	Franc	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Turkey	Gold	Piastre	.044	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500 piastres.
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold: peso. Silver: peso and divisions.
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

*The coins of silver standard countries are valued by their pure silver contents, at the average market price of silver for the three months preceding October 1, 1901.

†The "British dollar" has the same legal value as the Mexican dollar in Hong-Kong, the Straits Settlements and Labuan.

‡The sovereign is the standard coin of India, but the rupee ($0.324) is the money of account, current at 15 to the sovereign.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table, compiled from the Census statistics of 1890, shows how the States rank in the more important products and industries. The statistics collected under the last census had not been compiled when The Tribune Almanac went to press.

States and Territories.	Farms, acres.	Milk, gallons.	§Butter, pounds.	§Cheese, pounds.	‖Wool, pounds.	Apples, bushels.	Cotton, bales.	Sugar, pounds.	Tobacco, pounds.	Iron ore, long tons.	Coal, tons.
Alabama	19,853,000	55,508,687	14,548,435	6,131	768,589	1,238,734	915,210	390,835	162,430	1,570,319	3,572,983
Arizona	1,297,033	709,225	115,203	10,855	551,365	1,973	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	14,891,356	54,325,673	15,724,144	21,328	512,396	1,894,346	691,494	—	954,790	—	279,584
California	21,427,293	111,191,186	26,776,704	3,871,575	16,358,547	1,654,636	—	—	12,907	—	119,820
Colorado	4,598,941	19,680,791	3,282,086	87,183	3,334,234	70,728	—	—	120	109,136	2,597,181
Connecticut	2,253,432	54,413,822	7,196,095	112,566	126,508	1,993,724	—	—	8,874,924	*88,251	—
Delaware	1,055,692	10,699,362	2,026,498	359	47,281	109,644	—	—	29,680	*29,380	—
Florida	3,674,486	5,056,790	867,195	1,731	221,954	2,610	57,928	1,692,015	470,433	—	—
Georgia	25,200,435	53,234,508	14,483,323	12,833	841,141	2,113,055	1,191,846	1,307,625	263,752	*258,145	*226,156
Idaho	1,302,256	5,085,863	1,078,103	207,213	2,119,242	88,296	—	—	—	*24,072	—
Illinois	30,498,277	367,269,464	57,121,486	343,456	4,490,773	9,600,785	—	—	3,042,936	—	12,104,272
Indiana	20,362,516	200,510,797	48,477,766	360,948	4,863,404	8,784,038	—	—	7,710,297	—	2,845,057
Iowa	30,491,541	486,961,411	72,893,079	1,038,358	2,649,652	5,040,352	—	—	74,396	—	4,095,358
Kansas	30,214,456	201,608,099	46,117,076	759,210	2,253,240	3,713,019	212	—	62,083	—	2,221,043
Kentucky	21,412,229	118,497,289	29,038,406	64,822	2,777,533	10,679,389	873	—	221,880,303	77,487	2,399,755
Louisiana	9,544,219	12,881,927	2,089,774	3,959	440,686	117,748	659,180	292,124,050	46,845	—	—
Maine	6,179,925	57,969,791	15,593,315	696,052	1,884,009	3,071,471	—	—	200	—	—
Maryland	4,952,390	46,601,218	9,999,602	9,573	543,225	1,410,413	—	—	12,356,838	—	2,939,715
Massachusetts	2,998,282	82,571,924	8,358,703	122,900	241,314	1,690,110	—	—	2,794,848	—	—
Michigan	14,785,636	224,537,488	50,197,481	328,682	12,378,318	13,154,620	—	—	11,984	5,856,169	67,431
Minnesota	18,663,645	182,968,973	34,766,409	676,642	1,945,249	80,131	—	—	23,285	864,508	—
Mississippi	17,572,547	50,893,371	12,988,637	4,898	1,038,186	605,368	1,154,725	67,860	62,111	—	—
Missouri	30,780,290	193,931,103	43,108,521	288,620	4,040,084	8,698,170	15,856	—	9,424,823	265,718	2,557,823
Montana	1,964,197	6,038,096	1,062,185	11,512	9,335,551	5,896	—	—	25	—	363,301
Nebraska	21,593,444	144,768,263	27,818,078	463,831	791,534	1,172,935	—	—	11,049	—	1,400
Nevada	1,661,416	2,582,052	489,657	61,207	1,450,868	30,083	—	—	—	—	—
New-Hampshire	3,459,018	42,633,208	7,942,840	841,285	717,149	2,283,347	—	—	86,593	—	—

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New-Jersey	2,662,009	64,003,953	8,367,218	23,613	180,344	603,890	———	———	33,855	415,810	———
New-Mexico	787,382	717,155	89,042	18,931	4,074,503	37,192	———	———	1,415	[7]86,050	486,943
New-York	21,961,562	663,917,240	98,241,813	4,324,028	6,715,686	8,493,846	———	———	9,316,135	1,247,537	———
North Carolina..	22,651,896	55,250,665	13,129,374	60,760	733,765	7,591,541	336,261	———	36,375,258	———	———
North Dakota...	7,660,333	26,566,112	5,712,566	131,374	510,417	6	———	———	590	———	28,907
Ohio	23,352,408	326,925,396	74,990,307	1,068,083	20,987,574	13,789,278	———	———	37,853,563	254,294	9,976,787
Oklahoma	1,606,423	1,544,280	387,929	1,600	59,114	———	425	———	———	———	———
Oregon	6,909,888	25,042,276	4,786,277	265,576	9,982,910	1,038,492	———	———	3,325	[9]26,280	64,359
Pennsylvania ...	18,364,370	368,906,480	76,809,041	439,060	6,441,164	7,552,710	———	———	28,956,247	1,560,234	81,719,059
Rhode Island....	469,281	10,610,547	965,456	24,631	41,021	239,367	———	———	———	———	2,000
South Carolina..	13,184,652	23,833,631	5,737,557	2,476	157,707	435,484	747,190	219,980	222,898	———	———
South Dakota...	11,396,460	59,666,525	13,127,244	303,951	1,073,909	1,522	———	———	195	———	———
Tennessee	20,161,583	107,657,116	28,314,387	69,919	1,397,666	7,283,945	190,579	———	36,368,395	473,294	1,925,689
Texas	51,406,937	118,475,320	32,100,560	145,730	14,917,068	742,993	1,471,242	5,482,030	175,706	13,000	128,216
Utah	1,823,705	8,614,894	1,759,354	163,539	4,660,250	56,633	———	———	———	———	236,651
Vermont	4,395,646	90,712,230	23,314,063	609,586	2,118,883	1,213,405	———	———	70,518	———	———
Virginia	19,104,951	78,143,459	17,949,966	109,187	1,449,219	8,391,425	5,375	———	48,522,655	[5]511,255	865,786
Washington	4,179,190	19,873,281	3,482,225	71,281	1,556,792	295,196	———	———	7,040	———	1,030,578
West Virginia...	10,321,326	59,449,066	14,063,627	74,372	2,569,850	4,439,978	———	———	2,602,021	———	6,231,880
Wisconsin	16,787,988	303,701,134	46,295,623	906,206	4,981,083	1,591,747	———	———	19,389,166	837,399	———
Wyoming	1,830,432	3,064,588	428,269	15,196	4,146,773	43	———	———	———	———	1,388,947

[1]Not including estimated pulled wool or wool clipped on ranges. [2]Made on farms only. [3]Embraces output of Connecticut, Maine and Massachusetts. [4]Embraces output of Delaware and Maryland. [5]Embraces output of Virginia and West Virginia. [6]Embraces output of Georgia and North Carolina. [7]Embraces output of New-Mexico and Utah. [8]Embraces output of Idaho and Montana. [9]Embraces output of Oregon and Washington.

PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND HOME CONSUMPTION OF COAL FOR THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(Prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department.)

Countries.	Production, tons.	Imports, tons.	Exports, tons.	[10]Consumption.
United States (1900)...	240,966,000	1,882,000	7,917,000	3.08
United Kingdom (1900).	225,181,000	10,000	58,405,000	4.08
Germany (1900).....	[1]149,504,000	[*]15,994,000	[7]18,108,000	2.62
France (1900).....	33,270,000	15,908,000	2,479,000	1.21
Belgium (1900).....	23,352,000	4,076,000	7,416,000	2.97
Russia (1900).....	15,890,000	4,476,000	17,000	0.15
Austria-Hungary (1899)	[2]33,207,000	[5]5,881,000	[9]9,794,000	0.66
Spain (1900).....	2,772,000	1,967,000	9,000	0.26
Italy (1899).....	389,000	4,860,000	21,000	0.16
Sweden (1899).....	239,000	3,135,000	———	0.66

Countries.	Production, tons.	Imports, tons.	Exports, tons.	[10]Consumption.
Australasia (1899-'00)..	7,283,000	1,283,000	2,996,000	1.24
Canada (1900).....	5,332,000	4,891,000	1,743,000	1.76
British India (1899)....	4,937,000	481,000	305,000	0.02
Japan (1899).....	6,722,000	99,000	3,362,000	0.08
Natal (1899).....	329,000	14,000	164,000	0.25
Cape Colony (1899).....	186,000	340,000	148,000	0.19
S. African Rep. (1898).	1,907,000	———	———	———
[3]Other countries.....	2,000,000	———	———	———
Total ('in short tons)	[4]837,664,000	———	———	———

[1]109,272,000 metric tons excluding lignite. [2]11,455,000 metric tons, excluding lignite. [3]Including China, Turkey, Portugal, Republic of Colombia, Chili, Borneo and Labuan, Mexico, Peru, Greece, etc. [4]Of 2,000 pounds. [5]Equal to 747,915,000 gross tons. [6]8,034,000 tons, excluding lignite. [7]18,055,000 tons, excluding lignite. [8]5,861,000 tons, excluding lignite. [9]1,132,000 tons, excluding lignite. [10]Tons per capita.

Note.—Figures for the United Kingdom, United States, Japan, India, Australasia, Cape Colony, Natal and the South African Republic are in gross tons of 2,240 pounds; for all other countries (except Canada) in metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds; for Canada in net tons of 2,000 pounds.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Total acreage, yield and value of principal farm products of the United States.

1900.	Acres.	Quantity.	Value.
Corn	83,320,872	2,105,102,516	$751,220,034
Wheat	42,495,385	522,229,595	323,515,177
Oats	27,364,795	809,125,989	208,660,293
Barley	2,894,282	58,925,823	24,075,270
Rye	1,591,362	23,995,927	12,295,417
Buckwheat	637,930	9,566,966	5,341,413
Potatoes	2,611,054	210,926,897	90,811,169
Hay	39,132,890	*50,110,906	445,538,870
Totals	200,048,570		$1,861,466,582

*Tons.

Number and value of live stock on farms and ranches in the U. S. January 1.

	1899. Number.	1899. Value.	1900. Number.	1900. Value.
Horses	13,665,307	$511,074,813	13,537,524	$503,969,442
Mules	2,134,213	95,963,261	2,086,027	111,717,092
Milch cows	15,990,115	474,233,925	16,292,360	514,812,106
Oxen and other cattle	27,994,225	637,931,135	27,610,054	689,486,260
Sheep	39,114,453	107,697,530	41,883,065	122,665,913
Swine	38,651,631	170,109,743		
Totals	137,549,944	$1,997,010,407	*101,409,030	*$2,042,650,813

*Exclusive of swine.

Wheat crop of the world, in bushels, as published by the Department of Agriculture.

Continents.	1897. Bushels.	1898. Bushels.	1899. Bushels.	1900. Bushels.
North America	595,951,000	752,092,000	619,264,000	581,772,000
South America	39,510,000	66,603,000	125,146,000	120,157,000
Europe	1,157,169,000	1,603,960,000	1,522,020,000	1,475,472,000
Asia	375,088,000	436,178,000	403,290,000	313,113,000
Africa	39,091,000	48,626,000	42,373,000	45,400,000
Australasia	27,652,000	34,980,000	56,202,000	50,111,000
Total	2,234,461,000	2,942,439,000	2,768,295,000	2,586,025,000

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1899 AND 1900.

METALLIC.	1899. Quantity.	1899. Value.	1900. Quantity.	1900. Value.
Pig iron (1spot value), 2long tons	2 13,620,703	$245,172,654	2 13,789,242	$259,944,000
3Silver, coining value, troy ounces	54,764,500	*70,806,626	57,647,000	*74,533,495
4Gold, coining value, troy ounces	3,437,210	71,053,400	3,829,897	79,171,000
5Copper, value at N. Y. City, pounds	568,666,921	101,222,712	606,117,166	98,494,039
Lead, value at N. Y. City, 7short tons	210,500	18,945,000	276,824	23,561,698
Zinc, value at N. Y. City, short tons	129,051	14,840,865	123,886	10,654,196
Quicksilver, value S. Francisco, 8flasks	30,454	1,452,745	28,317	1,302,586
Aluminum, value at Pittsburg, pounds	5,200,000	1,716,000	6,000,000	1,920,000
Antimony, value S. Francisco, sh't tons	91,275	251,875	91,750	340,980
10Nickel, value at Philadelphia, pounds	22,541	8,566	9,715	3,886
Platinum, value (crude) at San Francisco, troy ounces	300	1,800	400	2,500
Total value metallic products		$525,472,243		$549,034,370
NON-METALLIC (1Spot Values).				
Fuels:				
11Bituminous coal, short tons	193,321,987	$167,935,304	212,513,912	$221,133,513
Pennsylvania anthracite, long tons	53,944,647	88,142,130	51,221,353	85,757,851
Natural gas		20,074,873		23,606,463
Petroleum, 12barrels	57,070,850	64,603,904	63,362,704	75,752,691
Structural materials:				
Brick clay		11,250,000		12,000,000
Cement, 13barrels	15,520,445	12,880,142	17,231,150	13,283,581
14Stone		44,090,670		48,008,739
Abrasive materials:				
Corundum and emery, short tons	4,000	150,000	4,305	162,715
Garnet, abrasive purposes, short tons	2,765	98,325	3,185	123,475
Grindstones		675,580		710,026

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MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1899 AND 1900—(Continued).

NON-METALLIC ([1]Spot Values).	1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Infusorial earth & Tripoli, short tons	4,334	37,032	3,615	24,207
Millstones	———	28,115	———	32,858
Oilstones, etc., pounds	———	208,283	———	174,067
Chemical materials:				
Borax, pounds	40,714,000	1,139,882	[15]1,602 [16]24,235	170,036 845,215
Bromine, pounds	433,004	108,251	521,444	140,790
Fluorspar, short tons	15,900	96,650	18,450	94,500
Gypsum, short tons	486,235	1,287,089	594,462	1,627,203
Marls, short tons	60,000	30,000	60,000	30,000
Phosphate rock, long tons	1,515,762	5,084,076	1,491,216	5,359,248
Pyrite, long tons	174,734	543,249	204,615	749,991
Salt, [17]barrels	19,708,614	6,867,467	20,869,342	6,944,603
Sulphur, short tons	4,830	107,500	3,525	88,100
Pigments:				
Barytes (crude), short tons	41,894	139,528	67,680	188,089
Cobalt oxide, pounds	10,230	18,512	6,471	11,648
Mineral paints, [18]short tons	63,111	728,389	72,222	881,363
Zinc white, short tons	40,146	3,211,680	48,840	3,667,210
Miscellaneous:				
Asbestos, short tons	681	11,740	1,054	16,310
Asphaltum, short tons	75,085	53,904	54,389	415,958
Bauxite, long tons	35,280	125,508	23,184	89,676
Chromic iron ore, long tons	———	———	140	1,400
Clay (all other than brick), long tons	———	1,645,328	———	1,840,377
Feldspar, short tons	27,202	238,545	21,353	173,659
Fibrous talc, short tons	54,655	438,150	63,500	499,500
Flint, short tons	36,852	229,345	32,495	179,351
Fuller's earth, short tons	12,381	79,644	9,698	67,535
Graphite, pounds	[19]2,900,732 [20]2,324	167,106	[19]5,507,855 [20]611	197,579
Limestone for iron flux, long tons	6,707,435	4,695,205	7,495,435	4,500,000
Magnesite, short tons	1,280	18,480	2,252	19,333
Manganese ore, long tons	9,935	82,278	11,771	100,289
Mica, pounds	[21]108,570 [22]1,505	70,587 30,878	[21]456,283 [22]5,453	92,758 54,302
Mineral waters, gallons sold	39,562,136	6,948,030	47,558,784	6,245,172
Monazite, pounds	350,000	20,000	908,000	48,805
Precious stones	———	185,770	———	233,170
Pumice stone, short tons	400	10,000	———	———
Rutile, pounds	230	1,040	300	1,300
Soapstone, short tons	24,765	330,805	27,943	383,541
Total value non-metallic products	———	$445,428,651	———	$516,671,217
Total value of metallic products	———	525,472,243	———	549,934,370
[23]Estimated value of mineral products unspecified	———	1,000,000	———	1,000,000
Grand totals	———	$971,900,894	———	1,067,605,587

[1]By "spot" value is meant value at the point of production. [2]Long tons are tons of 2,240 avoirdupois pounds; short tons are tons of 2,000 avoirdupois pounds. [3]Iron ore: 1899—24,683,173 long tons; value at mines, $34,999,077. 1900—27,553,161 long tons; value at mines, $66,590,504. [4]Figures of production furnished by the Bureau of the Mint, Treasury Department; coining value, $1.2929 per troy ounce; commercial value—1899, $52,858,700; 1900, $35,741,140. [5]Figures of production furnished by the Bureau of the Mint, Treasury Department; coining value, $20.6718 per troy ounce. [6]Including copper made from imported pyrites. [7]The product from domestic ores only. [8]Of 76½ avoirdupois pounds net. [9]Includes antimony smelted from imported ores; in 1899, 83 per cent. [10]Including nickel in copper-nickel alloy, and in exported ore and matte. [11]Including brown coal and lignite, and anthracite mined elsewhere than in Pennsylvania. [12]Of 42 gallons. [13]Of 300 pounds for natural cement and 400 pounds for artificial Portland. [14]Not including limestone for iron flux, or grindstone. [15]Refined, tons. [16]Crude, tons. [17]Of 280 pounds net; the reduced price in 1893 is due to omitting cost of packages. [18]Including metallic paints, ochre, umber, venetian red, sienna, ground soapstone, ground slate and mineral black. [19]Crystalline, pounds. [20]Amorphous, tons. [21]Sheet, pounds. [22]Scrap, tons. [23]Including building sand, glass sand, iron ore used as flux in lead smelting, tin ore, nitrate of soda, carbonate of soda, sulphate of soda and alum clays used by paper manufacturers.

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TOTAL VALUE OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTS SINCE 1880.

	Metallic products.	Non-metallic products.	Unspecified.	Totals.
1880	$190,039,865	$173,279,135	$6,000,000	$369,319,000
1881	192,892,408	206,783,144	6,500,000	406,175,552
1882	219,755,109	231,340,150	6,500,000	457,595,259
1883	203,128,859	243,812,214	6,500,000	453,441,073
1884	186,109,599	221,879,506	5,000,000	412,989,105
1885	181,586,587	241,312,093	5,000,000	427,898,680
1886	214,897,825	230,088,769	800,000	445,786,594
1887	248,925,054	270,989,420	800,000	520,714,474
1888	253,731,822	286,150,114	900,000	540,781,936
1889	267,247,033	282,623,812	1,000,000	550,870,845
1890	305,735,670	312,776,503	1,000,000	619,512,173
1891	300,232,798	321,767,846	1,000,000	622,000,644
1892	307,716,239	339,958,842	1,000,000	648,675,081
1893	249,981,866	323,325,620	1,000,000	574,307,486
1894	218,168,788	307,455,351	1,000,000	526,624,139
1895	281,913,639	338,345,361	1,000,000	621,259,000
1896	287,596,906	335,936,110	1,000,000	622,533,016
1897	302,198,502	327,655,427	1,000,000	630,853,929
1898	343,400,217	353,802,130	1,000,000	698,202,347
1899	525,472,243	445,428,651	1,000,000	971,900,894
1900	549,934,370	516,671,217	1,000,000	1,067,605,587

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Countries.	Gold.		*Silver.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
North America:				
United States	$71,053,400	$79,171,000	$54,764,500	$57,647,000
Mexico	8,500,000	9,000,000	55,612,090	57,437,508
Canada and Newfoundland	21,324,300	27,580,500	3,411,644	4,448,755
Africa	73,227,100	8,671,900		
Australasia	78,714,100	73,498,900	12,686,658	13,340,263
Europe:				
Russia	22,167,100	20,145,500	134,887	143,299
Austria-Hungary	1,943,900	2,141,900	1,895,253	1,988,774
Germany	74,200	66,000	6,242,053	5,411,441
Norway			166,908	172,839
Sweden	70,600	58,800	73,619	61,983
Italy	165,900	35,200	894,512	751,335
Spain	37,900	8,600	7,678,378	3,185,316
Portugal	4,700	4,700	3,790	3,790
Greece			981,356	1,178,369
Turkey	7,300	14,000	225,225	142,141
Finland	13,300	1,700	18,322	7,843
France			460,946	466,089
Great Britain	6,600	276,200	211,347	221,673
South America:				
Argentina	137,700	43,700	383,479	36,774
Bolivia	68,500	332,300	10,843,977	9,980,731
Chili	893,600	1,627,600	4,754,636	4,162,718
Colombia	1,809,500	1,194,900	3,521,563	1,864,165
Ecuador	47,900	107,700	7,734	7,734
Brazil	2,149,500	3,330,300		
Venezuela	1,089,300	593,500		
Guiana (British)	2,040,500	2,035,900		
Guiana (Dutch)	587,600	576,400		
Guiana (French)	1,688,700	1,580,700		
Peru	628,000	1,085,200	4,368,772	7,295,825
Uruguay	38,500	30,800		798
Central America	584,200	500,000	924,695	1,013,285
Asia:				
Japan	790,800	1,104,300	1,659,856	1,787,463
China	8,898,300	5,574,400		
Korea	1,466,600	4,500,000		
India (British)	8,517,500	9,435,500		
East Indies (British)	425,100	571,400		
East Indies (Dutch)	117,600	435,000		80,659
Totals	$300,289,800	$255,634,500	$171,836,200	$172,838,870

*Ounces (fine).

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APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION BY PRODUCING STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1900.

(As estimated by the Director of the Mint.)

State or Territory.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Coining value.	State or Territory.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Coining value.
Alabama	$1,900	$129	New-Mexico	832,900	561,519
Alaska	8,171,000	94,772	North Carolina	28,500	14,481
Arizona	4,193,400	3,872,970	Oregon	1,694,700	149,204
California	15,816,200	1,217,165	South Carolina	121,000	517
Colorado	28,829,400	26,484,234	South Dakota	6,177,000	693,269
Georgia	116,700	517	Tennessee	100	—
Idaho	1,724,700	8,312,372	Texas	1,100	617,244
Maryland	100	—	Utah	3,972,200	11,982,351
Michigan	20,000	131,879	Virginia	3,200	—
Missouri	700	—	Washington	718,200	290,263
Montana	4,698,000	18,353,648	Wyoming	34,200	258
Nevada	2,006,200	1,756,703			
Totals				$79,171,000	$74,533,495

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, SAVINGS AND PRIVATE BANKS, 1900–1901.

RESOURCES.

Classification.	State banks (4,983).	Loan and trust companies (234).	Savings banks (1,007).	Private banks (917).	Totals (7,241).
Loans on real estate	$67,755,400	$59,579,122	$951,703,514	$16,562,723	$1,095,600,759
Loans on other collateral security	36,305,722	607,868,759	43,492,611	12,427,351	700,094,443
Other loans and discounts	1,079,840,321	272,321,000	224,031,307	59,084 040	1,635,276,678
Overdrafts	10,526,465	217,347	512,928	2,149,052	13,405,792
United States bonds	4,687,837	2,099,021	81,764,721	1,481,275	90,032,854
State, county and municipal bonds	5,831,680	10,428,652	476,192,079	4,621,157	497,073,574
Railroad bonds and stocks	2,376,579	21,980,385	306,833,690	1,306,953	332,497,607
Bank stocks	130,422	3,236,661	36,282,054	371,741	40,020,878
Other stocks, bonds and securities	228,445,686	358,478,135	384,924,827	4,152,403	976,001,051
Due from other banks and bankers	313,773,587	191,527,201	123,890,567	30,607,903	659,799,258
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	70,035,613	43,145,812	55,907,983	6,063,795	175,153,203
Checks and other cash items	134,773,908	869,693	438,474	853,675	136,935,840
Cash on hand	174,855,265	24,810,203	38,129,536	7,350,947	240,145,951
Other resources	31,637,699	18,419,604	37,400,812	2,071,331	89,529,446
Totals	$2,160,976,280	$1,614,981,605	$2,756,505,103	$149,104,346	$6,681,567,334

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$255,052,073	$137,361,704	$18,681,405	$19,306,375	$430,401,557
Surplus fund	103,578,871	119,609,186	185,858,754	3,767,731	412,814,542
Other undivided profits	44,146,547	48,675,282	30,309,626	2,920,271	126,051,736
Dividends unpaid	663,177	89,080	2,780	103,429	858,466
Individual deposits	1,610,502,246	1,271,081,174	1,756,243	118,621,903	3,001,961,566
Savings deposits	—	—	2,516,843,293	—	2,516,843,293
Due to other banks and bankers	115,563,513	7,768,706	278,243	2,567,414	126,177,876
All other liabilities	31,469,853	30,396,473	2,774,749	1,817,223	66,458,298
Totals	$2,160,976,280	$1,614,981,605	$2,756,505,103	$149,104,346	$6,681,567,334

MONEY HELD BY BANKS OTHER THAN NATIONAL AT DATE OF LATEST REPORTS, 1901.

Gold	$78,753,247	Paper currency	$76,044,402
Silver	20,695,905	Cash (not classified)	56,227,781
Specie (not classified)	8,424,616		
Total			$240,145,951

NUMBER OF SAVINGS DEPOSITORS, AGGREGATE SAVINGS DEPOSITS, AND AVERAGE AMOUNT DUE TO DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS IN EACH STATE IN 1899-1900 AND 1900-1901.

States.	1899-1900. No. of depositors.	1899-1900. Amount of deposits.	1899-1900. Aver. to each depositor.	1900-1901. No. of depositors.	1900-1901. Amount of deposits.	1900-1901. Aver. to each depositor.
Maine	183,103	$66,132,677	$361 18	196,583	$69,533,058	$353 71
New-Hampshire	136,544	53,896,711	394 72	134,482	57,128,616	424 80
Vermont	118,354	38,290,394	323 52	123,151	40,209,059	326 50
Massachusetts	*1,491,143	533,845,790	358 01	1,535,009	549,403,687	352 05
Rhode Island	142,096	73,489,533	517 18	138,884	72,330,141	520 80
Connecticut	393,137	174,135,195	442 94	410,342	183,781,942	447 88
Totals, N.-E. States	2,464,377	$939,790,300	$381 35	2,538,451	$963,386,503	$379 52
New-York	2,036,016	922,081,596	452 89	2,129,790	987,627,809	463 72
New-Jersey	*202,682	57,886,922	285 60	211,278	63,361,489	299 90
Pennsylvania	*361,220	105,416,854	291 84	356,418	113,748,461	319 14
Delaware	20,300	5,027,395	247 65	23,307	5,511,495	236 47
Maryland	171,130	57,857,276	338 00	175,740	61,250 694	348 53
District of Columbia.	3,360	421,313	125 39	5,635	831,832	147 62
Totals, E'n States.	2,794,708	$1,148,691,356	$411 02	2,902,168	$1,232,325,780	$424 62
West Virginia	12,309	1,926,407	155 74	4,726	563,264	119 13
North Carolina	*8,550	1,717,158	200 84	12,171	2,096,453	172 25
South Carolina	*25,150	5,086,451	202 24	23,164	5,785,792	249 78
Florida	877	225,395	257 01	———	———	———
Louisiana	10,518	3,284,892	312 21	———	———	———
Texas	2,980	584,424	196 12	———	———	———
Tennessee	19,687	2,015,472	102 37	19,823	3,519,333	177 54
Totals, So. States.	60,131	$14,840,199	$185 20	59,886	$11,964,842	$199 76
Ohio	*99,592	44,535,975	447 18	90 803	43,672,493	480 90
Indiana	21,091	5,650,961	267 93	22,354	6,561,464	293 53
Illinois	†208,992	‡64,777,036	309 95	†258,916	‡80.251,287	309 95
Wisconsin	2,945	568,187	192 93	3,385	634,236	187 37
Minnesota	51,418	12,066,170	234 67	56,179	13,961,616	248 52
Iowa	†160,773	58,298,115	362 65	†203,227	73,578,268	362 03
Totals, Mid. States.	544,811	$185,806,444	$341 05	634,864	$218,659,364	$344 42
California	†216,534	158,167,462	730 45	†223,354	170,758,091	764 52
Utah	6,522	2,252,124	345 31	———	———	———
Totals, Pac. States.	223,056	$160,419,586	$719 19	223,354	$170,758,091	$764 52
Totals, Un. States..	6,107,083	$2,449,547,885	$401 16	6,358,723	$2,597,094,580	$408 30

*Partially estimated. †Estimated. ‡Savings deposits in State institutions having savings departments; abstract of reports included with State banks.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS MADE TO THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

RESOURCES.

	Sept. 5, 1900 (3,871 banks).	Sept. 30, 1901 (4,221 banks).
Loans and discounts	$2,686,759,642 57	$3,018,615,918 40
Overdrafts	23,130,598 65	33,086,161 88
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	204,890,130 00	329,372,830 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	102,811,380 00	107,107,100 00
U. S. bonds on hand	11,047,870 00	7,896,560 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	9,951,815 46	10,015,978 16
Stocks, securities, etc.	367,255,545 73	448,614,538 31
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	81,209,233 26	86,141,913 02
Other real estate and mortgages owned	26,002,369 21	23,098,722 53
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	220,673,982 42	256,513,214 45
Due from State banks and bankers	64,972,431 52	71,881,186 46
Due from approved reserve agents	450,714,269 48	456,638,517 75
Internal revenue stamps	1,470,010 83	600,139 12
Checks and other cash items	19,749,086 17	26,706,693 58
Exchanges for Clearing House	124,517,116 87	236,656,336 45
Bills of other national banks	25,416,666 00	23,681,783 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,241,387 03	1,315,365 17
Specie	373,328,410 71	376,681,871 13
Legal tender notes	145,046,493 00	151,018,751 00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tender notes	2,085,000 00	11,655,000 00

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS MADE TO THE CONTROLLER, ETC.—(Continued.)

	Sept 5, 1900 (3,871 banks).	Sept. 30, 1901 (4,221 banks).
Five per cent redemption fund	14,244,966 61	16,104,962 69
Due from United States Treasury	1,620,092 71	1,743,751 88
Totals	$5,048,138,499 29	$5,695,347,294 96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$630,299,030 72	$655,341,880 00
Surplus fund	261,874,067 84	279,532,858 62
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	127,594,908 82	151,029,249 26
National banknotes outstanding	283,946,631 50	323,863,597 50
State banknotes outstanding	52,231 50	51,874 50
Due to other national banks	609,652,961 83	638,361,792 37
Due to State banks and bankers	243,805,378 88	293,275,148 49
Due to trust companies and savings banks	215,898,530 98	220,381,919 00
Due to approved reserve agents	27,209,179 43	33,266,344 70
Dividends unpaid	1,171,983 39	3,621,615 33
Individual deposits	2,505,248,557 53	2,937,753,233 33
United States deposits	87,596,246 77	101,408,774 93
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	6,221,742 17	5,451,374 86
Notes and bills rediscounted	6,000,740 00	10,970,717 66
Bills payable	10,645,714 14	17,648,405 12
Liabilities other than above stated	27,918,593 79	23,388,509 29
Totals	$5,048,138,499 29	$5,695,347,294 96

COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Totals.
1880	$62,308,279 00	$27,411,693 75	$391,395 95	$90,111,368 70
1881	96,850,890 00	27,940,183 75	428,151 75	125,219,205 50
1882	65,887,685 00	27,973,132 00	960,400 00	94,821,217 00
1883	29,241,990 00	29,246,968 45	1,604,770 41	60,093,728 86
1884	23,991,756 50	28,534,866 15	796,483 78	53,323,106 43
1885	27,773,012 50	28,962,176 20	191,622 04	56,926,810 74
1886	23,945,542 00	32,086,709 90	343,186 10	61,375,438 00
1887	23,972,333 00	35,191,081 40	1,215,686 26	60,379,150 66
1888	31,380,808 00	33,025,606 45	912,200 78	65,318,615 23
1889	21,413,931 00	35,496,683 15	1,283,408 49	58,194,022 64
1890	20,467,182 50	39,202,908 20	384,792 14	61,054,882 84
1891	29,222 005 00	27,518,856 60	1,312,441 00	58,053,302 60
1892	34,787,222 50	12,641,078 00	961,480 42	48,389,780 92
1893	36,997,020 00	8,802,797 30	1,134,931 70	66,934,749 00
1894	79,546,160 00	9,200,350 85	438,177 92	89,184,688 77
1895	59,616,357 50	5,698,010 25	882,430 56	66,196,781 31
1896	47,053,060 00	23,089,899 00	832,718 93	70,975,677 98
1897	76,028,485 00	18,487,297 30	1,526,100 25	96,041,882 55
1898	77,985,757 50	23,034,033 45	1,124,835 14	102,144,626 09
1899	111,344,220 00	26,061,519 90	1,837,451 86	139,243,191 76
1900	99,272 942 50	36,295,321 45	2,031,137 39	137,599,401 34
Totals, 1793 to 1879	1,099,766,456 00	278,674,547 00	13,122,403 05	1,391,563,406 05
Grand totals	$2,203,853,145 50	$814,575,700 55	$34,716,205 72	$3,053,145,051 77

COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1901.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	2,640,041	$52,800,820 00
Eagles	3,130,088	31,300,880 00
Half eagles	2,972,623	14,863,115 00
Quarter eagles	40,360	100,900 00
Total gold	8,783,112	$99,065,715 00
Standard dollars	24,298,850	24,298,850 00
Half dollars	9,282,850	4,641,425 00
Quarter dollars	14,697,514	3,674,378 50
Dimes	26,508,450	2,650,845 00
Total silver	74,787,664	1,344,105 65
Five cents	26,882,113	$35,265,498 50
One cent	66,546,243	665,462 43
Total minor	93,428,356	$2,009,568 08
Total coinage	176,999,132	$136,340,781 58

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COINAGE OF NATIONS, 1900.

Countries.	Gold.	Silver.	Countries.	Gold.	Silver.
United States.....	$99,272,943	$36,345,321	Hong-Kong	———	$5,450,000
Mexico	568,825	17,097,050	Indo-China	———	14,620,957
Great Britain....	63,769,609	10,107,818	Tunis	$579,232	347
Australasia	48,782,482	———	Canada	———	589,000
India	———	65,482,993	Newfoundland ...	———	100,000
France	5,799,424	1,099,421	Costa Rica.....	1,047,041	
Germany	34,680,396	5,645,281	Peru	309,183	109,575
Russia	83,221,525	3,946,971	Ecuador	243,325	23,359
Austria-Hungary	3,575,517	4,937,889	German East.....	———	111,183
Spain	3,188,055	3,804,852	Straits Settlem'ts.	———	800,000
Italy	———	157,767	Morocco	———	430,939
Japan	5,567,128	1,295,850	Ceylon	———	97,330
Portugal	———	648,000	Siam	———	263,473
Netherlands	804,342	1,236,150	Cyprus	———	316,323
Norway	———	134,000	British Guiana...	———	3,650
Sweden	558,507	101,517	Venezuela	———	546,003
Denmark	1,082,870	80,788	Dutch East Indies	———	556,770
Switzerland	1,544,000	147,645	Curacao	———	48,240
Turkey	342,093	7,852	Sarawak	———	60,000
Arabia	———	2,044			
Egypt	———	605,544	Totals	$354,936,497	$177,011,902
Abyssinia	———	50			

PAPER CURRENCY OF EACH DENOMINATION OUTSTANDING JUNE 29, 1901.

Denomination.	United States notes.	Treasury Notes of 1890.	National bank notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.
One dollar.....	$2,039,792	$2,185,489	$347,101	———	$59,355,780
Two dollars.....	1,674,644	2,013,556	166,782	———	36,499,532
Five dollars.....	51,393,182	16,537,075	61,568,685	———	175,708,892
Ten dollars.....	135,122,771	18,939,840	139,793,620	———	105,601,841
Twenty dollars.....	70,471,252	6,237,490	101,212,700	$83,392,184	45,824,650
Fifty dollars.....	12,365,575	89,450	16,568,400	20,577,305	8,818,385
One hundred dollars.....	22,652,550	935,100	33,924,400	24,563,200	2,817,920
Five hundred dollars.....	12,390,250	———	101,500	10,501,500	83,000
One thousand dollars.....	39,551,000	845,000	25,000	33,433,500	304,000
Five thousand dollars.....	10,000	———	———	28,740,000	———
Ten thousand dollars.....	10,000	———	———	87,750,000	———
Fractional parts.....	———	———	33,999	———	———
Totals	$347,681,016	$47,783,000	$353,742,187	$288,957,689	$435,014,000
Unknown, destroyed.....	1,000,000	———	———	———	———
Net	$346,681,016	$47,783,000	$353,742,187	$288,957,689	$435,014,000

MARKET PRICES OF SILVER.

Highest, lowest and average value of a United States silver dollar, measured by the market price of silver, and the quantity (in grains) of silver purchasable with a dollar at the average London price of silver, in years since 1873:

Calendar year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Grains purchasable.	Calendar year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Grains purchasable.
1875	0.977	0.941	0.961	386.31	1894	0.538	0.457	0.491	756.11
1880	0.895	0.873	0.885	419.49	1895	0.532	0.461	0.505	735.14
1885	0.847	0.794	0.823	451.09	1896	0.541	0.504	0.522	711.20
1890	0.926	0.740	0.809	458.90	1897	0.505	0.400	0.467	794.96
1891	0.827	0.738	0.764	485.93	1898	0.481	0.424	0.456	814.14
1892	0.742	0.642	0.674	550.81	1899	0.491	0.451	0.465	791.84
1893	0.657	0.517	0.604	614.65	1900	0.509	0.463	0.479	774.10

GOLD COINS.

Denominations, weight (in grains) and fineness of the coins of the United States:

Denomination.	Fine gold contained.	*Alloy contained.	Denomination.	Fine gold contained.	*Alloy contained.
One dollar ($1).....	23.22	2.58	Half eagle ($5).....	116.10	12.90
Quarter eagle ($2 50)	58.05	6.45	Eagle ($10).....	232.20	25.80
Three dollars ($3)..	69.66	7.74	Double eagle ($20)..	464.40	51.60

*The alloy neither adds to nor detracts from the value of the coin.

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SILVER COINS.

Denomination.	Fine silver contained.	Alloy contained.	Denomination.	Fine silver contained.	Alloy contained.
Standard dollar.....	371.25	41.25	Quarter dollar.....	86.805	9.645
Half dollar.....	173.61	19.29	Dime	34.722	3.858

MINOR COINS.

Denomination.	Fine copper contained.	Alloy contained.	Denomination.	Fine copper contained.	Alloy contained.
*Five-cent piece....	57.87	19.29	†One-cent piece.....	45.60	2.40

*Seventy-five per cent copper, 25 per cent nickel. †Ninety-five per cent copper, 5 per cent tin and zinc.

VARIOUS MONEYS OF CIRCULATION.

There are ten different kinds of money in circulation in the United States, namely: Gold coins, standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, gold certificates, silver certificates, Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890; United States notes (also called greenbacks and legal tenders), National bank notes, and nickel and bronze coins. These forms of money are all available as circulation. Gold coin is legal tender at its nominal or face value for all debts, public and private, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance prescribed by law; and when below such standard of tolerance it is legal tender in proportion to its weight. Standard silver dollars are legal tender at their nominal or face value in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Subsidiary silver is legal tender for amounts not exceeding $10 in any one payment. Treasury notes of the act of July 14, 1890, are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. United States notes are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Gold certificates, silver certificates and National bank notes are not legal tender, but both classes of certificates are receivable for all public dues, while National bank notes are receivable for all public dues except duties on imports, and may be paid out by the Government for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt and in redemption of the National currency. All National banks are required by law to receive the notes of other National banks at par. The minor coins of nickel and copper are legal tender to the extent of 25 cents. The coinage of legal tender gold was authorized by the first coinage act, passed by Congress April 2, 1792. The gold unit of value is the dollar, which contains 25.8 grains of standard gold 900 fine. The amount of fine gold in the dollar is 23.22 grains, and the remainder of the weight is an alloy of copper. The total coinage of gold by the mints of the United States from 1792 to June 30, 1901, was $2,266,153,828, of which it is estimated that $1,015,433,325 is still in existence as coin in the United States, while the remainder has been exported or consumed in the arts. The silver unit is the dollar, which contains 412½ grains of standard silver 900 fine. The amount of fine silver in the dollar is 371¼ grains, and there are 41¼ grains of copper alloy. The standard silver dollar was first authorized by the act of April 2, 1792. The coinage of the standard silver dollar was discontinued by the act of February 12, 1873, and it was restored by the act of February 28, 1878. The total amount coined from 1792 to 1873 was $8,031,238, and the amount coined from 1878 to June 30, 1901, was $522,795,065. The coinage ratio between gold and silver under the act of 1792 was 15 to 1, but by the act of 1837 it was changed to 15.988 to 1 (commonly called 16 to 1).

FAILURES IN UNITED STATES.

(Reported by R. G. Dun & Co.)

Manufacturers.	Number. *1901.	Number. *1900.	Liabilities. *1901.	Liabilities. *1900.
Iron, foundries and nails.....	38	38	$2,252,258	$2,430,586
Machinery and tools.....	133	189	3,166,272	7,036,444
Woollens, carpets and knit goods...	36	25	4,180,522	1,371,719
Cottons, lace and hosiery.....	16	9	1,555,414	64,100
Lumber, carpenters and coopers....	319	346	7,488,688	11,882,618
Clothing and millinery.....	398	305	4,851,086	3,115,673
Hats, gloves and furs.....	40	23	686,010	272,698
Chemicals, drugs and paints.....	43	40	1,526,366	877,913
Printing and engraving.....	130	135	1,529,856	1,289,493
Milling and bakers.....	173	132	913,859	770,205
Leather, shoes and harness.....	119	102	2,527,476	2,006,201
Liquors and tobacco.....	111	99	2,113,591	2,386,191
Glass, earthenware and bricks.....	33	26	1,002,655	864,919
All other.....	895	846	14,309,220	13,309,322
Total manufacturing	2,484	2,315	$48,204,173	$47,678,082

*Twelve months ending November 30.

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FAILURES IN UNITED STATES.—(Continued.)

	Number.		Liabilities.	
	*1901.	*1900.	*1901.	*1900.
Traders.				
General stores	1,340	1,125	$7,862,941	$6,741,374
Groceries, meats and fish	2,075	2,058	7,113,247	11,947,651
Hotels and restaurants	398	389	3,568,113	2,792,432
Liquors and tobacco	880	878	4,098,827	5,350,968
Clothing and furniture	712	533	6,427,978	4,740,212
Drygoods and carpets	427	429	5,361,056	8,858,511
Shoes, rubbers and trunks	302	318	1,954,778	2,604,355
Furniture and crockery	175	187	1,492,153	1,421,164
Hardware, stoves and tools	286	266	3,496,895	3,059,525
Drugs and paints	327	263	1,252,646	1,415,049
Jewelry and clocks	156	123	1,072,979	1,033,438
Books and papers	62	56	603 064	514,128
Hats, furs and gloves	23	37	173,723	475,664
All other	989	961	8,984,439	12,718,706
Total trading	8,151	7,633	$52,461,839	$63,678,978
Brokers and transporters	577	512	14,901,641	20,345,884
Total commercial	11,212	10,460	$115,567,053	$140,702,944
Banking	75	60	20,673,364	53,363,256

Year.	Failures.	Liabilities.	Year.	Failures.	Liabilities.	Year.	Failures.	Liabilities.
1857..	4,932	$291,750,000	1872..	4,069	$121,056,000	1887..	9,634	$167,560,944
1858..	4,225	95,749,000	1873..	5,183	228,499,900	1888..	10,679	128,829,973
1859..	3,913	64,394,000	1874..	5,830	155,239,000	1889..	10,882	148,784,337
1860..	3,676	79,807,000	1875..	7,740	201,000,000	1890..	10,907	189,856,964
1861..	6,993	207,210,000	1876..	9,092	191,117,000	1891..	12.273	189,868,638
1862..	1,652	23,049,000	1877..	8,872	190,669,936	1892..	10,344	114,044,167
1863..	495	7,899,000	1878..	10,478	234,383,132	1893..	15,242	146,779,889
1864..	520	8,579,000	1879..	6,658	98,149,053	1894..	13,885	172,992,856
1865..	530	17,625,000	1880..	4,735	65,752,000	1895..	13,197	173,196,060
1866..	1,505	53,783,000	1881..	5,582	81,155,932	1896..	15,088	226,096,834
1867..	2,780	96,666,000	1882..	6,738	101,547,564	1897..	13,351	154,332,071
1868..	2,608	63,694,000	1883..	9,184	172,874,172	1898..	12,186	130,662,899
1869..	2,799	75,054,054	1884..	10,968	226,343,427	1899..	9,337	90,879,889
1870..	3,546	88,242,000	1885..	10,637	124,220,321	1900..	10,774	138,495,673
1871..	2,915	85,252,000	1886..	9,834	114,644,119	*1901.	11,212	115,567,053

DUN'S INDEX NUMBER.

Following is a comparative record of the cost of living at various dates, compiled by "Dun's Review." Taking a list of all the necessaries of life, comprising 350 quotations, and in each case multiplying the price by the per capita consumption annually, this record secures a very close approximation to the actual cost of living, of course omitting luxuries. The third decimal is given in order to make the comparison more exact. Hard times and scarcity of work during the period ending July 1, 1897, cut down the buying power of the people in the United States until prices fell to the lowest point on record, and it was possible to purchase a year's supplies for $72 45. From that point, however, recovery has been almost uninterrupted, until the present level is about 40 per cent higher. In the table seven principal classes are given, showing where changes have been most striking:

Date.	Breadstuffs.	Meats.	Dairy and Garden.	Other Food.	Clothing.	Metals.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1888, Jan. 1	$18.565	$8.920	$15.030	$10.340	$15.140	$17.330	$14.577	$99,902
1889, Jan. 1	18.195	8.705	14.670	10.480	15.170	17.360	14.496	99.076
1890, Jan. 1	13.765	7.620	12.675	9.935	14.845	16.240	15.111	90.191
1891, Jan. 1	19.725	7.810	16.270	10.215	14.135	15.875	14.217	98.247
1892, Jan. 1	17.700	7.895	13.180	9.185	13.430	14.665	13.767	89.822
1893, Jan. 1	15.750	9.315	15.290	9.595	13.900	15.985	14.320	94.155
1894, Jan. 1	13.530	8.655	13.945	8.945	12.880	14.505	13.512	86.022
1895, Jan. 1	14.311	8.359	12.196	8.607	11.886	12.926	13.607	80.992
1896, Jan. 1	11.380	7.540	10.969	8.898	12.787	12.803	13.403	77.780
1897, Jan. 1	11.729	7.327	10.456	8.170	12.407	13.014	12.399	75.502
1897, July 1 (low)	10.587	7.529	8.714	7.887	13.808	11.642	12.288	72.455
1898, Jan. 1	13.511	7.336	12.371	8.312	14.654	11.572	12.184	79.940
1898, Feb. 1	13.651	7.516	12.481	8.251	14.805	11.635	12.266	80.605
1898, March 1	14.242	7.860	11.745	8.408	14.892	11.798	12.188	81.133
1898, April 1	13.619	7.881	11.848	8.366	14.715	11.435	12.236	80.099
1898, May 1	15.833	7.836	12.312	8.606	14.627	11.658	12.531	83.403
1898, June 1	15.388	7.788	11.946	8.554	14.783	11.857	12.604	82.925
1898, July 1	12.783	7.684	9.437	8.826	14.663	11.843	12.522	77.768

DUN'S INDEX NUMBER.—(Continued.)

Date.	Bread-stuffs.	Meats.	Dairy and Garden.	Other Food.	Cloth-ing.	Metals.	Miscel-laneous.	Total.
1898, Aug. 1	12.191	7.825	9.625	8.795	14.634	11.397	12.519	76.986
1898, Sept. 1	11.791	7.893	9.548	8.879	14.533	11.637	12.467	76.808
1898, Oct. 1	11.759	7.628	9.021	8.812	14.350	11.796	12.604	75.970
1898, Nov. 1	12.877	7.547	10.427	8.805	14.161	11.505	12.577	77.899
1898, Dec. 1	13.186	7.215	11.388	8.902	14.105	11.892	12.491	79.179
1899, Jan. 1	13.816	7.520	11.458	9.096	14.150	11.843	12.540	80.423
1899, Feb. 1	14.410	7.823	10.897	9.084	14.257	12.731	12.532	81.734
1899, March 1	14.709	7.927	11.825	9.086	14.530	13.540	12.545	84.162
1899, April 1	14.099	7.790	11.680	9.052	14.615	14.314	12.650	84.200
1899, May 1	14.073	7.853	11.893	9.179	14.804	14.102	12.625	84.529
1899, June 1	13.610	7.726	11.703	9.183	15.051	15.608	12.914	85.795
1899, July 1	13.483	7.988	10.974	9.157	15.021	15.635	12.969	85.227
1899, Aug. 1	12.403	8.274	9.936	9.086	15.318	16.616	14.364	85.997
1899, Sept. 1	12.431	8.200	11.005	9.165	15.502	17.413	14.435	88.151
1899, Oct. 1	13.315	8.378	11.663	9.069	15.805	18.042	14.965	91.297
1899, Nov. 1	13.282	8.312	11.746	9.060	16.243	18.372	15.158	92.173
1899, Dec. 1	12.990	7.984	12.782	9.076	17.314	18.053	16.232	94.431
1900, Jan. 1	13.254	7.258	13.702	9.200	17.484	18.085	16.312	95.295
1900, Feb. 1	13.486	8.612	12.580	9.401	17.572	18.112	16.413	96.146
1900, March 1	13.512	8.571	12.319	9.389	17.756	18.149	16.911	96.601
1900, April 1	14.380	8.823	12.604	9.349	17.633	17.793	16.796	97.378
1900, May 1	14.288	8.932	11.930	9.341	17.648	16.188	16.748	95.075
1900, June 1	13.289	8.687	11.409	9.324	16.746	15.799	16.575	91.829
1900, July 1	14.898	8.906	10.901	9.482	16.324	14.834	16.670	91.415
1900, Aug. 1	13.880	9.068	11.532	9.618	16.106	15.151	16.170	91.525
1900, Sept. 1	13.917	9.014	11.251	9.650	15.843	14.870	16.169	90.714
1900, Oct. 1	14.255	9.105	12.231	9.803	15.980	15.574	15.666	92.614
1900, Nov. 1	13.853	8.669	12.383	9.640	16.012	15.077	15.663	91.297
1900, Dec. 1	13.843	8.269	13.887	9.544	15.744	15.235	15.872	92.394
1901, Jan. 1	14.486	8.407	15.556	9.504	16.024	15.810	15.881	95.668
1901, Feb. 1	15.062	8.592	13.866	9.418	16.271	15.845	15.956	95.010
1901, March 1	15.070	8.096	13.898	9.306	15.460	15.875	16.471	94.866
1901, April 1	15.221	9.204	13.519	9.208	14.991	16.048	16.629	94.910
1901, May 1	16.112	9.251	14.983	9.154	14.945	15.179	16.586	96.220
1901, June 1	15.635	9.224	13.161	9.116	14.882	15.249	16.532	93.799
1901, July 1	14.904	9.430	11.030	9.086	15.008	15.344	16.617	91.569
1901, Aug. 1	16.668	9.151	13.261	9.253	15.027	15.345	16.625	95.330
1901, Sept. 1	17.369	9.530	13.009	9.153	15.234	16.091	16.525	96.911
1901, Oct. 1	17.146	9.517	13.164	9.190	15.279	15.760	16.835	96.891
1901, Nov. 1	17.840	8.929	13.622	9.157	15.342	15.876	16.977	97.743
1901, Dec. 1	19,528	9.259	15,675	9.381	15,431	15,722	16,782	101,378

Note.—Breadstuffs include many quotations of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, besides beans and peas; meats include live hogs, beef, sheep and many provisions, lard, tallow, etc.; dairy and garden products include eggs, vegetables and fruits; other foods, include fish, liquors, condiments, sugar, rice, tobacco, etc.; clothing includes the raw material of each industry, and many quotations of woollen, cotton, silk and rubber goods, as well as hides, leather, boots and shoes; metals include various quotations of pig iron and partially manufactured and finished products, as well as minor metals, coal and petroleum. The miscellaneous class embraces many grades of hard and soft lumber, lath, brick, lime, glass, glassware, turpentine, hemp, linseed oil, paints, fertilizers and drugs.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Metric Weights.—Milligram (1-1000 g.) equals 0.0154 grain; centigram (1-100 g.) equals 0.1543 grain; decigram (1-10 g.) equals 1.5432 grains; gram equals 15.432 grains; decagram (10 gs.) equals 0.3527 ounce; hectogram (100 gs.) equals 3.5274 ounces; kilogram (1,000 gs.) equals 2.2046 pounds; myriagram (10,000 gs.) equals 22.-046 pounds; quintal (100,000 gs.) equals 220.46 pounds; millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 gs.) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

Metric Dry Measure.—Milliliter (1-1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch; centiliter (1-100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch; deci-liter (1-10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches; liter equals 0.908 quart; decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts; hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels; kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

Metric Liquid Measure.—Milliliter (1-1000 liter) equals 0.0388 fluid ounce; centiliter (1-100 liter) equals 0.388 fluid ounce; deci-liter (1-10 liter) equals 0.845 gill; liter equals 1.0567 quarts; decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6418 gallons; hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.418 gallons; kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.18 gallons.

Metric Measures of Length.—Millimeter (1-1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch; centi-meter (1-100 m.) equals 0.3937 inch; deci-meter (1-10 m.) equals 3.937 inches; meter equals 39.37 inches; decameter (10 ms.) equals 393.7 inches; hectometer (100 ms.) equals 328 feet 1 inch; kilometer (1,000 ms.) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches); myriameter (10,000 ms.) equals 6.2137 miles.

Metric Surface Measure.—Centare (1 sq. meter) equals 1,550 sq. inches; are (100 sq. ms.) equals 119.6 sq. yards; hectare (10,000 sq. ms.) equals 2.471 acres.

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GAME LAWS.

Summary of the game laws of the different States, giving the open season in which game may be shot. The open seasons include the first date, but not the last:

ALABAMA—Deer, Sept. 1-Jan. 1; squirrel, July 1-Feb. 2; quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, Nov. 15-March 2; dove, Aug. 1-Mar. 1. (Fifty-nine counties excepted from operation of State law, but numerous county laws in force.) Pheasant (Chinese, English and Mongolian) cannot be shot until Feb. 8, 1904.

ARIZONA—Male deer, Nov. 15-Dec. 15; female deer, fawn, elk, mountain sheep and goat cannot be shot at any time; antelope until Jan. 1, 1906. Quail, grouse, bob-white, pheasant, duck, goose, brant, snipe, rail, Oct. 15-March 1; wild turkey, Nov. 15-Dec. 15.

ARKANSAS—Deer, Sept. 1-March 1; quail or Virginia partridge, Oct. 1-March 1; pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, Oct. 31-Dec. 1; wild turkey, Sept. 1-May 1.

CALIFORNIA—Male deer, Aug. 1-Oct. 1; female deer, fawn, elk, antelope, mountain sheep cannot be shot at any time. Tree squirrel, Aug. 1-Feb. 1; quail, partridge, grouse, sage hen, plover, curlew, ibis, rail, duck, Oct. 1-Feb. 1; dove, Aug. 1-Feb. 1; Mongolian or English pheasant, bobwhite, Eastern or Chinese quail, English partridge protected at all times.

COLORADO—Deer and antelope with horns, Aug. 15-Nov. 6; elk with horns, Oct. 25-Nov. 6; bison, buffalo, mountain sheep, quail, pheasant, partridge, ptarmigan cannot be shot at any time. Grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, wild turkey, Aug. 15-Nov. 1; dove, wild pigeon, July 15-Oct. 1; duck, goose, snipe, all water fowl, Sept. 1-April 16. Exception—Altitudes above 7,000 feet, Sept. 15-April 16.

CONNECTICUT—Deer cannot be shot until June 1, 1911; pheasant (Chinese, Mongolian) not until 1905. Quail, grouse, woodcock, squirrel, Oct. 1-Dec. 1; rabbit, Oct. 1-Jan. 1; Wilson's snipe (English snipe), plover, rail, gallinule, mudhen, bay snipe, shore birds, web-footed wild fowl, Sept. 1-April 1 (certain local restrictions are in force).

DELAWARE—Quail, partridge, pheasant, rabbit, Nov. 15-Jan. 1; reedbird, ortolan or rail, Feb. 1-Sept. 1; duck, goose, brant, swan (except summer or wood duck), Oct. 1-April 15; dove protected at all times

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Squirrel, rabbit (except English rabbit, Belgian hare), Nov. 1-Feb. 1; quail, partridge, Nov. 1-March 15; woodcock, July 1-Jan. 1; grouse, pheasant (except English or other foreign pheasants raised in inclosures), wild turkey, Nov. 1-Dec. 26; prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, Sept. 1-March 15; snipe, plover, duck, goose, brant, Sept. 1-April 1; reed, rice, marsh, blackbird, rail, ortolan, Sept. 1-Feb. 1; dove protected at all times; deer meat, sale or possession prohibited, Jan. 1-Sept. 1.

FLORIDA—Deer, Oct. 1-Feb. 1; quail, partridge, wild turkey, Nov. 1-March 1; duck, Oct. 1-April 1.

GEORGIA—Deer, Sept. 1-Jan. 1; quail, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, Nov. 1-March 15; dove, Aug. 15-March 15.

IDAHO—Deer, antelope, mountain sheep and goat, Sept. 1-Jan. 1; elk, Sept. 1-Dec. 1; moose, caribou cannot be shot until 1904; Mongolian pheasant not until 1902; quail, Nov. 1-Dec. 1; partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant, Aug. 15-Dec. 1; duck, goose, swan, Aug. 15-March 1.

ILLINOIS—Deer cannot be shot until May 10, 1906; pheasant (copper or Soemmering, English, golden, green, Japanese, Mongolian, ringneck, silver, tragopan), partridge (black, India, cacubis, chucker), sand grouse, not until May 10, 1906. Quail (sale only), Nov. 1-Dec. 20; squirrel, Sept. 1-Dec. 15; ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, pheasant or partridge, Aug. 31-Oct. 1; wild turkey, Sept. 1-Jan. 15; snipe, plover, Sept. 1-April 25; duck, goose, rail, brant and other water fowl, Sept. 1-April 15.

INDIANA—Deer, at all times; squirrel, June 1-Jan. 1, also Nov. 10-Oct. 1 (unless permit be obtained); quail, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken or pinnated grouse, Nov. 10-Jan. 1; pheasants (copper or Soemmering, golden, green, Japanese, ringneck, Mongolian, silver or any other species), wild turkey, protected at all times; woodcock, July 1-Jan. 1; wild duck, wild goose, brant or other waterfowl, Sept. 1-April 1, also Nov. 10-Oct. 1 (unless permit be obtained).

IOWA—Deer, elk, goat, cannot be shot at any time; squirrel, June 1-Jan. 1; quail, ruffed grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, Nov. 1-Jan. 1; pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, Sept. 1-Dec. 1; woodcock, July 10-Jan. 1; duck, goose, brant, Sept. 1-April 15.

KANSAS—Quail, Dec. 1-Jan. 1; grouse, prairie chicken, Aug. 15-Oct. 1; pheasant cannot be shot at any time; dove, plover, July 15-Sept. 15.

KENTUCKY—Deer, Sept. 1-March 1; quail, partridge, pheasant, Nov. 15-Jan. 1; squirrel, June 15-Feb. 1; wild turkey, Sept. 1-Feb. 1; dove, Aug. 1-Feb. 1; woodcock, June 20-Feb. 1; duck, goose, Aug. 15-April 1.

LOUISIANA—Deer, Sept. 15-Feb. 15; quail, partridge, pheasant, dove, Oct. 1-March 1; wild turkey, Oct. 1-May 1; woodduck, bluewinged teal, Aug. 1-May 1; other duck, Sept. 1-April 1.

MAINE—Deer, Oct. 1-Dec. 15 (certain county exceptions); bull moose (cow or calf protected at all times), Oct. 15-Dec. 1; caribou protected until Oct. 15, 1905; quail, Oct. 1-Dec. 1; ruffed grouse, partridge, woodcock, Sept. 15-Dec. 1; plover, snipe, sandpipers, Aug. 1-May 1; duck, Sept. 1-Dec. 1 (except in April); pheasant protected until March 22, 1911.

MARYLAND—Deer are protected in the following counties: Allegany, Aug. 1-Jan. 1; Washington, Nov. 1-Jan. 15; Garrett to Sept. 30, 1906. The State laws on the following game are given only; there are various county laws: Squirrel, Sept. 1-Dec.

1, rabbit, quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, Nov. 1–Dec. 25; dove, Aug. 15–Dec. 25; wild pigeon, Aug. 1–Dec. 24; woodcock, Aug. 1–Nov. 1; plover, snipe, Aug. 15–May 1; sora, water rail or ortolan, reedbird, Sept. 1–Nov. 1; duck, goose, brant, swan and other water fowl, Nov. 1–April 10.

MASSACHUSETTS—Deer protected until Nov. 1, 1903; squirrel, hare, rabbit (except on Cape Ann and in town of Essex), Oct. 1–March 1; quail, ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock (except on Cape Ann), Oct. 1–Dec. 1; pinnated grouse protected at all times; wild pigeon (except on Cape Ann), Oct. 1–May 1; pheasants (English, golden, Mongolian), protected until 1905; plover, snipe, sandpiper, rail, or any "shore, marsh or beach" birds, July 15–May 1; wood and black duck, teal, Sept. 1–March 1; other ducks, Sept. 1–May 20.

MICHIGAN—Deer (fawn in spotted coat protected at all times), Nov. 8–Dec. 1; deer and elk in Alcona, Allegan, Huron, Lapeer, Macomb, Ottawa, St. Clair, Sanilac and Tuscola counties protected until Jan. 1, 1903; squirrel, Oct. 15–Dec. 1; quail, partridge, prairie chicken, grouse, pheasant, spruce hen (except in Upper Peninsula), Oct. 20–Dec. 1; dove protected at all times; pheasant (English, Mongolian), wild turkey, wild pigeon, protected until 1910; woodcock, snipe (except jacksnipe), plover, Oct. 20–Dec. 1; jacksnipe, bluebill, canvasback, widgeon, pintail, whistler, spoonbill, butterball, sawbill duck, goose (except in Upper Peninsula), Oct. 1–Dec. 1; duck, brant or other water fowl (except in Upper Peninsula and those mentioned above), Oct. 1–Dec. 1; partridge, Oct. 1–Dec. 1 (on Upper Peninsula).

MINNESOTA—Deer, Nov. 10–30; moose and caribou with antlers (others protected), Nov. 16–Nov. 21; quail, partridge, ruffed grouse Oct. 1–Dec. 1; shorttailed grouse, prairie chicken, dove, snipe, Sept. 1–Nov. 1; pheasants (English, Chinese, Mongolian), protected until Sept. 1, 1904; woodcock, upland plover, July 4–Oct. 31; duck, goose, brant or any aquatic fowl, Sept. 1–Jan. 1.

MISSISSIPPI—Deer, Sept. 15–March 1 (but various county laws); quail, partridge, wild turkey, Oct. 1–May 1; dove, starling, field lark, Sept. 15–March 1.

MISSOURI—Deer, Oct. 1–Jan. 1; quail, partridge, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, Nov. 1–Jan. 1; duck, Oct. 1–April 1; dove, lark, plover, woodcock, Aug. 1–Jan. 1.

MONTANA—Deer, mountain goat, Sept. 1–Jan. 1; elk, Sept. 1–Nov. 1; moose, caribou, antelope, bison, buffalo, mountain sheep, protected at all times; grouse or prairie chicken, toolhen, pheasant or partridge, Sept. 1–Dec. 1; sage hen, turtle dove, Aug. 1–Dec. 15; quail, Chinese pheasants, protected at all times; wild duck, goose, brant, swan, Sept. 1–May 1.

NEBRASKA — Deer, antelope (with horns), Aug. 15–Nov. 16; elk, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, curlew, protected at all times; quail, protected until Nov. 1, 1903; prairie chicken, sage chicken, grouse, Oct. 1–Dec. 1; wild pigeon, dove, plover, April 15–Oct. 31; jacksnipe, Wilson snipe, yellow legs (other snipe protected at all times), wild duck, goose, brant, swan, crane, Sept. 1–April 16.

NEVADA—Deer, antelope (males), protected until March 28, 1903; female deer and antelope, all elk, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat, protected at all times; mountain quail, grouse, protected until Sept. 1, 1903 (except in counties polling more than 1,900 votes); pheasant, protected until Sept. 1, 1906; sage hen, July 1–March 2; dove, July 15–Nov. 2; valley quail, prairie chicken, wild duck, plover, Sept. 1–March 16.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Deer protected in most of the State; elk, moose, caribou, protected at all times; squirrel, raccoon, Sept. 15–Jan. 1; hare, rabbit, Oct. 1–April 1; quail, partridge, ruffed grouse, woodcock, Wilson snipe, Sept. 15–Dec. 15; duck, plover, snipe, rail, sandpiper, Aug. 1–Feb. 1.

NEW-JERSEY—Deer, protected at all times; pheasant, protected until March 24, 1902; squirrel, hare, rabbit, quail, partridge, ruffed grouse pheasant, Nov. 1–Jan. 1; dove, upland plover, Aug. 1–Oct. 1; woodcock, Oct. 1–Jan. 1; gray snipe (English or Wilson snipe), Aug. 25–Jan. 1; reed, rail, marsh hen, Aug. 25–Jan. 2.

NEW-MEXICO—Duck, goose, brant, or other web-footed wild fowl, Sept. 1–May 1; deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, protected until March 19, 1906; mountain goat, protected at all times; quail, Oct. 1–March 1; partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, wild turkey, Oct. 1–Jan. 1; pheasants, protected until March 14, 1906; Oregon or "Denny" pheasants are protected indefinitely.

NEW-YORK—(Special laws for Long Island)—Deer (except in counties of Delaware, Greene, Sullivan and Ulster, where protected until 1902, and except fawns, protected at all times), Sept. 1–Nov. 16; elk, moose, caribou, antelope, protected at all times; squirrels (black or gray, except in Greene County, Oct. 1–Dec. 16), Sept. 1–Dec. 16; hare, rabbit, only in counties of Albany, Columbia, Dutchess, Erie, Livingston, Monroe, Orange, Orleans, Schoharie, Steuben, Ulster and Wyoming, Sept. 1–Dec. 16; in Richmond and Rockland counties, Nov. 1–Dec. 31; in Oneida and Sullivan counties, Sept. 16–Feb. 15; Greene County, Oct. 1–Dec. 16; in Fulton County, Nov. 1–Feb. 1; quail (except in counties of Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Monroe, Montgomery, Niagara, Rensselaer, Richmond, Saratoga and Wyoming, where protected until 1903), Nov. 1–Dec. 16; grouse (except in Greene, Sullivan and Ulster counties, Oct. 1–Dec. 16 and in Cayuga, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Orleans, Rensselaer, Rockland and Wyoming counties, where protected until 1903), Sept. 16–Dec. 16; pheasants (ringnecked, Mongolian), protected until 1905, dove, protected at all times; woodcock (except in Clinton, Essex, Fulton, Hamilton and Warren counties, Aug. 16–Dec. 16; Oneida County, Sept. 1–Nov. 16; Richmond, County, July 4–Jan. 1; Greene and Ulster counties, Oct. 1–Dec. 16; protected in Rensselaer County until 1903), Sept. 16–Dec. 16; plover, surf bird, Wilson's or English snipe, bay snipe, curlew, rail, water chicken, mud hen, gallinule, bittern, grebe or shore bird, Sept. 1–May 1; web-footed wild fowl (except in Jefferson County, Sept. 1–Feb. 1), Sept. 1–April 30.

LONG ISLAND—Deer shooting permitted only on first two Wednesdays and

Fridays (after first Tuesday) of November. Squirrel, hare, rabbit, quail (except on Robbins Island, protected at all times, and Gardiner's Island, Oct. 15–Feb. 1), grouse, Nov. 1–Jan. 1; woodcock, Aug. 1–Jan. 1; pheasants (English, Mongolian, ringnecked) in Suffolk County only, Nov. 1–Jan. 1; plover, all snipe, July 1–Jan. 1; meadow hen, mudhen, gallinule, grebe, Aug. 16–Dec. 15; web-footed wild fowl, Oct. 1–May 1.

NORTH CAROLINA—Deer, Oct. 1–Jan. 1 (county exceptions); quail, partridge, wild turkey (county exceptions), Nov. 1–March 15; wild fowl (several county laws), Nov. 1–March 15; dove, Nov. 1–March 15 (county exceptions).

NORTH DAKOTA—Deer, Nov. 10–Dec. 1; elk, moose, caribou, buffalo, mountain sheep, protected at all times; antelope, protected until Jan. 1, 1911; quail, English or Chinese pheasants, swan, protected until Sept. 1, 1905; grouse, prairie chicken, woodcock, Sept. 1–Oct. 15; crane, goose, brant, duck, Sept. 1–May 1.

OHIO—Deer, English, Mongolian, ringnecked pheasants, Nov. 10–Dec. 10; squirrel, rabbit, quail, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, plover, killdeer, woodcock, snipe, rail, Nov. 10–Dec. 2; duck, coot or mudhen, March 11–April 10, Nov. 10–Dec. 2.

OKLAHOMA—Deer, antelope, grouse, protected at all times. Quail, Oct 15–Feb. 1; prairie chicken, wild turkey, Sept. 1–Jan. 1; Mongolian or other pheasants protected until Jan. 1, 1904; dove, plover, Aug. 1–Jan. 1.

OREGON—Deer (except spotted fawn, protected at all times), moose, antelope, mountain sheep, July 15–Nov. 1; elk protected until Sept. 15, 1904; silver gray squirrel, Oct. 1–Jan. 1; partridge, wild turkey, woodcock, pheasant, protected until Oct. 1, 1905; duck, swan, Sept. 1–March 1; rail, upland plover, Aug. 1–Jan. 1.

PENNSYLVANIA—Deer, elk, Nov. 1–Dec. 1; quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, squirrel, Oct. 15–Dec. 16; hare, rabbits, Nov. 1–Dec. 16; pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian), protected until May 27, 1902; woodcock, July 1–Aug. 1, Oct. 15–Dec. 16; upland or grass plover, July 15–Jan. 1; rail, reedbird, Sept. 1–Dec. 1; web-footed wild fowl, Sept. 1–May 1.

RHODE ISLAND—Deer protected until Feb. 1, 1905; pheasants, except ruffed grouse, until Oct. 1, 1905; squirrel, rabbit, hare, Oct. 15–Jan. 1; quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock, Oct. 15–Dec. 16; dove, protected at all times; duck, goose, brant, Aug. 15–April 1.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Deer (except in some counties where shooting begins a month earlier), Sept. 1–Feb. 1; quail, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, Nov. 1–April 1; dove, Aug. 1–March 1; Mongolian pheasants protected until Dec. 22, 1903.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Deer, elk, buffalo, mountain sheep, Nov. 1–Jan. 1; antelope, protected until Jan. 1, 1911; quail, grouse, prairie chicken, woodcock, Sept. 1–Jan. 1; duck, goose, brant, crane, Sept. 1–May 1; plover, curlew, Sept. 1–May 15.

TENNESSEE (most numerous and complicated county laws on all game)—Aug. 1–Jan. 1; quail, partridge, duck, Nov. 1–March 1; English, Mongolian, ringnecked or other pheasant protected until March 13, 1902; wild turkey, Sept. 15–May 1; duck, Sept. 1–May 1; squirrel, Sept. 1–Feb. 1; grouse, Sept. 1–Feb. 1; pheasant, woodcock, snipe, Sept. 15–March 1; dove, Nov. 1–Feb. 1; plover, Sept. 1–May 1.

TEXAS—Deer, Sept. 1–Jan. 1; antelope, pheasant (English, Mongolian), protected until May 27, 1902; quail, partridge, Oct. 1–March 15; prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, Aug. 1–Feb. 1; wild turkey, Sept. 1–April 1.

UTAH—Deer, Oct. 15–Nov. 15; elk, buffalo, mountain sheep, antelope, English, Mongolian, Chinese pheasant, pinnated grouse, any introduced game animals or game birds protected at all times; quail, Oct. 1–March 1; partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant, Aug. 15–Dec. 1; dove, July 1–Dec. 1; duck, goose, swan, brant, snipe, Oct. 1–Jan. 15.

VERMONT—Deer, with horns, Oct. 22–Nov. 1; deer without horns, moose, caribou, protected at all times; quail, ruffed grouse, partridge, plover (except upland), woodcock, snipe, duck, goose, Sept. 1–Jan. 1; rabbit, hare, Sept. 1–May 1; pheasant, English partridge, Oct. 1–Nov. 20; introduced pheasants by owners on inclosed lands, Oct. 10–Dec. 1; upland plover, Aug. 15–Dec. 1.

VIRGINIA (numerous county laws on all game)—Deer, Aug. 15–Jan. 1; quail, partridge, Nov. 1–Jan. 1; pheasant, ruffed grouse, wild turkey, west of Blue Ridge (except Rockbridge County), Sept. 15–Feb. 1, in Rockbridge County and all counties east of Blue Ridge (except Fluvanna, Oct. 15–Feb. 15; Prince Edward, Oct. 15–March 1), Oct. 15–Jan. 15; English, Mongolian pheasant protected at all times in most counties; woodcock (except Alexandria and Fairfax counties, July 4–Jan. 1), Nov. 1–April 1; marsh hen, Jan. 1–June 20; willet, July 15–Jan. 1; water fowl (except summer duck), Sept. 1–May 1.

WASHINGTON—Deer (except spotted fawn, protected at all times), Sept. 15–Dec. 15; moose, elk, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep and goats, Sept. 1–Nov. 1; all quail and imported pheasants protected until 1903; partridge, grouse, sage hen, native pheasant, ptarmigan, prairie chicken, Aug. 15–Dec. 1; duck, goose, swan, plover, rail, crane, other water fowl, Aug. 15–March 1.

WEST VIRGINIA—Deer (except spotted fawn, protected at all times); ruffed grouse, pheasant, prairie chicken, Oct. 15–Dec. 15; quail or Virginia partridge, Nov. 1–Dec. 20; wild turkey, Sept. 15–Jan. 1; woodcock, July 15–Nov. 2; snipe, March 1–July 1; duck goose, brant, Oct. 1–April 1.

WISCONSIN—Deer (county exceptions), Nov. 11–Dec. 1; quail, pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian), protected until Sept. 1, 1903; partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, plover, woodcock, Sept. 1–Dec. 1; duck, brant, snipe, aquatic fowl except goose, Sept. 1–Jan. 1; goose, Sept. 1–May 1.

WYOMING—Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep and goat, Sept. 1–Dec. 1; moose protected until Sept. 1, 1902; partridge, grouse, prairie chicken pheasant, Aug. 15–Dec. 1; sage hen, July 15–Oct. 15; plover, snipe, duck, goose, brant, curlew, Sept. 1–May 1; swan protected always; Mongolian pheasant protected until Sept. 1, 1906.

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SPORTING RECORDS.

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD FOR 1901.

Clubs.	Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Chicago.	New-York.	Cincinnati	Games won	Percentage
Pittsburg	—	13	8	11	15	14	16	13	90	.647
Philadelphia	7	—	5	9	13	17	12	16	83	.592
Brooklyn	11	11	—	9	10	13	11	14	79	.580
St. Louis	9	11	11	—	11	10	13	11	76	.543
Boston	5	7	10	9	—	13	14	11	69	.500
Chicago	6	3	7	10	6	—	11	10	53	.381
New-York	4	8	8	7	6	9	—	12	52	.379
Cincinnati	7	4	6	9	8	10	8	—	52	.374
Games lost	49	57	57	64	69	86	85	87	—	—

BATTING AVERAGES.

Player and Club.	Games	At Bat	Runs	Basehits	Total Bases.	Per Cent.
Burkett, St. Louis	142	597	139	228	314	.382
Delehanty, Phila.	138	538	106	192	285	.357
Keeler, Brooklyn	136	569	124	209	262	.355
Sheckard, Brooklyn	133	508	116	197	269	.353
Wagner, Pittsburg	141	556	109	193	273	.352
Van Haltren, N. Y.	133	5-4	85	186	230	.342
Bartzell, Chicago	140	563	110	190	261	.339
Hoidrick, St. Louis	115	498	94	169	224	.339
Flick, Philadelphia	138	542	111	182	270	.336
Crawford, Cincin.	124	523	80	175	277	.334
Douglas, Phila.	4	171	16	57	64	.333
Beaumont, Pitts.	132	555	118	182	226	.328
Wallace, St. Louis	135	556	69	179	252	.322
Green, Chicago	132	530	82	168	225	.317
Clarke, Pittsburg	128	525	118	166	239	.316
Peitz, Cincinnati	73	267	24	84	110	.311
Daly, Brooklyn	132	519	87	161	226	.310
Kelley, Brooklyn	120	493	77	152	210	.309
Davis, New-York	130	495	66	153	214	.309
Wolverton, Phila.	92	374	40	114	134	.308
De Moss, Boston	140	576	83	174	210	.305
Thomas, Phila.	128	482	99	147	157	.305
McCreery, Brooklyn	84	331	46	100	147	.302
Beckley, Cincinnati	140	590	80	177	254	.300
Nichols, Boston	46	157	16	47	80	.299
Leach, Pittsburg	93	375	62	112	149	.298
Ritchey, Pittsburg	140	543	66	162	191	.298
Donovan, St. Louis	129	524	91	154	188	.294
Farrell, Brooklyn	76	287	36	84	109	.293
McGuire, Brooklyn	84	297	28	87	109	.293
Hamilton, Boston	99	349	70	102	125	.292
Selbach, N. Y.	125	507	89	148	194	.292
Strang, New-York	135	491	75	143	174	.291
Davis, Phila. & Bk.	113	442	100	127	165	.289
Chance, Chicago	63	228	37	66	85	.289
McGann, St. Louis	113	436	72	113	161	.288
Hickman, N. Y.	101	401	43	115	158	.287
Schriver, St. Louis	44	161	18	46	65	.286
Orth, Philadelphia	35	28	14	36	45	.281
Kitson, Brooklyn	32	128	22	36	48	.281
Dexter, Chicago	112	456	46	127	150	.278
Tenney, Boston	113	457	63	127	148	.278
McFarland, Phila.	72	291	33	81	103	.278
Dobbs, Cincinnati	108	428	70	118	150	.276
Bransfield, Pitts.	139	563	92	165	227	.274

BATTING AVERAGES—(Continued).

Player and Club.	Games	At Bat	Runs	Basehits	Total Bases	Per Cent.
Kruger, St. Louis	142	529	78	145	187	.274
Jennings, Phila.	81	302	53	83	114	.274
White, Philadelphia	27	95	15	26	45	.273
Dolan, Chi. & Bk.	105	418	63	114	133	.272
Cooley, Boston	60	244	30	66	84	.270
McBride, Cin & N.Y.	92	378	46	102	130	.269
Harley, Cincinnati	133	542	69	145	173	.268
Yeager, Pittsburg	24	90	9	24	27	.267
Kling, Chicago	70	253	25	67	78	.266
Doheny, N. Y. & P.	20	57	11	15	20	.263
Dahlen, Brooklyn	130	513	69	134	182	.261
Lowe, Boston	129	498	47	129	148	.259
P.Childs, Ch & St.L	68	240	31	62	68	.250
C. Childs, Chicago	63	237	23	61	70	.257
Waddell, Pit. & Chi	32	102	16	26	41	.255
Padden, St. Louis	121	489	72	124	164	.253
Jacklitsch, Phila.	31	119	13	30	40	.252
Magoon, Cincinnati	128	465	48	117	151	.251
Menefee, Chicago	46	155	19	39	52	.251
Steinfeldt, Cincin.	105	383	39	96	147	.250
Murphy, St. Louis	20	64	11	16	21	.250

FIELDING AVERAGES.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Player and Club.	Games	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per Cent.
Schriver, St. Louis	19	181	19	2	.990
McGann, St. Louis	114	1,018	48	15	.986
Ganzel, New-York	139	1,420	75	23	.984
Kelley, Brooklyn	5	982	81	27	.983
Dexter, Chicago	52	499	41	9	.983
Richardson, St. Louis	15	156	5	3	.981
Bransfield, Pittsburg	139	1,5-8	47	27	.981
Jennings, Philadelphia	56	725	39	15	.980

SECOND BASEMEN.

Peitz, Cincinnati	19	50	52	2	.980
Hallman, Philadelphia	89	187	248	10	.977
Miller, New-York	18	26	50	3	.962
DeMontreville, Boston	120	207	336	24	.961
Padden, St. Louis	115	283	338	29	.955
Lowe, Boston	18	52	51	5	.954
Fox, Cincinnati	44	106	134	12	.952
Daly, Brooklyn	131	369	358	38	.950

THIRD BASEMEN.

Davis, New-York	17	27	45	2	.973
Hallman, Phila.	33	42	53	3	.969
Lowe, Boston	111	149	191	31	.917
Gatins, Brooklyn	45	56	63	7	.944
Wolverton, Phila.	92	113	188	26	.930
Irwin, Cin. & Brook.	131	174	246	38	.917
Leach, Pittsburg	90	120	187	31	.908
Steinfeldt, Cincinnati	55	61	126	19	.907

SHORTSTOPS.

Davis, New-York	113	298	397	42	.943
Long, Boston	138	291	466	43	.941
Dahlen, Brooklyn	128	306	446	51	.936
Wallace, St. Louis	135	329	541	61	.936

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FIELDING AVERAGES—(Continued).

Player and Club.	Games.....	Put Outs...	Assists....	Errors.....	Per Cent...
Raymer, Chicago.....	28	49	82	10	.929
Cross, Philadelphia...	139	347	449	60	.929
Ely, Pittsburg.....	62	107	211	26	.924
Corcoran, Cincinnati..	30	72	106	15	.922
OUTFIELDERS.					
Gannon, Chicago.....	1[illegible]	17	2	0	1,000
Keeler, Brooklyn.. ...	125	183	18	3	.985
Donovan, St. Louis...	129	210	17	5	.979
Wagner, Pittsburg...	54	83	2	2	.977
Thomas, Philadelphia.	128	282	9	8	.973
Nichols, St. Louis....	36	66	7	2	.973
Barry, Boston & Phil.	27	57	3	3	.968
Clarke, Pittsburg.....	127	283	14	10	.967
Bay, Cincinnati.....	34	78	4	3	.964
Hartzell, Chicago.....	140	280	15	12	.964
Flick, Philadelphia...	138	275	22	12	.961
Delehanty, Phila.....	82	178	5	8	.958
Dobbs, Cincinnati....	101	191	12	9	.957
Sheckard, Brooklyn..	120	287	17	14	.956
Davis, Pitts. & Brook.	113	186	16	10	.952
Heldrick, St. Louis...	115	255	13	14	.950
CATCHERS.					
Zimmer, Pittsburg...	67	279	71	6	.969
Kittridge, Boston.....	113	568	133	14	.965
Ryan, St. Louis.....	62	293	79	8	.963
Bergen, Cincinnati...	82	387	114	15	.959
Kahoe, Cin. & Chic..	64	367	75	11	.956
Peitz, Cincinnati.....	50	264	60	9	.953
Douglass, Phila..	40	198	31	4	.950
O'Connor, Pittsburg..	56	265	57	7	.949

AMERICAN LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Chicago	83	53	.610
Boston	79	57	.581
Detroit	74	61	.548
Philadelphia	74	62	.544
Baltimore	68	65	.511
Washington	61	74	.459
Cleveland	54	82	.397
Milwaukee	48	88	.350

WINNERS OF THE MINOR LEAGUES.

League. Winner.	W.	L.	P.ct.
Eastern—Rochester	88	49	.642
Western—Kansas City.....	79	44	.642
Western Ass'n—Gr'd Rapids	84	54	.609
New-York State—Albany...	72	43	.626
New-England—Portland ...	55	37	.598
Connecticut State—Bristol..	63	41	.606
Southern—Nashville	78	45	.634
"Three I's"—Terre Haute..	68	40	.630
Pacific Northwest—Portland	71	34	.676

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

At New-Haven—Yale, 9; Princeton, 8. At Princeton—Princeton, 15; Yale, 5. At New-York (final game)—Princeton, 5; Yale, 2. At Cambridge—Harvard, 7; Yale, 3. At New-Haven—Harvard, 3; Yale, 0. Princeton and Harvard did not meet.

Williams beat Wesleyan and Amherst for the triangular intercollegiate championship.

West Point (United States Military Academy) beat Annapolis (United States Naval Academy) by 4 to 3.

University of Michigan made an Eastern tour and was beaten by Brown, Harvard, Cornell and Yale. Harvard and Brown also beat the University of Chicago.

PENNANT WINNERS.

Year. Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
1876—Chicago	52	14	.788
1877—Boston	31	17	.648
1878—Boston	41	19	.707
1879—Providence	55	28	.705
1880—Chicago	67	17	.798
1881—Chicago	56	28	.667
1882—Chicago	55	29	.655
1883—Boston	63	35	.643
1884—Providence	84	28	.750
1885—Chicago	87	25	.770
1886—Chicago	90	34	.725
1887—Detroit	79	45	.637
1888—New-York	84	47	.641
1889—New-York	83	43	.659
1890—Brooklyn	86	43	.667
1891—Boston	87	51	.630
1892—Boston	102	48	.680
1893—Boston	86	44	.662
1894—Baltimore	89	39	.695
1895—Baltimore	87	43	.669
1896—Baltimore	90	39	.698
1897—Boston	93	39	.705
1898—Boston	102	47	.685
1899—Brooklyn	101	47	.682
1900—Brooklyn	82	54	.603
1901—Pittsburg	90	49	.647

BOWLING.

HIGHEST SCORES ON RECORD.

Individual record—300 pins, by Louis F. Ulrich, at Chicago, January 6, 1899.

Individual averages—233½ (for two games), by J. Cummings, at Buffalo, N. Y., January 19, 1899; 223 (for three games), by L. F. Ulrich, at Chicago, Jan. 5, 1899.

Five-men team record—1,103, by Empire team, in New-York, February, 1900.

Five-men team averages—1,029 (for two games), by Palace team, at Columbus, Ohio, March 2, 1901; 1,017 (three games), Josetti team, at Chicago, October 15, 1901.

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS.

The first annual championship tournament was held in Chicago, January 8 to 11, 1901, in connection with the American Bowling Congress. There were championship events for single bowlers, teams of two men and teams of five men. Winners:

Individual championship—Won by Frank Brill, Chicago, 648 pins (for three games); John Koster, New-York, second, 621.

Two-men team championship—Won by J. Voorhies and C. K. Starr, New-York, 1,203 (three games); D. Schimann and W. Linden, New-York, second, 1,137.

Five-men team championship—Won by Standard team, Chicago, 2,720 (3 games); Crescent team, Chicago, second, 2,092.

GREATER NEW-YORK INDIVIDUAL.

Fifteen of the best bowlers of the metropolitan district rolled a tournament for the individual championship of Greater New-York late in the season of 1901, with the following result: "Fred" Clinch won 11 series, lost three; high score, 254; average (56 games), 192 5-28. H. Loehr, ten, lost four; high score, 237; average (56 games), 187 3-7. J. Stein, ten, lost four; high score, 234; average (65 games), 181 47-65.

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BICYCLE RECORDS.

Best times recorded in America under various conditions by amateurs and professionals, as revised and accepted by the Board of Control of the National Cycling Association.

PACED.

	Amateur.				Professional.			
	Against Time.		In Competition.		Against Time.		In Competition.	
Distance.	Time.	Holder.	Time.	Holder.	Time.	Holder.	Time.	Holder.
¼ mile	0:20⅕	R. C. Holzel	——	——	0:20	Major Taylor	——	——
⅓ mile	0:29⅖	R. C. Holzel	——	——	0:27⅞	J. S. Johnson	——	——
½ mile	0:44⅖	G. Leander	——	——	0:41	Major Taylor	——	——
1 mile	1:28	Walter Smith	1:35	L. Benway	1:22⅘	Major Taylor	1:27⅕	R. Walthour.
2 miles	3:05⅗	Joe Nelson	3:12⅘	Joe Nelson	2:51⅗	Wm. Stinson Harry Elkes	2:54⅗	Wm. Stinson.
3 miles	4:36⅘	Joe Nelson	4:50	Joe Nelson	4:18	Harry Elkes	4:22⅘	J. Michael.
4 miles	6:11⅗	Joe Nelson	6:28	G. Leander	5:44⅗	Harry Elkes	5:50	J. Michael.
5 miles	7:45	Joe Nelson	7:59⅘	G. Leander	7:11⅗	Harry Elkes	7:20	J. Michael.
6 miles	9:51	Joe Nelson	9:47⅘	Joe Nelson	8:37⅕	Harry Elkes	8:54⅘	R. Walthour.
7 miles	11:28⅘	Joe Nelson	11:29⅕	Joe Nelson	10:03⅘	Harry Elkes	10:23⅕	Harry Elkes.
8 miles	13:05⅘	Joe Nelson	13:11	Joe Nelson	11:31	Harry Elkes	11:51⅘	Harry Elkes.
9 miles	14:43⅕	Joe Nelson	14:46⅘	Joe Nelson	12:57⅕	Harry Elkes	15:19⅘	Harry Elkes.
10 miles	16:21	Joe Nelson	16:32⅘	Joe Nelson	14:25⅕	Harry Elkes	13:42⅘	J. Michael.
11 miles	17:58	Joe Nelson	18:14	Joe Nelson	15:52	Harry Elkes	16:18⅘	Wm. Stinson.
12 miles	19:34⅕	Joe Nelson	19:55	Joe Nelson	17:21	Harry Elkes	17:48⅕	Harry Elkes.
13 miles	21:12	Joe Nelson	21:36⅘	Joe Nelson	18:49⅕	Harry Elkes	19:18⅕	Harry Elkes.
14 miles	22:50	Joe Nelson	23:18⅕	Joe Nelson	20:19⅘	Harry Elkes	20:50⅘	Harry Elkes.
15 miles	24:26⅘	Joe Nelson	24:55⅘	Joe Nelson	22:04⅕	Harry Elkes	22:22½	Harry Elkes.
16 miles	26:23⅕	Joe Nelson	27:02½	E. Ryan	23:33⅕	Harry Elkes	23:55⅘	Harry Elkes.
17 miles	28:08	Joe Nelson	28:48⅘	Ray Duer	25:03	Harry Elkes	25:28⅕	Harry Elkes.
18 miles	29:44⅕	Joe Nelson	30:01⅘	Ray Duer	26:33	Harry Elkes	26:58⅘	R. Walthour.
19 miles	31:21⅘	Joe Nelson	32:17⅘	Ray Duer	28:04	Harry Elkes	28:27⅕	R. Walthour.
20 miles	33:05⅕	Joe Nelson	34:02⅘	Ray Duer	29:33	Harry Elkes	27:59½	J. Michael.
21 miles	34:45⅕	Joe Nelson	0:51	John Nelson	31:03	Harry Elkes	31:24	R. Walthour.
22 miles	36:26⅕	Joe Nelson	41:49⅘	John Nelson	32:33⅕	Harry Elkes	32:52½	R. Walthour.
23 miles	38:07⅗	Joe Nelson	43:48	John Nelson	34:03⅕	Harry Elkes	34:22	R. Walthour.
24 miles	39:46⅘	Joe Nelson	45:59	John Nelson	35:32⅘	Harry Elkes	35:50½	R. Walthour.
25 miles	41:27	Joe Nelson	47:37	John Nelson	37:02⅘	Harry Elkes	37:17	R. Walthour.
30 miles	50:23⅘	Joe Nelson	57:28⅘	John Nelson	44:39	Wm. Stinson	41:34⅘	J. Michael.
35 miles	59:00	Joe Nelson	1:07:16⅕	John Nelson	52:16⅘	Wm. Stinson	53:00	Harry Elkes.

UNPACED.

¼ mile	0:25⅕	A. B. Simons	0:29⅗	G. F. Royce	0:25⅗	Major Taylor	——	——
⅓ mile	0:33⅖	A. B. Simons	0:38⅘	W. S. Fenn	0:34⅕	W. Hamilton	——	——
½ mile	0:58	C. V. Dasey J. Szparadowski.	0.58	M. L. Hurley	0:55⅘	Major Taylor	0:56⅗	W. F. Sims.
⅝ mile	1:21⅕	J. G. Hell	1:19⅕	B. C. Thayer	1:14⅕	W. C. Sanger	1:18	W. F. Sims.
¾ mile	1:37	F. B. Stowe	——	——	——	——	1:29	J. Chapman.
1 mile	2:02⅗	W. Wahrenberger	1:57⅗	E. E. Smith	1:53⅗	W. Samuelson	1:55⅗	F. McFarland.
2 miles	4:25	F. Dusenberg	4:12⅘	T. J. Grady	4:16	A. B. Hughes	3:59⅘	F. L. Kramer.
3 miles	6:39⅗	F. Dusenberg	7:25	R. A. Carni	6:32⅘	F. J. Titus	——	——

BICYCLE RECORDS—UNPACED—(Continued).

Distance.	Amateur. Against Time. Time.	Holder.	Amateur. In Competition. Time.	Holder.	Professional. Against Time. Time.	Holder.	Professional. In Competition. Time.	Holder.
¼ miles....	9:31⅗	O. Hackenberger...	——	——	8:50	F. J. Titus.....	——	——
½ miles....	11:56⅘	O. Hackenberger....	11:06⅘	M. L. Hurley.....	11:05⅘	F. J Titus.....	10:15	W. S. Fenn.
6 miles	——	——	——	——	13:50⅘	W. Hamilton.....	——	——
7 miles....	——	——	——	——	16:10	W. Hamilton.....	——	——
8 miles....	——	——	——	——	18:31⅗	W. Hamilton.....	——	——
9 miles....	——	——	——	——	20:50	W. Hamilton.....	——	——
10 miles....	——	——	22:40	L. Mettling.....	23:09⅘	W. Hamilton.....	21:38⅘	W. B. Vaughn.
15 miles....	——	——	35:32	G. H. Collett.....	35:08	W. Hamilton.....	33:44	F. L. Kramer.
20 miles....	——	——	47:39	G. H. Collett.....	47:08⅘	W. Hamilton.....	46:06⅖	Hausman.
25 miles....	——	——	1:00:39	E. Forrest.....	59:13⅗	W. Hamilton.....	57:52⅘	F. L. Kramer.

TANDEMS.

¼ mile.....	0:23⅘	Kramer-Schrieber..	0:20⅘	Kusel-Goodwin.....	0:23⅗	*Randall-Schefski..	——	——
					0:23⅘	Phillips-Wing.....		
½ mile.....	0:34⅘	Finn-D. Temple....	0:34⅘	Haggerty-Williams.	0:31⅘	*Randall-Schefski..	——	——
					0:31⅘	Staver-Winesett....		
½ mile.....	0:51⅘	Casey-Eckberg.....	0:56	Davisworth-Mitchell	0:47⅘	*Randall-Schefski..	——	——
					0:51⅕	Phillips-Bradis.....		
⅘ mile.....	1:13⅘	Haggerty-Williams.	1:17	Davisworth-Mitchell	1:11⅘	*Butler-Butler.....	——	——
					1:12⅘	Staver-Winesett....		
¾ mile.....	1:25	Haggerty-Williams.	——	——	1:20	*Butler-Butler.....	——	——
					1:25⅕	Sager-Swanbrough.		
1 mile.....	1:47⅘	Kusel-Goodwin.....	1:52⅘	Hausman-Rutz.....	1:37⅘	*McCarthy-Munroe	1:46¼	Butler-Butler.
					1:51⅘	Swanbrough-Hughes		
2 miles....	3:54⅘	Kusel-Goodwin.....	4:06	Hausman-Rutz.....	——	——	4:02	Plummer-White.
5 miles....	10:07⅘	Kusel-Goodwin.....	——	——	9:25⅘	*Flower-Church...	——	——
					10:25	Sager-Swanbrough.		
10 miles....	——	——	——	——	19:02⅘	*Flower-Church...	——	——
					21:38⅘	Sager-Swanbrough.		

*Paced records all others are unpaced.

HOUR RECORDS.

Time.	American Record. Distance.	Holder.	Date.	World's Record. Distance.	Holder and Nation.	Date.
1 hour...	39 m. 1,045 yds..	Harry Elkes.....	Oct. 5, 1900..	40 m. 1,251 yds..	Robl, German,.....	June 30, 1901
	31 m. 460 yds..	*John Nelson.....	Aug. 10, 1899			
2 hours..	74 m. 1,172 yds..	James Moran.....	July 12, 1901	74 m. 1,172 yds..	James Moran, American....	July 12, 1901
	50 m. 430 yds..	*John Nelson.....	Aug. 10, 1899			
3 hours..	80 m. 146 yds..	B. W. Pierce.....	July 4, 1899...	101 m. 639 yds..	Robl, German.....	Sept. 15, 1901
4 hours..	116 m. 293 yds..	B. W. Pierce.....	July 4, 1899...	131 m. 1,599 yds..	Robl, German.....	Sept. 15, 1901
5 hours..	142 m. 440 yds..	B. W. Pierce.....	July 4, 1899...	160 m. 808 yds..	Robl, German.....	Sept. 15, 1901
6 hours..	167 m. 1,388 yds..	B. W. Pierce.....	July 4, 1899...	187 m. 357 yds..	Robl, German.....	Sept. 15, 1901
7 hours..	192 m. 1,026 yds..	B. W. Pierce.....	July 4, 1899...	214 m. 675 yds..	Robl, German.....	Sept. 15, 1901

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8 hours..	216 m.	880 yds..	B. W. Pierce.....	July 4, 1899..	240 m.	1,320 yds..	Robt. German.....	Sept. 15, 1901
9 hours..	240 m.	594 yds..	B. W. Pierce.....	July 4, 1899..	266 m.	561 yds..	Robt. German.....	Sept. 15, 1901
10 hours..	264 m.	733 yds..	B. W. Pierce.....	July 4, 1899..	294 m.	301 yds..	Walters, French.....	Sept. 15, 1900
11 hours..	288 m.	1,173 yds..	B. W. Pierce.....	July 4, 1899..	321 m.	1,491 yds..	Walters, French.....	Sept. 15, 1900
12 hours..	312 m.	880 yds..	B. W. Pierce.....	July 4, 1899..	349 m.	1,447 yds..	Walters, French.....	Sept. 15, 1900
13 hours..	327 m.	—— yds..	John Lawson.....	June 10, 1900..	372 m.	1,535 yds..	Walters, French.....	Sept. 15, 1900
14 hours..	348 m.	440 yds..	John Lawson.....	June 10, 1900..	398 m.	902 yds..	Walters, French.....	Sept. 15, 1900
15 hours..	371 m.	440 yds..	John Lawson.....	June 10, 1900..	424 m.	137 yds..	Walters, French.....	Sept. 15, 1900
16 hours..	384 m.	880 yds..	John Lawson.....	June 10, 1900..	450 m.	606 yds..	Walters, French.....	Sept. 15, 1900
17 hours..	480 m.	—— yds..	John Lawson.....	June 10, 1900..	472 m.	243 yds..	Walters, French.....	Sept. 15, 1900
18 hours..	416 m.	—— yds..	John Lawson.....	June 10, 1900..	493 m.	1,291 yds..	Walters, French.....	Sept. 15, 1900
19 hours..	432 m.	—— yds..	John Lawson.....	June 10, 1900..	514 m.	128 yds..	Walters, French.....	Sept. 15, 1900
20 hours..	450 m.	1,540 yds..	John Lawson.....	June 10, 1900..	537 m.	1,038 yds..	Walters, French.....	July 8, 1899
21 hours..	466 m.	660 yds..	John Lawson.....	June 10, 1900..	561 m.	760 yds..	Walters, French.....	July 8, 1899
22 hours..	485 m.	220 yds..	John Lawson.....	June 10, 1900..	584 m.	108 yds..	Walters, French.....	July 8, 1899
23 hours..	507 m.	1,320 yds..	John Lawson.....	June 10, 1900..	607 m.	1,319 yds..	Walters, French.....	July 8, 1899
24 hours..	528 m.	925 yds..	John Lawson.....	June 10, 1900..	634 m.	774 yds..	Walters, French.....	July 8, 1899

DAY RECORDS.

Time.	Distance.	Holder.	Year.	Time.	Distance.	Holder.	Year.
1 day....	464 miles 460 yards....	B. W. Pierce.....	1898	4 days..	1,500 miles 1,100 yards....	Charles Miller.....	1898
2 days..	880 miles 880 yards....	—— Gimm.....	1898	5 days...	1,921 miles 440 yards....	Charles Miller.....	1898
3 days...	1,275 miles 440 yards....	—— Gimm.....	1898	6 days...	1,192 miles —— yards....	Charles Miller.....	1898

*Amateur records. All others are professional.

SKATING.

FASTEST TIMES ON RECORD BY AMATEURS.

Distance.	Time.	Record Holder.	Date.	Distance.	Time.	Record Holder.	Date.
50 yds.....	0:00:06	{L. D. See..... {C. E. Davidson....	Dec. 28, 1885.. { Dec. 28, 1885.. }	1 mile.....	0:02:41⅕	O. Rudd.....	Feb. 14, 1896
				2 miles.....	0:05:42⅘	O. Rudd.....	Jan. 25, 1895
75 yds.....	0:00:08⅗	L. D. See.....	Dec. 30, 1883..	3 miles.....	0:08:48⅘	J. Nilssen.....	Feb. 2, 1895
100 yds.....	0:00:09⅘	J. S. Johnson.....	March 1, 1893.	†5,000 metres..	0:09:25⅘	J. K. McCulloch.....	Feb. 10, 1897
120 yds.....	0:00:11⅗	J. S. Johnson.....	March 1, 1893..	4 miles.....	0:12:00⅕	{A. Nilssen..... {A. Schiebe.....	Feb. 13, 1894 Feb. 13, 1894
150 yds.....	0:00:15⅗	G. D. Phillips.....	Jan. 27, 1893..	5 miles.....	0:14:24	O. Rudd.....	Feb. 20, 1896
200 yds.....	0:00:17⅘	J. S. Johnson.....	Feb. 26, 1893...	10 miles.....	0:31:11⅕	T. S. Johnson.....	Feb. 26, 1894
220 yds.....	0:00:20⅕	{J. Nilssen..... {W. Caldwell.....	Feb. 1, 1896.. { Feb. 6, 1897.. }	15 miles.....	0:49:17⅘	A. D. Smith.....	Jan. 26, 1894
				20 miles.....	1:06:36⅘	A. D. Smith.....	Jan. 26, 1894
300 yds.....	0:00:31⅘	G. D. Phillips.....	Dec. 30, 1883..	30 miles.....	1.53.20	J. F. Donoghue.....	Jan. 26, 1893
440 yds.....	0:00:39⅖	J. K. McCulloch.....	Jan. 27, 1896...	40 miles.....	2.34.46	J. F. Donoghue.....	Jan. 26, 1893
*546.8 yds....	0:00:46⅘	A. Noess.....	Feb. 5, 1897....	50 miles.....	3.15.59⅘	J. F. Donoghue.....	Jan. 26, 1893
600 yds.....	0:00:55¼	O. Rudd.....	March 5, 1893..	60 miles.....	4:07:00⅘	J. F. Donoghue.....	Jan. 26, 1893
880 yds.....	0:01:20⅘	J. Nilssen.....	Feb. 1, 1896....	70 miles.....	4:55:15⅗	J. F. Donoghue.....	Jan. 26, 1893
*1,093.61 yds..	0:01:47	J. K. McCulloch.....	Feb. 10, 1897...	80 miles.....	5:41:55	J. F. Donoghue.....	Jan. 26, 1893
1,320 yds.....	0:02:13	J. S. Johnson.....	Feb. 26, 1894...	90 miles.....	6:25:57⅘	J. F. Donoghue.....	Jan. 26, 1893
*1,640.42 yds..	0:02:40⅘	J. K. McCulloch.....	Feb. 6, 1897...	100 miles.....	7:11:38⅕	J. F. Donoghue.....	Jan. 26, 1893

*Respectively 500, 1,000 and 1,500 metres. †Three miles, 168.06 yards.

AUTOMOBILE RECORDS.

Distance.	Time.	Holder.	Power.	Date.
1 mile	0:00:51⅘	Henry Fournier	Gasoline	Nov. 16, 1901
(Straight away.)	0:01:03	A. L. Riker	Electricity	Nov. 16, 1901
	0:01:15	S. T. Davis, jr.	Steam	Nov. 16, 1901
1 mile	0:01:06⅘	Alex. Winton	Gasoline	Oct. 24, 1901
(On circular track.)	0:01:39	T. Griffin	Steam	Sept. 18, 1900
	0:01:46	A. L. Riker	Electricity	Aug. 19, 1900
	0:02:13⅘	Alex. Winton	Gasoline	Oct. 24, 1901
2 miles	0:04:16⅘	W. L. Hibbard	Steam	Sept. 18, 1900
	0:03:20⅘	Alex. Winton	Gasoline	Oct. 24, 1901
3 miles	0:06:20	J. W. Howard	Steam	Aug. 19, 1900
4 miles	0:04:27⅘	Alex. Winton	Gasoline	Oct. 24, 1901
	0:05:33⅘	Alex. Winton	Gasoline	Oct. 24, 1901
5 miles	0:09:40⅘	G. C. Cannon	Steam	Oct. 7, 1901
	0:10:44	A. L. Riker	Electricity	Sept. 6, 1900
6 miles	0:06:40⅘	Alex. Winton	Gasoline	Oct. 24, 1901
7 miles	0:07:47⅕	Alex. Winton	Gasoline	Oct. 24, 1901
8 miles	0:08:54⅘	Alex. Winton	Gasoline	Oct. 24, 1901
9 miles	0:10:01⅘	Alex. Winton	Gasoline	Oct. 24, 1901
10 miles	0:11:09	Alex. Winton	Gasoline	Oct. 24, 1901
	0:20:49	S. T. Davis, jr.	Steam	Sept. 24, 1900
11 miles	0:14:02⅘	A. C. Bostwick	Gasoline	Oct. 8, 1901
12 miles	0:15:21	A. C. Bostwick	Gasoline	Oct. 8, 1901
13 miles	0:16:38⅘	A. C. Bostwick	Gasoline	Oct. 8, 1901
14 miles	0:17:55⅘	Henry Fournier	Gasoline	Sept. 26, 1901
15 miles	0:19:10⅘	Henry Fournier	Gasoline	Sept. 26, 1901
16 miles	0:20:24⅘	Henry Fournier	Gasoline	Sept. 26, 1901
17 miles	0:21:40⅘	Henry Fournier	Gasoline	Sept. 26, 1901
18 miles	0:22:56⅘	Henry Fournier	Gasoline	Sept. 26, 1901
19 miles	0:24:12⅘	Henry Fournier	Gasoline	Sept. 26, 1901
20 miles	0:25:25⅘	Henry Fournier	Gasoline	Sept. 26, 1901
25 miles	0:31:44⅕	Henry Fournier	Gasoline	Sept. 26, 1901
50 miles	1:17:50	Alex. Winton	Gasoline	September, 1900

ROAD RECORDS.

	1:06:42	Alex. Fisher	Gasoline	April 14, 1900.
25 miles	0:58:13	S. T. Davis, jr.	Steam	April 14, 1900
	1:00:36	A. L. Riker	Electricity	April 14, 1900
40 miles	1:33:32	E. B. Shaw	Gasoline	Oct. 18, 1901
	2:03:30	A. L. Riker	Electricity	April 14, 1900
50 miles	2:18:27	S. T. Davis, jr.	Steam	April 14, 1900
	2:30:01	Alex. Fisher	Gasoline	April 14, 1900

BILLIARDS.

BEST PERFORMANCES ON RECORD.

"Straight rail" billiards (with three balls)—Highest run made in match play (on 5x10 table), 1,531 points, by Maurice Vignaux, at Paris, 1880. Highest average for match play, 333⅓, by Jacob Schaefer, at Chicago, 1879.

Cushion carroms—Highest run made in tournament play, 85 points, by Frank C. Ives, at Boston, 1896. Highest average for tournament play, 10 (for 200 points), by Jacob Schaefer, at Chicago, 1887.

Fourteen-inch balkline — Highest run with "anchor nurse" allowed, 566 points, by Jacob Schaefer, at New-York, 1893. Highest run with "anchor nurse" barred, 359 points, by Frank C. Ives, at Chicago, 1894. Highest average with "anchor nurse" allowed, 100, by Jacob Schaefer, at New-York, 1893, and by Frank C. Ives at Chicago, 1894. Highest average with "anchor nurse" barred, 63 2-10, by Frank C. Ives, at New-York, 1894.

Highest amateur record run for tournament games by Class A players, 139 points, by W. C. McCreery, at New-York, 1899. Highest amateur run by Class B players, 97 points, by J. Byron Stark, at New-York, 1898. Highest amateur average for tournament games by Class A players, 14 22-27, by W. C. McCreery, at New-York, 1900. Highest amateur average by Class B players, 11 3-27, by J. De M. Smith, at New-York, 1899.

Eighteen-inch balkline—Highest run for tournament play (with five shots allowed in "anchor spaces"), 290 points, by Frank C. Ives, at New-York, 1896. Highest run with "anchor nurse" barred, 140 points, by Frank C. Ives, at New-York, 1897. Highest average for tournament games (with five shots allowed in "anchor spaces"), 50, by Frank C. Ives, at New-York, 1896. Highest average for tournament games with "anchor nurse" barred, 40, by Jacob Schaefer, at Chicago, 1898.

THE SEASON OF 1901.

No matches between leading professional billiard players were played in 1901.

The amateur championship was held in two sections, under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, the players being divided into two classes, A and B (junior). The tournament for the Class B championship was held at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, in New-York, December 3 to 18. Results:

Player.	Home.	W.	L.	HR.	GrAv.
A. G. Cutler, Boston	*	5	1	48	7.13
J. A. Hendrick, N.-Hav	*4	1	1	48	5.70
W. W. Kellogg, Chic'o.	*4	1	1	41	4.01
C. G. Schmidt, Chicago	2	3	3	30	4.57
William Paige, Boston	1	4	4	38	4.39
Frank Billiter, Minneap.	0	5	5	47	4.36

*Championship awarded to Cutler, with Hendrick second.

Class A Championship—Held at Knickerbocker A. C., January 28 to February 8. Results:

Player.	Home.	W.	L.	HR.	GrAv.
C. F. Conklin, Chicago	4	0	52		7.55
C. G. Threshie, Boston	3	1	47		7.37
Dr. L. L. Mial, N.-York	1	3	63		6.38
J. B. C. McKee, Phila.	1	3	60		5.96
J. A. Hendrick, N.-Hav.	1	3	40		5.41

Conklin challenged Wilson P. Foss, of Haverstraw, N. Y., the former holder, and was beaten in the championship match played February 11, by 500 to 262.

The National Association of Amateur Billiard Players also held a championship tournament at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn, January 14 to 26. Results:

Player.	Home.	W.	L.	HR.	GrAv.
A. R. Townsend, B'k'n.	*4	1	69		6.29
F. A. Keeney, Brooklyn	*4	1	46		6.03
E. W. Gardner, Passaic	3	2	52		6.48
J. B. Stark, New-York	3	2	50		5.78
F. Poggenburg, N.-Y'k	1	4	50		5.87
F. C. Gardner, Brooklyn	0	5	50		4.66

*Townsend beat Keeney in the play-off of the tie for the championship by 300 to 285. Gardner took third place by default.

CONTINUOUS POOL CHAMPIONSHIP.

A professional tournament for the world's championship was held in Boston, February 18 to March 13, when the title was won by Fred Sherman, of Washington, D. C. The score was: Sherman, 6 games won, 0 lost; Alfredo De Oro, New-York, won 4, lost 2; H. P. Stofft, Cleveland, Ohio, won 4, lost 2. De Oro beat Stofft in the play-off for second prize.

De Oro then challenged Sherman for the world's championship and beat him at Washington, April 18, by 600 to 498, thus regaining his title of world's champion.

BOXING.

PRINCIPAL BOUTS OF 1901.

January 14—"Kid" Broad boxed a twenty-five round draw with Dave Sullivan at Louisville.

January 17—"Kid" Carter won from Joe Walcott in the nineteenth round on a foul at Hartford, Conn.

February 25—Marvin Hart knocked out "Australian Jimmy" Ryan in eight rounds at Louisville, Ky.

March 4—Tommy Ryan won from Tommy West in seventeen rounds for the middleweight championship at Louisville, Ky. West's seconds threw up the sponge.

March 18—Jimmy Handler won on a foul from "Kid" Carter in four rounds at Hartford, Conn.

March 18—Harry Harris (American) won from "Pedlar" Palmer (English) in fifteen rounds for the bantamweight championship at London, England.

March 22—"Kid" Broad knocked out "Young" Corbett in four rounds at Denver, Col.

March 25—"Kid" Carter and Jack Bonner boxed a twenty round draw at Louisville, Ky.

March 26—Tommy Sullivan and Austin Rice boxed a twenty round draw at New-London, Conn.

March 29—Marvin Hart beat Tommy West in sixteen rounds at Louisville, Ky.

April 4—"Young Peter" Jackson and Bobby Dobbs boxed a twelve round draw at Hot Springs, Ark.

April 15—Dan Creedon knocked out Jimmy Handler in one round at Memphis, Tenn.

April 22—Jack Roberts (English) knocked out Billy Smith (American) for the English featherweight championship in eight rounds in London. Smith died two days later from the effects of the blow.

April 30—Terry McGovern knocked out Oscar Gardner, four rounds, San Francisco.

May 6—"Kid" Carter beat Jack Bonner in twenty rounds at Louisville, Ky.

May 20—Jack O'Brien (American) knocked out George Crisp (English) in ten rounds at Newcastle, England, for the middleweight championship of England.

May 24—"Rube" Ferns knocked out Matty Matthews in ten rounds at Toronto, Can., for the welterweight championship.

May 24—Marvin Hart knocked out Dan Creedon in six rounds at Louisville, Ky.

May 31—Joe Gans knocked out Bobby Dobbs in seven rounds at Baltimore, Md.

June 10—Austin Rice beat Tommy Feltz in twenty rounds at New-Britain, Conn.

June 14—"Young Peter" Jackson beat "Mysterious Billy" Smith in two rounds at Baltimore, Md.

June 27—Austin Rice and Tommy Feltz boxed a twenty round draw at New-London, Conn.

July 26—"Young" Corbett beat "Kid" Broad in ten rounds at Denver, Col.

July 26—Joe Walcott beat Jack Bonner in twenty-five rounds at Bridgeport, Conn.

September 17—Jim Jeffries knocked out "Hank" Griffin in three rounds at Los Angeles, Cal.

September 22—"Rube" Ferns knocked out Frank Erne in nine rounds at Fort Erie, Ontario, for the welterweight championship.

September 24—Jim Jeffries knocked out Joe Kennedy in two rounds, Oakland, Cal.

October 3—Peter Maher boxed six rounds with Jim Jeffords at Lancaster, Penn. No decision.

October 10—George Green won from Tommy Ryan on a foul in the sixth round at Kansas City, Mo.

October 14—"Kid" Broad, twenty round draw with Dave Sullivan, Fort Erie, Ont.

November 15—Jim Jeffries won from Gus Ruhlin in five rounds for the heavyweight championship at San Francisco, Cal.

November 28—"Young" Corbett knocked out Terry McGovern in two rounds at Hartford, Conn.

CHESS.

INTERNATIONAL CABLE MATCHES.

American (Brooklyn C. C.) vs. Great Britain (London C. C.)—Played simultaneously by cable in Brooklyn and London, for the Newnes International Trophy, on April 19 and 20. Results:

America.

Board.	Player.	Result.
1	H. N. Pillsbury	1
2	J. W. Showalter	0
3	J. F. Barry	½
4	A. B. Hodges	½
5	E. Helms	1
6	H. G. Voight	½
7	F. J. Marshall	0
8	S. W. Bampton	½
9	C. J. Newman	1
10	C. S. Howell	0
	Total	5

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Great Britain.

Board.	Player.	Result.
1	J. H. Blackburne	0
2	H. Mason	1
3	F. J. Lee	½
4	D. Y. Mills	½
5	H. E. Atkins	0
6	G. E. Bellingham	½
7	W. W. Ward	1
8	E. M. Jackson	½
9	H. Jacobs	0
10	W. Mitchell	1
	Total	5

America won the matches in 1896, 1899 and 1900; Great Britain won in 1897 and 1898; the match of 1901 resulted in a draw. The Newnes trophy will become the property of the side first winning it three times.

American Colleges vs. English Colleges—Played simultaneously by cable in New-York and London for the Rice International Trophy on April 26 and 27. Results:

American Collegians.

Board.	Player.	Result.
1	E. B. Perry, Harvard	0
2	K. G. Falk, Columbia	½
3	F. H. Sewall, Columbia	1
4	C. T. Rice, Harvard	1
5	J. B. Hunt, Princeton	0
6	H. A. Keeler, Columbia	½
	Total	3

English Collegians.

Board.	Player.	Result.
1	G. E. Colman, Cambridge	1
2	C. C. Wiles, Cambridge	½
3	H. Lane, Oxford	0
4	F. Grundy, Oxford	0
5	H. F. Davidson, Oxford	1
6	J. E. Wright, Cambridge	½
	Total	3

English collegians won this match in 1899 and 1900; the match of 1901 resulted in a draw.

INTERCOLLEGIATE MATCHES.

Ninth annual intercollegiate championship tournament between representatives of Columbia, Harvard, Princeton and Yale, in New-York, from December 27 to 29, 1900. Results: Columbia won 8½, lost 3½; Princeton won 6, lost 6; Yale won 6, lost 6, and Harvard won 3½ and lost 8½. Columbia won this championship in 1893, 1894 and 1901; Harvard won the title in 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900.

Triangular intercollegiate tournament held in New-York between representatives of Cornell, Brown and the University of Pennsylvania from December 26 to 29, 1900. Results. Cornell won 5½, lost 2½; Brown won 3½, lost 4½, and the University of Pennsylvania won 3 and lost 5.

Intercollegiate match between the University of Pennsylvania and Princeton, in Philadelphia, on March 30. Result: Won by the University of Pennsylvania, 7 games to 3.

Intercollegiate match between Yale and Brown, at Providence, R. I., on April 4 and 5. Result: Won by Yale, 10 games to 6.

Intercollegiate match between Cornell and Columbia, at Ithaca, N. Y., on February 20 and 21. Result: Won by Cornell, 6½ games to 4½.

Intercollegiate match between Oxford and Cambridge, at London, on March 29. Result: Won by Cambridge, 5 games to 2.

MASTERS' TOURNAMENT.

International masters' tournament held at Monte Carlo from February 4 to March 1. Results:

	Won.	Lost.
Janowski, Paris	10½	2¾
Schlechter, Vienna	9½	3½
Tschigorin, St. Petersburg	9	4
Scheve, Berlin	4	4
Alapin, St. Petersburg	8½	4½
Mieses, Berlin	7	6
Blackburne, London	6½	6½
Gunsberg, London	6¼	6¾
Marco, Vienna	6	7
Marshall, New-York	5½	7½
Regio, Rome	4¾	8¼
Mason, London	4½	8½
Winawer, Warsaw	4	9
Didier, Paris	¼	12¾

Masters' tournament held in connection with the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., from August 12 to 18. Results: H. N. Pillsbury won 8, drew 2; J. A. Delmar won 6, lost 3, drew 1, and G. Napier won 5, lost 2 and drew 3.

CRICKET.

The picked team representing the United States beat the Canadian picked team in their annual match by 324 to 230. The match was played September 10 and 11 at Ottawa, Canada. This was the twenty-fifth annual match in this series, and the record stands: United States, 19; Canada, 8; drawn, 2.

A team of English cricketers under the captaincy of B. J. T. Bosanquet made an American tour in September and October. The visitors played three games in Philadelphia and one in New-York, winning two and losing two.

In the Metropolitan District League the Brooklyn Cricket Club won the championship for 1901. The records follow:

Club.	Pl'd.	Won.	Lost.	D'n.
Brooklyn C. C.	8	7	0	1
Knickerbocker A. C.	8	6	2	0
Manhattan C. C.	7	3	3	1
Nelson Lodge C. C.	7	1	5	1
Montclair A. C.	8	0	7	1
Total	38	17	17	4

BEST BATTING AVERAGES.

Player.	Innings.	Not Out.	Most in Innings.	Runs.	Average.
A. Brown, Brooklyn	6	2	*110	240	60.00
C. H. E. Griffith, Kn.	8	5	*47	136	45.33
S. B. Standfast, Bk.	7	1	*116	246	41.00
F. J. Prendergast, M.	5	1	*69	161	40.25
F. W. T. Stiles, Kn.	7	2	*64	173	34.60
C. A. Worm, Brooklyn	7	2	*62	167	33.40
A. Smedley, Man.	4	1	39	77	25.66
A. V. Clark, Kn.	3	0	30	61	20.33
W. Adam, Man.	7	0	47	123	17.57
H. Tattersall, N. L.	7	0	28	122	17.42

*Not out.

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BEST BOWLING AVERAGES.

Player.	Balls.	Maidens	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
M. R. Cobb, Kn	511	27	155	31	5.00
C. Dalton, Kn	255	12	83	15	5.53
D. Boxill, Brooklyn	413	13	170	25	6.80
H. Tattersall, N. L.	492	20	185	27	6.85
C. A. Worm, Brooklyn	523	21	191	27	7.07
H. Rushton, Man.	188	6	86	11	7.81
A. Smedley, Man.	185	2	83	10	8.30
W. Adams, Man.	397	15	185	20	9.25
F. F. Kelly, Kn.	612	31	229	17	13.47
R. W. Powell, N. L.	180	4	85	6	14.16

CROQUET—ROQUE.

The twentieth annual tournament of the National Roque Association was held at Norwich, Conn., August 19 to 26, 1901.

In the senior championship division W. H. Wahly, of Washington, Conn.; C. C. Cox, of Malden, Conn., and G. C. Strong, of New-London, Conn., all tied for first place, each having won eleven games and lost three. In the play-off Wahly beat both Cox and Strong, and Cox won second place by beating Strong.

In the second division H. P. Howard, of Washington D. C., won with nine games won and one lost.

In the third division first place was won by Floyd Crauska of Moosup, Conn., with nine victories and one defeat.

The senior championship has been previously won within the last five years by S. C. Duryea, of Washington, in 1897; W. H. Wahly, of Washington, in 1898; G. C. Williams, of Washington, in 1899, and G. C. Williams, of Washington, in 1900.

LAWN TENNIS.

CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENTS OF 1901.

The national championship tournament for men was held at the Newport (R. I.) Casino by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association from August 13 to 20. In the all-comers' singles William A. Larned beat Beals C. Wright in the finals, 6—2, 6—8, 6—4, 6—4. The former champion, Malcolm D. Whitman, did not defend his title, and the championship went to Larned by default.

The championship doubles were divided, as usual, into two sections, the Eastern championship being held at Longwood (Boston), Mass., from July 29 to August 5, and the Western championship at Kenwood (Chicago), Ill., from July 6 to 13. At Longwood Beals C. Wright and Leonard E. Ware beat A. F. Fuller and Lewis Perry in the finals, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3. The Western championship was won by R. D. Little and F. B. Alexander, who beat Krieg Collins and L. H. Waldner in the finals, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4. The two sectional championship teams met at Newport in the final match for the national championship in doubles, and Ware and Wright beat Little and Alexander, 6—1, 2—6, 6—0, 8—6, 6—0. The winners then challenged D. F. Davis and Holcombe Ward, the previous holders, and were beaten for the championship, 6—3, 9—7, 6—1.

The women's championship tournament was held at Wissahickon Heights (Philadelphia), Penn., from June 25 to 29. In the final of the singles Miss Elizabeth H. Moore beat Miss Marion Jones, 4—6, 1—6, 9—7, 9—7, 6—3, and in the challenge round Miss Moore beat Miss Myrtle McAteer, the previous holder, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5, 2—6, 6—2. In the doubles Miss Juliette Atkinson and Miss Myrtle McAteer beat Miss Moore and Miss Jones in the finals by default. In the mixed doubles Miss Jones and R. D. Little beat Miss McAteer and Dr. Stevens, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5.

The Middle States championship held at Orange, N. J., from July 1 to 6, was won by W. A. Larned; the Eastern championship, at Longwood (Boston), Mass., by W. A. Larned; the Western championship, at Kenwood (Chicago), Ill., by R. D. Little; the Southern championship, at Washington, from May 27 to June 1, by R. D. Little; the New-England championship, at Hartford, Conn., from June 17 to 22, by Clarence Hobart; the Pacific Coast, at San Francisco, Cal., from August 26 to 31, by G. F. Whitney; Northwestern States, at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., from July 29 to August 3, by A. C. Snow; the Gulf Coast, at New-Orleans, La., from June 24 to 29, by Reuben G. Hunt.

The intercollegiate championship was held at the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Penn., from October 1 to 5. In the singles F. B. Alexander (Princeton) won, beating Montgomery Ogden (Princeton) in the finals, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1. In the doubles H. A. Plummer and S. L. Russell (Yale) beat W. P. Blagden and J. A. Roche (Harvard) in the finals, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

The interscholastic championship was won by Edward P. Larned, representing Princeton preparatory schools, who beat Irving C. Wright, representing Harvard schools in the finals at Newport, 6—3, 6—1, 5—7, 6—1.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

There were no matches for the Davis international challenge trophy in 1901. The English Lawn Tennis Association challenged for the championship, but at the last moment withdrew its challenge, because a representative team could not be secured to send over here.

D. F. Davis and Holcombe Ward, the American champions in doubles, played for the English championship at Wimbledon, however, and won the all-comers' doubles without losing a set. In the challenge round against the English champions, the Doherty brothers, they were beaten by 4—6, 6—2, 6—3, 9—7. Davis and Ward did not play in the singles.

The English championship in singles was won by A. W. Gore, and in doubles by the Doherty brothers. The Canadian championship was won by W. A. Larned, and in the doubles by W. J. Clothier and M. Ogden.

PREVIOUS AMERICAN CHAMPIONS.

Singles—1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, R. D. Sears; 1888, 1889, H. W. Slocum, jr.; 1890, 1891, 1892, O. S. Campbell; 1893, 1894, R. D. Wrenn; 1895, F. H. Hovey; 1896, 1897, R. D. Wrenn; 1898, 1899, 1900, M. D. Whitman; 1901, W. A. Larned.

Doubles—1881, C. M. Clark and F. W. Taylor; 1882, 1883, 1884, R. D. Sears and

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James Dwight; 1885, R. D. Sears and J. S. Clark; 1886, 1887, R. D. Sears and James Dwight; 1888, O. S. Campbell and V. G. Hall; 1889, H. W. Slocum, jr., and H. A. Taylor; 1890, V. G. Hall and C. Hobart; 1891, 1892, O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, jr.; 1893, 1894, C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey; 1895, M. G. Chace and R. D. Wrenn; 1896, C. B. Neel and S. R. Neel; 1897, 1898, L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, jr.; 1899, 1900, 1901, D. F. Davis and Holcombe Ward.

RACQUETS AND COURT TENNIS.

SEASON OF 1901.

February 18 to 23—Annual tournament for the amateur championship of the United States at racquets, at the New-York Racquet and Tennis Club. Championship matches resulted as follows: Preliminary round—G. C. Clark, jr., Boston, beat Ford Huntington, New-York, 17—15, 15—13, 15—12; C. H. Mackay, New-York, beat W. R. Miller, New-York, 15—1, 7—15, 15—13, 15—0; F. F. Rolland, Montreal, beat J. S. Hoyt, New-York, 15—7, 15—8, 15—0. First round—Q. A. Shaw, jr., Boston, beat W. B. Dinsmore, jr., New-York, 16—18, 12—15, 15—9, 15—8, 15—5; C. H. Mackay, New-York, beat H. P. Whitney, New-York, 7—15, 15—6, 15—2, 15—12; Austin Potter, New-York, beat M. S. Paton, New-York, 11—15, 15—11, 7—15, 15—8, 15—10; F. F. Rolland, Montreal, beat G. C. Clark, jr., New-York, 15—8, 11—15, 6—15, 15—2, 15—3. Semi-final round—C. H. Mackay beat Austin Potter, 15—8, 15—8, 15—2; Q. A. Shaw, jr., beat F. F. Rolland, 0—15, 15—3, 15—9, 15—10. Final round—Q. A. Shaw, jr., beat C. H. Mackay, 12—15, 15—5, 15—10, 15—6.

March 7 to 9—Canadian amateur championship tournament at racquets, at Montreal, won by F. F. Rolland, who beat W. R. Miller in the finals by 15—11, 15—4, 15—11.

March 15 to 17—Amateur championship tournament for doubles at racquets (United States championship) at the Boston A. A., won by Q. A. Shaw, jr., and H. P. Whitney who beat in the finals Joshua Crane, jr., and G. C. Clark, jr., by 15—2, 15—6, 15—11, 15—0.

April 9 to 12—Amateur championship tournament at court tennis, at the Boston A. A., won by Joshua Crane, jr., who beat in the finals, Philip Stockton, by 6—0, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2.

GOLF.

CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENTS, 1901.

The amateur championship tournament of the United States Golf Association was held at the Atlantic City Country Club, September 8 to 21. The death of President McKinley interrupted the schedule, and the final championship match was postponed for a week on this account. Thirty-two men out of the large field entered were allowed to qualify for match play, and their medal scores ranged from 157 (which won the gold medal for W. J. Travis) to 175, at which six men tied for the last three places. In the semi-finals Walter Egan, a new star from the West, beat C. H. Seeley, 11 up and 10 to play, and W. J. Travis beat F. S. Douglas, 1 up in 38 holes. After a week's postponement Travis beat Egan in the finals by 5 up and 4 to play, winning the championship.

Previous champions—1895, C. B. MacDonald; 1896, H. J. Whigham; 1897, H. J. Whigham; 1898, F. S. Douglas; 1899, H. M. Harriman; 1900, W. J. Travis.

The women's championship tournament was held at the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J., October 8 to 12. Sixteen women qualified on the first day for match play, the scores ranging from 97 (at which four were tied for the gold medal) to 104. In the finals Miss Genevieve Hecker beat Miss Lucy Herron, 5 up and 3 to play, winning the championship.

Previous champions—1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, Miss Beatrix Hoyt; 1899, Miss Ruth Underhill; 1900, Miss Frances Griscom.

The open (professional) championship tournament was held at the Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass., June 14, 15 and 17. There was no match play, the championship being awarded for the best medal play for two successive days, 36 holes each day. "Willie" Anderson and "Alex" Smith tied with 331 strokes each for the 72 holes, while the next six players to finish were "Willie" Smith, 333; Steward Gardner, 334; Bernard Nichols, 335; L. Auchterlonie, 335; David Brown, 336; "Alec" Campbell, 339. In the play-off of the tie two days later Anderson beat Smith by 85 to 86 for 18 holes.

Previous champions—1895, Horace Rawlins; 1896, James Foulis; 1897, Joseph Lloyd; 1898, "Fred" Herd; 1899, "Willie" Smith; 1900, Harry Vardon.

The intercollegiate championship tournament was held at the Atlantic City Country Club, May 7 to 11. There were both individual and team championship events, and Harvard representatives won both. For the team championship, with six players on each team, Harvard beat Princeton, 17 to 1½, and Yale beat the University of Pennsylvania, 29½ to 0; Harvard beat Columbia, 12 to 3½, and Harvard beat Yale (finals), 17 to 3½. Sixteen players qualified (from 86 to 94) in the individual championship tournament. In the finals Halstead Lindsley, Harvard, beat Charles Hitchcock, jr., Yale, 2 up and 1 to play.

The metropolitan championship for men was held at the Apawamis Golf Club, Rye, N. Y., May 22 to 25, and was won by F. S. Douglas. For women the metropolitan championship was held at the Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove Long Island, and was won by Miss Genevieve Hecker.

The English amateur championship was won by H. H. Hilton, and the open (professional) championship by James Braid.

FENCING.

CHAMPIONSHIPS OF 1901.

The annual championship tournaments of the Amateur Fencers' League for 1901 resulted as follows:

January 15—Junior foil championship—Won by J. Langdon Erving, of the Fencers' Club; S. N. Arnold, of Yale, second; A. L. Queneau, of Columbia, third.

February 12—Interclub team championship (mixed; each man with different weapon)—Won by the Fencers' Club team of Fitzhugh Townsend, J. L. Erving and A. V. Z. Post.

March 9—Junior team championship—

Won by the Fencers' Club team of Hawkins, Kernochan and Goldenberger.

April 6—Intercollegiate championship—Won by team from United States Naval Academy (Annapolis) of L. B. McBride, S. M. Henry and A. Andrews.

April 16—Senior team championship—Won by Fencers' Club team of Charles Tatham, Fitzhugh Townsend and A. V. Z. Post.

April 9 and 27—Senior individual championships—Won as follows: Foils—Chas. Tatham, of the Fencers' Club. Duelling swords—Charles Tatham, of the Fencers' Club. Sabres—A. V. Z. Post, of the Fencers' Club. Singlesticks—F. L. Slazenger.

HOMING PIGEONS.

NATIONAL FEDERATION RECORDS FOR SPEED—OLD BIRDS.

Distance.	Owner of bird.	Date.	Speed, yds., per minute.
100 miles.....	W. J. Lautz, Buffalo, N. Y.....	1900	2,511.87
200 miles.....	G. H. Watchman, Baltimore, Md.....	1897	1,893.59
300 miles.....	F. Rouff, Detroit, Mich.....	1896	1,848.00
400 miles.....	Charles Cupitt, Rosebank, N. Y.....	1898	1,532.86
500 miles.....	W. J. Lautz, Buffalo, N. Y.....	1898	1,608.04
600 miles.....	James McGauhey, Philadelphia, Penn.....	1896	1,308.99
700 miles.....	W. J. Lautz, Buffalo, N. Y.....	1898	1,546.97

Best general average for speed (100 to 500 miles), by bird owned by Harry Robertson, Brooklyn, N. Y. Speed, 1,394.63 yards a minute.

Long distance record, 1,253.17 miles in 13 days 5½ hours, by bird owned by Fred Bowers, Fall River, Mass, 1898.

YOUNG BIRDS.

Distance.	Owner of bird.	Date.	Speed, yds., per minute.
100 miles.....	J. G. Gunning, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1897	1,488.74
200 miles.....	P. C. Clark, Philadelphia, Penn.....	1894	1,875.45
300 miles.....	H. J. Koenig, Buffalo, N. Y.....	1898	1,355.73
400 miles.....	Jacob Eberle, Philadelphia, Penn.....	1897	1,060.99
500 miles.....	H. H. Hunsberger, Philadelphia, Penn.....	1897	586.70
600 miles.....	G. W. Shaffer, Cream Ridge, N. J.....	1897	557.78

Long distance record, 620 miles, by bird owned by H. A. Lippincott, Philadelphia, Penn., 1894.

TRAP SHOOTING.

CHAMPIONSHIPS OF 1901.

April 4 and 5—Grand American Handicap (live pigeons) at Interstate Park, Queens, Long Island. Conditions: 25 live birds each at distances handicapped from 25 to 33 yards rise. Out of the 202 entries twenty-two men killed 25 each straight, and in the shoot-off of the tie E. C. Griffiths, of Pascoag, R. I. (28 yards), killed 18 more birds without missing, and so won first honors. J. L. D. Morrison, of St. Paul, Minn. (29 yards), won second place, with 17 straight kills after the tie, and "R. Rahm," of Pittsburg (27 yards), won third, with 14 kills in the shoot-off.

February 21 and 22—Amateur champion pigeon shooting tournament at the Carteret Gun Club, Conditions: 100 live birds each at 30 yards' rise. Won by Harold Money, of New-York, who killed 88 and missed 12. Henry Kirkover, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Colonel Thomas Martin, Bluffton, S. C., were tied for second place, each having killed 87 and missed 13.

May 18—Spring intercollegiate championship shooting tournament at Philadelphia. Conditions: Fifty clay targets to each of five men on team; team possible 250. Won by Princeton team, with 180; University of Pennsylvania team, second, 162; Harvard, third, 155.

June 11, 12 and 13—International team matches at Middlesex Gun Club, Hendon, England. Conditions: Best three matches in five between teams of ten men each to shoot at 100 clay targets at unknown angles; team possible, 1,000; Americans allowed heavier load of shot, but only one barrel, Englishmen using both barrels. Won by American team, 3 matches to 1, 2,586 kills to 2,344. The scores follow:

FIRST MATCH.

American Team.	
T. A. Marshall	80
E. H. Tripp	88
C. W. Budd	89
R. Merrill	86
J. A. R. Elliott	86
F. S. Parmelee	87
J. S. Fanning	85
R. O. Heikes	88
F. Gilbert	84
W. R. Crosby	93
Team total	866

English Team.	
W. Elliott	82
C. Palmer	79
Paul	73
F. J. Pike	84
F. Izzard	87
C. Morris	78
Captain Johnson	80
W. B. Morris	73
J. H. Butt	81
D. O'Connor	84
Team total	801

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SECOND MATCH.

American Team.

T. A. Marshall	83
E. H. Tripp	90
C. W. Budd	81
F. Gilbert	93
J. A. R. Elliott	86
F. S. Parmelee	84
R. O. Heikes	92
J. S. Fanning	89
C. M. Powers	84
W. R. Crosby	95
Team total	877

English Team.

W. Elliott	85
Captain Johnson	78
C. Palmer	71
F. S. Pike	83
F. Izzard	86
H. Inglis	70
H. J. Cave	79
Joynt	87
J. H. Butt	75
D. O'Connor	80
Team total	794

THIRD MATCH.

American Team.

T. A. Marshall	83
E. H. Tripp	82
C. W. Budd	83
C. M. Powers	83
J. A. R. Elliott	83
F. S. Parmelee	84
R. O. Heikes	88
J. S. Fanning	82
F. Gilbert	85
W. R. Crosby	90
Team total	843

English Team.

F. Izzard	80
Captain Johnson	75
J. H. Butt	71
H. J. Cave	71
W. Elliott	76
F. S. Pike	83
Joynt	76
Paul	67
C. Morris	82
C. Palmer	68
Team total	749

INTERNATIONAL TEAM MATCH.

June 22—At Glasgow, Scotland. Conditions: Ten men to team, each to shoot at 100 clay targets at unknown angles, 18 yards' rise; team possible, 1,000; won by American team by 969 to 882 for Scotch team. Scores:

AMERICAN TEAM.

	First barrel.	Second barrel.	Total.
T. A. Marshall	84	10	94
E. H. Tripp	97	—	97
R. Merrill	92	8	100
J. A. R. Elliott	88	6	94
R. O. Heikes	92	5	97
J. S. Fanning	93	4	97
F. S. Parmelee	93	4	97
C. W. Budd	92	2	94
F. Gilbert	94	6	100
W. R. Crosby	96	3	99
Totals	921	48	969

SCOTTISH TEAM.

	First barrel.	Second barrel.	Total.
Faulds	86	8	94
Campbell	94	2	96
Simpson	74	15	89
Ingles	81	13	94
Murdoch	83	8	91
Menzies	69	14	83
Sinclair	72	17	89
Muirhead	88	3	91
Cossar	58	11	69
Brand	75	11	86
Totals	780	102	882

July 18—Grand American Handicap at clay targets, at Interstate Park, Queens, Long Island. Conditions: 100 targets each at unknown angles, distances handicapped from 14 to 25 yards' rise. Won by E. C. Griffiths, of Pascoag, R. I. (19 yards), who broke 95 and missed 5. F. Wagner, of New-York (17 yards) took second place, with 92, and Edward Banks, of New-York, was third, with 91.

November 23—Fall intercollegiate championship tournament, at Cambridge, Mass. Conditions: 50 clay targets to each of five men on team; team possible, 250. Won by Princeton team, with 204; Harvard, second, 202; Yale, third, 198; University of Pennsylvania, fourth, 190.

RIFLE AND REVOLVER SHOOTING.

CHAMPIONSHIPS OF 1901.

March 3 to 17—Sportsmen's Association tournament in New-York. Championship event (100 shots at 100 feet on 25-ring German target reduced; possible 2,500)—Won by Fred C. Ross, Brooklyn (after a tie), with 2,451; L. P. Ittel, Pittsburg, second, 2,451; H. M. Spencer, Dunmore, Penn., third, 2,439. The best score previously made in this event (four years) was 2,429.

July 18—New world's record made by Adolph Strecker, at Shell Mound Range, San Francisco, Cal., on German target. Strecker scored 394 points for 40 shots out of a possible 400.

August 31—Wimbledon Cup match, at Sea Girt, N. J. (30 shots at 1,000 yards; possible 150)—Won by Captain W. B. Martin, with 137; Private H. Casey, second, 135; Lieutenant W. W. Cookson, third, 130.

September 2—Hilton Trophy Interstate Military Match, at Sea Girt, N. J. (12 men teams, 7 shots each at 200, 500 and 600 yards; possible 1,260)—Won by District of Columbia team with 1,101; New-York team second, 1,094; Canada team third, 1,077.

September 4—Interstate military match, at Sea Girt, N. J. (12 men teams, 10 shots each at 200 and 500 yards; possible 1,200)—Won by New-Jersey team, with 1,074; District of Columbia team second, 1,072; New-York team third, 1,065.

September 5—Centennial Trophy international team match at Sea Girt, N. J. (8 men teams, 15 shots each at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; possible 1,800)—Won by Canada team, with 1,522; United States team second, with 1,491.

September 6—International challenge

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match, at Sea Girt, N. J. (8 men teams, 15 shots each at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; possible 1,800)—Won by Ulster Rifle Association, with 1,620; New-Jersey Rifle Association second, 1,558. Individual scores:

ULSTER RIFLE ASSOCIATION TEAM.

Name.	800 yards.	900 yards.	1,000 yards.	Totals.
Thomas Caldwell	73	65	60	198
Robert Duncan	67	67	60	194
W. T. Braithwaite	71	67	65	203
Maj. P. W. Richardson	74	71	72	217
Dr. J. G. Sellars	75	70	68	213
Major J. K. Millner	64	72	70	206
Enoch Morgan	63	64	63	190
F. W. Henry	71	73	55	197
Grand totals	558	549	513	1,620

NEW-JERSEY STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Name.	800 yards.	900 yards.	1,000 yards.	Totals.
Dr. S. L. Scott	68	56	61	185
W. S. Witherald	68	71	61	198
Frank Hyde	73	70	60	203
W. G. Madson	68	65	64	197
William De V. Foulke	73	64	58	195
W. H. H. Bull	72	63	62	197
Captain H. Tuttle	72	58	63	193
W. S. Whittemore	68	68	54	190
Grand totals	550	575	483	1,558

September 7—President's match, representing individual championship of the United States, at Sea Girt, N. J. (5 shots each at 200, 300, 500, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards; possible 150)—Won by H. H. Liezear, with 137; Sergeant George Corrie, second, 136; Sergeant G. H. Doyle, third, 133.

September 9 and 10—All-comers' individual match, at Sea Girt, N. J. (two rounds of 10 shots each at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; possible 300)—Won by F. Hyde, New-York, with 282; J. C. Sellars, Ireland, second, 279; T. Caldwell, Ireland, third, 278.

November 5—Greater New-York championship tournament, at Greenville, N. J. (100 shots at 200 yards)—Won by F. C. Ross, Chicopee Falls, Mass., with 2,238; Dr. W. G. Hudson, New-York, second; L. P. Ittel, Pittsburg, third.

March 3 to 17—Sportsmen's Association tournament in New-York. Championship events: Revolver championship (50 shots at 75 feet; possible 500)—Won by W. E. Petty, New-York, 440; Dr. R. H. Sayre, New-York, second, 433. Pistol championship—Won by J. A. Dietz, jr., New-York, with 429; A. C. Himmelwright, New-York, second, 426; J. A. Smith, Brooklyn, third, 418. One hundred shot match (possible 1,000)—Won by W. E. Petty, New-York, with 902, a new record for this event.

March 6—Battery A, of Boston, beat New-York Naval Reserve in a telegraphic revolver match, five men to each team. Score: Battery A, 1,078; Naval Reserve, 1,024.

April 13—New world's record made by Thomas Anderton, Boston, at the Walnut Hill range, Boston, with revolver. Anderton scored 915 (100 shots; possible 1,000), breaking the new record of W. E. Petty, 909. Professional record is 914 by W. W. Bennett.

August 30 to September 7—Annual championship tournament of the United States Revolver Association, at Sea Girt, N. J. Results: Military revolver championship (25 shots each at 25, 50 and 75 yards; possible 375 points)—Won by Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, New-York, with 325. Pistol championship (50 shots at 50 yards; possible 500)—Won by Thomas Anderton, Boston, with 453. Revolver team championship (for five men teams, each to shoot 10 at 25, 50 and 75 yards; possible 750—Won by Battery A, Light Artillery, Boston, with 596; First City Troop, of Philadelphia, second, 568.

WRESTLING.

February 7—Paul Pons and Ernest Roeber wrestled a draw in New-York.

March 12—Paul Pons failed to throw J. Little in one hour at Montreal.

March 22—Nouroulah won easily from James McWheeney, of Chicago.

April 29—Harvey Parker won from Ernest Roeber in Boston; Roeber refused to continue.

May 7—Nouroulah won from "Tom" Jenkins, of Cleveland, in New-York.

May 24—Ernest Roeber won on a foul from Nouroulah in New-York.

July 10—"Gus" Ruhlin won from Robert Fitzsimmons in New-York.

August 8—"Tom" Jenkins won from Peter Maher at Atlantic City, N. J.

August 10—Harvey Parker (American) won the middleweight championship of England in London, England, from "Jack" Smith.

SWIMMING.

World's best records by amateurs. (A.) American, (E.) English, (Aus.) Australian.

BATH RECORD.

Distance.	Time.	Holder.
25 yards.	0:12⅘	H. A. Widemann (A.)
50 yards.	0:26⅘	J. H. Derbyshire (E.)
75 yards.	0:42	H. A. Widemann (A.)
100 yards.	1:00	J. H. Derbyshire (E.)
150 yards.	1:38⅘	J. H. Derbyshire (E.)
200 yards.	2:20	J. H. Tyers (E.)
220 yards.	2:38⅘	F. C. Lane (Aus.) and J. H. Derbyshire (E.)
440 yards.	5:45⅘	J. A. Jarvis (E.)
880 yards.	12:17	J. A. Jarvis (E.)
Mile	24:46⅘	G. Real (Aus.)

OPEN WATER RECORD.

25 yards.	0:14⅘	W. C. Johnson (A.)
50 yards.	0:31⅘	W. B. Izard (A.)
75 yards.	0:52⅘	W. C. Johnson (A.)
100 yards.	1:05⅘	E. C. Schaefer (A.)
150 yards.	2:11⅘	A. T. Kenney (A.)
220 yards.	2:50⅘	E. C. Schaefer (A.)
440 yards.	6:26	E. C. Schaefer (A.)
880 yards.	12:45⅘	P. Cavill (Aus.)
Mile	25:13⅘	J. A. Jarvis (E.)

HORSE RACING.

PRINCIPAL RACES OF 1901.

Race.	Date.	Track.	Distance.	Winner.	Wt.	Jockey.	Time.	Second Horse.	Third Horse.
Carter Handicap	April 15.	Aqueduct	7 fur.	Motley	110	Shaw	1:28	Robt. Waddell.	Pupil.
Metropolitan Handicap.	May 4.	Morris Park	W. m.	Banastar	123	Odom	1:42	Contestor	All Green.
National Stallion Stks.	May 18.	Morris Park	5 fur.	Cunard	122	O'Connor	1:01	Carroll D.	McDowell.
Brooklyn Handicap	May 25.	Gravesend	1¼ m.	Conroy	102	O'Connor	2:00	Hubert	Standing.
Carlton Stakes	June 1.	Gravesend	1 m.	Commando	126	Spencer.	1:39⅘	Blues	———
Great American Stks.	June 8.	Gravesend	5 fur.	Blue Girl	122	Burns	1:02⅘	Nasturtium	Major Dangerfield.
Suburban Handicap	June 15.	Sheepshead B.	1¼ m.	Alcedo	112	Spencer.	2:05⅗	Watercure	Toddy.
Sheepshead Bay Hand.	June 22.	Sheepshead B.	1 m.	Brigadier	112	O'Connor	*1:37⅘	Cyrano	Star Bright.
American Derby	June 22.	Chicago	1½ m.	Robert Waddell	119	Bullman.	2:33⅕	Terminus	The Parader.
Great Trial Stakes	June 29.	Sheepshead B.	6 fur.	Blue Girl	126	Shaw	1:13⅕	Hyphen	Goldsmith.
Lawrence Realiz. Stks.	July 4.	Sheepshead B.	1⅝ m.	The Parader	126	McCue.	2:49⅘	Commando	Mortallo.
Brighton Handicap	July 6.	Brighton Bch.	1¼ m.	Toddy	100	Smith	2:07⅕	Watercure	Alcedo.
Brighton Junior Stakes	July 13.	Brighton Bch.	6 fur.	Alan-a-Dale	111	Spencer.	1:15⅘	Goldsmith	Masterman.
Foxhall Stakes	July 20.	Brighton Bch.	6 fur.	Compute	115	McCue.	1:13⅕	Hyphen	Goldsmith.
Brighton Cup	July 27.	Brighton Bch.	2¼ m.	Pr. of Melbourne	124	Shaw	4:03⅘	Rochester	———
Neptune Stakes	Aug. 3.	Brighton Bch.	6 fur.	Otis	107	Cochran.	1:13⅕	Hyphen	Saturday.
Saratoga Handicap	Aug. 5.	Saratoga	1⅛ m.	Rockton	116	Turner.	1:53⅕	Watercure	Watercolor.
Saratoga Special	Aug. 10.	Saratoga	5½ m.	Goldsmith	122	Turner.	1:08⅕	Blue Girl	Masterman.
U. S. Hotel Stakes	Aug. 17.	Saratoga	5½ m.	Masterman	110	Bullman.	1:08	Dixieline	Caughnawaga.
Grand Union Hotel Stk.	Aug. 21.	Saratoga	6 fur.	King Hanover.	110	Burns	1:13⅕	Goldsmith	Dixieline.
Adirondack Handicap.	Aug. 24.	Saratoga	6 fur.	Smart Set	114	O'Connor	1:16⅘	Saturday	Leonid.
Saratoga Cup	Aug. 24.	Saratoga	1⅝ m.	Blues	113	Shaw	2:52⅗	Baron Pepper.	Imp.
Futurity Handicap	Aug. 31.	Sheepshead B.	Fut. crs.	Yankee	119	O'Connor	1:09⅕	Lux Casta	Barron.
Flatbush Stakes	Sept. 4.	Sheepshead B.	7 fur.	Nasturtium	115	Turner.	1:25⅘	Goldsmith	Endurance by R.
Great Filly Stakes	Sept. 7.	Sheepshead B.	6 fur.	Leonora Loring.	116	Odom	1:14⅘	Blue Girl	Sun Shower.
Great Eastern Hand.	Sept. 14.	Sheepshead B.	6 fur.	Endurance by R	126	Woods.	1:13	Sombrero	Foul Shot.
Champion Stakes	Sept. 14.	Sheepshead B.	2¼ m.	Maid of Harlem	128	Sims	3:58⅘	Rockton	Hammock.
Junior Champion Stks.	Sept. 17.	Gravesend	6 fur.	Goldsmith	127	Turner.	1:11⅗	Igniter	Rockwater.
Oriental Handicap	Oct. 5.	Gravesend	1¼ m.	Gold Heels	111	Woods.	2:05⅘	Blues	Terminus.
Matron Stakes	Oct. 8.	Morris Park	Ecl. crs.	Heno	122	Odom	1:11⅕	Yankee	Whiskey King.
Champagne Stakes	Oct. 19.	Morris Park	7 fur.	Endurance by R	119	O'Connor	1:28	Yankee	Caughnawaga.

*World's record for a circular track.

RECORDS.

Distance. Time.

¼ m.—Bob Wade (4), Butte, Mont., Aug. 20, 1890 ..... 0:21¼

⅝ m.—Fashion (4), Lampasas, Tex., Aug. 15, 1891 ..... 0:34

⅞ m.—Red S. (aged), 122 lb, Butte, Mont., July 23, 1890 ..... 0:34

⅞ m.—Geraldine (4), 122 lb, Morris Park (straight), Aug. 30, 1889 .. 0:46

⅞ m.—Bessie Macklin (2), 100 lb, Dallas, Tex., Oct. 3, 1899 ..... 0:46½

4½ fur.—Handpress (2), 100 lb, Morris Park (straight), May 26, 1897 ..... 0:52

4½ fur.—Meadows (6), 103 lb, Alexander Island, Va., March 28, 1895 ..... 0:53

5 fur.—Maid Marian (4), 111 lb, Morris Park (straight), Oct 9, 1894 .. 0:56¾

5 fur.—George F. Smith (4), 100 lb, San Francisco, March 7, 1895 .. 0:56¾

5½ fur.—Tormentor (6), 121 lb, Morris Park (straight), Oct. 10, 1893 .. 1:03

5½ fur.—Howard (4), 118 lb, Los Angeles, Oct. 26, 1895 ..... 1:06

5½ fur.—Gold Or (3), 102 lb, Kinloch Park, St. Louis, Oct. 12, 1900 ..... 1:06

Futurity Course (170 feet less than 6 furlongs)—Kingston (aged), 139 lb, Sheepshead Bay, June 22, 1891 ..... 1:08⅘

⅝—Firearm (4), 120 lb, Morris Park, (straight), Oct. 3, 1899 ..... 1:08¾

¾—Endurance by Right (2), 112 lb, Coney Island, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1901 ..... 1:08¾

6½ fur.—McChesney (2), 108 lb, Chicago (Harlem), Oct. 2, 1901 ..... 1:18⅘

⅞—Bella B. (5), 103 lb, Monmouth Park (straight), July 8, 1890 .... 1:23½

⅞—Isidor (aged), 121 lb, Saratoga Park, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1901 ..... 1:25½

7½ fur.—Dunois (5), 105 lb, Oakland, Cal., Feb 21, 1899.....1:32¼
1—Salvator (4), 110 lb, Monmouth Park (straight, against time), Aug. 28, 1890.....1:35½
1—Kildeer (4), 91 lb, Monmouth Park (straight), Aug. 13, 1892..1:37¼
1—Brigadier (4), 112 lb, Sheepshead Bay, N. Y. (circular track), June 22, 1901.....1:37⅘
1 20 yds.—Macy (4), 107 lb, Washington Park, Chicago, July 2, 1898.....1:40
1 20 yds.—Maid Marian (4), 106 lb, Washington Park, Chicago, July 19, 1893.....1:40
1 50 yds.—Florenso (3), 93 lb, Washington Park, Chicago, July 6, 1898.....1:42½
1 50 yds.—John Bright (4), 122 lb, Louisville, May 15, 1900.....1:42½
1 70 yds.—Jiminez (3), 101 lb, Chicago (Harlem), Sept. 5, 1901....1:42⅘
1 1-16—Blue Girl (2), 124 lb, Morris Park, N. Y., May 23, 1901.....1:44¾
1⅛—Watercure (3), 100 lb, Brighton Beach, June 18, 1900.....1:51⅘
1 3-16—Boanerges (4), 110 lb, Washington Park, Chicago, July 7, 1898.....1:58¼
1¼—Banquet (3), 108 lb, Monmouth Park (straight), July 17, 1890...2:03¾
1¼—Charentus (6), 106 lb, Empire City, Oct. 22, 1900.....2:04
1 500 yds.—Bend Or (4), 115 lb, Saratoga, July 25, 1882.....2:10½
1 5-16—Sir John (4), 116 lb, Morris Park, June 9, 1891.....2:14¼
1⅜—Sabine (4), 109 lb, Washington Park, Chicago, July 5, 1894.....2:18¾
1½—Goodrich (3), 102 lb, Washington Park, Chicago, July 16, 1898.....2:30¼
1⅝—Hindoocraft (3), 75 lb, Morris Park, Aug 27, 1889.....2:48
1¾—Ethelbert (4), 126 lb, Morris Park, Oct. 13, 1900.....2:58½
1⅞—Julius Cæsar (5), 108 lb, New-Orleans, Feb. 21, 1900.....3:19
2 —Judge Denny (5), 105 lb, San Francisco, Feb. 12, 1898.....3:26½
2 —Ten Broeck (5), 110 lb, Louisville (against time), May 29, 1877.....3:27½
2⅛—Joe Murphy (4), 99 lb, Hawthorne Park, Chicago, Aug. 30, 1894.....3:42
2¼—Ethelbert (4), 124 lb, Brighton Beach, Aug. 4, 1900.....3:49
2½—Kyrat (3), 88 lb, Newport, Ky., Nov. 18, 1899.....4:24½
2⅝—Ten Broeck (5), 110 lb, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 16, 1876.....4:58½
2¾—Hubbard (4), 107 lb, Saratoga, Aug. 9, 1873.....4:58¾
3 —Drake Carter (4), 115 lb, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 6, 1884...5:24
4 —Lucretia Borgia (4), 85 lb, Oakland, Cal. (against time), May 20, 1897.....7:11
4 The Bachelor (aged), 113 lb, Oakland, Cal., Feb. 22, 1899.....7:16½

WINNERS ENGLISH DERBY.

1807, Hermit; 1868, Blue Gown; 1869, Pretender; 1870, Kingcroft; 1871, Favonius; 1872, Cremorne; 1873, Doncaster; 1874, George Frederick; 1875, Galopin; 1876, Kisber; 1877, Silvio; 1878, Sefton; 1879, Sir Bevys; 1880, Ben d'Or; 1881, Iroquois; 1882, Shotover; 1883, Blaise; 1884, St. Gatlan-Harvester; 1885, Melton; 1886, Ormonde; 1887, Hampton; 1888, Ayrshire; 1889, Donovan; 1890, Sainfoin; 1891, Common; 1892, Sir Hugo; 1893, Isinglass; 1894, Ladas; 1895, Sir Visto; 1896, Persimmon; 1897, Galtee More; 1898, Jedoah; 1899, Flying Fox; 1900, Diamond Jubilee; 1901, Volodyovski.

TROTTING RECORDS.

One mile: World's record—Cresceus, ch. s., by Robert McGregor; Columbus, O., August 2, 1901, 2:02¼. Yearling—Adbell, br. c., by Advertiser; San Jose, Cal., September 27, 1894, 2:23. Two-year-old—Arion, b. c., by Electioneer; Stockton, Cal., November 10, 1891, 2:10¾. Three-year-old—Fantasy, b. f., by Chimes; Nashville, Tenn., October 17, 1893, 2:08¾. Four-year-old—Directum, blk. c., by Director; Nashville, Tenn., October 18, 1893, 2:05¼. Aged horse—The Abbot, b. g., by Chimes; Terre Haute, Ind., September 25, 1900, 2:03¼. Fastest stallion—Cresceus, ch. s., by Robert McGregor; Columbus, Ohio, August 2, 1901, 2:02¼. To wagon—The Abbot, b. g., by Chimes; Hartford, Conn., September 8, 1900, 2:05½. Double team—Belle Hamlin, b. m., by Hamlin's Almont, jr., and Honcat George, b. g., by Albert; Providence, R. I., September 23, 1892, 2:12¼. Fastest three heats in a race—Alix, b. m., by Patronage; Terre Haute, Ind., August 17, 1894, 2:06, 2:06¼, 2:05¼.

Two miles—Greenlander, blk. s., by Princeps; Terre Haute, Ind., November 4, 1893, 4:32.

Three miles—Nightingale, ch. m., by Mambrino King; Nashville, Tenn., October 20, 1893, 6:55½.

Four miles—Senator L., b. s., by Dexter Prince; San Jose, Cal., November 1, 1894, 10:12.

Five miles—Bishop Hero, r. g., by Bishop; Oakland, Cal., October 14, 1893, 12:30¾.

Ten miles—Pascal, blk. g., by Pascarel; New-York, November 2, 1893, 26:15.

Twenty miles—Captain McGowan, r. g., sire unknown; Boston, Mass., October 31, 1865, 58:25.

Fifty miles—Ariel, br. m., sire unknown; Albany, N. Y., May 5, 1846, 3:55:40½.

One hundred miles—Conqueror, b. g., by Latourette's Bellfounder; Centreville, N. Y., November 12, 1853, 8:56:01.

PACING RECORDS.

One mile: World's record—Star Pointer, b. s., by Brown Hal; Boston, August 28, 1897, 1:59¼. Yearling—Belle Acton, b. f., by Shadeland Onward; Lyons, Neb., October 14, 1892, 2:20¾. Two-year-old—Directly, blk. c., by Direct; Galesburg, Ill., September 20, 1894, 2:07¾. Three-year-old—Klatawah, b. c., by Steinway; Louisville, Ky., September 28, 1898, 2:05½. Four-year-old—Online, b. g., by Shadeland Onward; Sioux City, Iowa, October 12, 1894, 2:04. Aged horse—Star Pointer, b. s., by Brown Hal; Boston, Mass., August 28, 1897, 1:59¼. Stallion—Star Pointer, b. s., by Brown Hal; Boston, Mass., August 28, 1897, 1:59¼. Fastest three heats in a race—Star Pointer, b. s., by Brown Hal; Boston, Mass., September 18,

1896, 2:02½, 2:03½, 2:03¾. To wagon—Little Boy, b. s., Memphis, Tenn., October 25, 1901, 2:01½. Double team—John R. Gentry, b. s., by Ashland Wilkes, and Robert J., b. g., by Hartford; Glens Falls, N. Y., October 7, 1897, 2:08.

Two miles—Chehalis, blk. s., by Altamont; Salem, Ore., October 7, 1897, 4:19¼.

Three miles—Joe Jefferson, br. s., by Thomas Jefferson; Knoxville, Iowa, November 6, 1891, 7:33¼.

Four miles—Joe Jefferson, br. s., by Thomas Jefferson; Knoxville, Iowa, November 13, 1891, 10:10.

Five miles—Lady St. Clair, b. m., by St. Clair; San Francisco, Cal., December 11, 1874, 12:54¾.

FOOTBALL.

The intercollegiate football championship for 1901 was won by Harvard. Yale scored a clean-cut victory over Princeton by 12 to 0 and was a big favorite before her game at Cambridge. The Harvard team proved to be much the stronger in the field and won by the wide margin of 22 to 0. The strength of West Point was another surprising feature of the season, and with C. D. Daly, formerly of Harvard, playing quarterback, the cadets tied both Yale and Princeton, held Harvard down to 6 points and beat the University of Pennsylvania. The latter proved to be unusually weak, losing many games.

The season's records follow:

HARVARD.

16—Williams	0
12—Bowdoin	0
16—Bates	6
11—Amherst	0
18—Columbia	0
16—Wesleyan	0
6—West Point	0
29—Carlisle	0
48—Brown	0
33—Pennsylvania	6
27—Dartmouth	12
22—Yale	0
254	24

Won, 12; tied, 0; lost, 0.

PRINCETON.

35—Villa Nova	0
47—Haverford	0
23—N. Y. U.	0
35—Lehigh	0
23—Dickinson	0
35—Brown	0
29—Orange A. C.	0
6—Lafayette	0
8—Cornell	6
6—West Point	6
0—Yale	12
247	24

Won, 9; tied, 1; lost, 1.

ANNAPOLIS.

0—Georgetown	0
28—St. John's	2
0—Yale	24
18—Lehigh	0
6—Pennsylvania	5
12—Dickinson	6
6—Penn. State	11
16—Carlisle	5
17—Wash. & Jeff.	11
5—Columbia	6
5—West Point	11
113	81

Won, 6; tied, 1; lost, 4.

PENNSYLVANIA.

28—Lehigh	0
6—F. and M.	0
23—State College	6
28—Swarthmore	0
26—Brown	0
20—Virginia	5
6—Bucknell	0
5—Annapolis	6
22—Gettysburg	0
11—Chicago	0
0—Columbia	11
6—Harvard	33
16—Carlisle	14
0—West Point	24
6—Cornell	24
203	123

Won, 10; tied, 0; lost, 5.

WILLIAMS.

0—Harvard	16
6—Laureate	0
29—Colgate	0
17—Mass. State	0
2—Dartmouth	6
0—West Point	15
33—Hamilton	0
11—Wesleyan	5
21—Amherst	5
119	52

Won, 6; tied, 0; lost, 4.

BROWN.

12—Boston Coll.	0
16—Colby	0
0—Syracuse	20
6—Manhattan	5
0—Pennsylvania	26
0—Princeton	55
6—Holy Cross	6
0—Harvard	48
0—Homestead	24
6—Lafayette	11
24—Union	5
0—Dartmouth	22
70	217

Won, 4; tied, 1; lost, 7.

YALE.

23—Trinity	0
6—Amherst	0
29—Tufts	5
24—Wesleyan	0
24—Annapolis	0
45—Bowdoin	0
22—Penn. State	0
21—Bates	0
10—Columbia	5
5—West Point	5
35—Orange A. C.	0
12—Princeton	0
0—Harvard	22
256	37

Won, 11; tied, 1; lost, 1.

CORNELL.

17—Colgate	0
50—Rochester	0
6—Bucknell	0
29—Hamilton	0
24—Union	0
17—Indiana	0
29—Oberlin	0
6—Princeton	8
30—Lehigh	0
24—Columbia	0
68—Vermont	0
24—Pennsylvania	6
334	14

Won, 11; tied, 0; lost, 1.

WEST POINT.

20—F. and M.	0
17—Trinity	0
0—Harvard	6
15—Williams	0
5—Yale	5
98	22

Won, 5; tied, 2; lost, 1.

DARTMOUTH.

51—N.-Hamps'e.	0
23—Trinity	0
45—Boston Coll.	0
22—Tufts	0
6—Williams	2
35—Bowdoin	6
29—Wesleyan	12
22—Vermont	0
12—Harvard	27
24—St. Paul's	0
22—Brown	0
291	47

Won, 10; tied, 0; lost, 1.

COLUMBIA.

0—Buffalo	5
27—Rutgers	0
5—Williams	0
0—Harvard	18
12—Hamilton	0
5—Yale	10
29—Haverford	0
11—Pennsylvania	0
18—Georgetown	0
5—Syracuse	11
0—Cornell	24
6—Annapolis	5
40—Carlisle	12
158	91

Won, 8; tied, 0; lost, 5.

LAFAYETTE.

40—Ursinus	0
42—Susquehanna	5
5—Syracuse	0
16—Manhattan	6
17—Orange A. C.	0
0—Princeton	6
29—Lehigh	0
0—Philadelphia	23
11—Brown	6
0—Home'd A. C.	38
41—Lehigh	0
29—Dickinson	0
230	84

Won, 9; tied, 0; lost, 3.

HARVARD - YALE - PRINCETON RECORDS.

HARVARD VS. YALE.

1876—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 2 touchdowns.
1877—No game.
1878—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
*1879—Harvard, 4 safeties; Yale, 2 safeties.
1880—Yale, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Harvard, 0.
1881—Harvard, 4 safeties; Yale, 0 safeties.
1882—Yale, 1 goal, 3 touchdowns; Harvard, 2 safeties.
1883—Yale, 4 goals; Harvard, 1 touchdown, 1 safety.
1884—Yale, 6 goals, 4 touchdowns; Harvard, 0.

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1885—No game.
1886—Yale, 5 goals; Harvard, 1 touchdown.
1887—Yale, 3 goals, 1 safety; Harvard, 1 goal.
1888—No game.
1889—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1890—Harvard, 2 goals; Yale, 1 goal.
1891—Yale, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Harvard, 0.
1892—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1893—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard 0.
1894—Yale, 12; Harvard, 4.
1895—No game.
1896—No game.
1897—Yale, 0; Harvard, 0.
1898—Harvard, 17; Yale, 0.
1899—Yale, 0; Harvard, 0.
1900—Yale, 28; Harvard, 0.
1901—Harvard, 22, Yale, 0.

PRINCETON VS. YALE.

1876—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1877—Yale 2 touchdowns; Princeton, 0.
1878—Princeton, 1 goal; Yale, 0.
1879—Princeton, 5 safeties; Yale, 2 safeties.
1880—Princeton, 11 safeties; Yale, 5 safeties.
1881—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1882—Yale, 2 goals, 1 safety; Princeton, 1 goal, 1 safety.
1883—Yale, 1 goal; Princeton, 0.
1884—Yale, 1 goal; Princeton, 1 touchdown.
1885—Princeton, 1 goal from touchdown; Yale, 1 goal from field.
1886—Yale, 1 touchdown; Princeton, 0.
1887—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1888—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1889—Princeton, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Yale, 0.
1890—Yale, 32 points; Princeton, 0.
1891—Yale, 2 goals, 2 touchdowns; Princeton, 0.
1892—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1893—Princeton, 1 goal; Yale, 0.
1894—Yale, 24; Princeton, 0.
1895—Yale, 20; Princeton, 10.
1896—Princeton, 24; Yale, 6.
1897—Yale, 6; Princeton, 0.
1898—Princeton, 6; Yale 0.
1899—Princeton, 11; Yale, 10.
1900—Yale, 29; Princeton, 5.
1901—Yale, 12; Princeton, 0.

*Tie game; safeties no. counted in scoring.

ICE HOCKEY.

The Crescent Athletic Club team, of Brooklyn, won the championship of the Amateur Hockey League for 1900-'01. The record follows:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	D'n.
Crescent Athletic Club..	8	2	0
New-York Athletic Club.	7	3	0
St. Nicholas Skating Club	4	4	2
Brooklyn Skating Club..	4	4	2
Quaker City Hockey Club	3	7	0
Hockey Club of N. Y...	2	8	0
Totals.....	28	28	5

Yale won the intercollegiate championship once more. In the first series Brown won from Yale, winning from all four of her adversaries. In the play-off for the championship between the two leaders, however, Yale won both of the games, and took the championship. The scores in the final games were: Yale, 9; Brown, 0; Yale, 5; Brown, 1.

OTHER GAMES.

All New-York, 4; All Philadelphia, 1; New-York A. C., 6; Boston H. C., 2; Ottawa H. C. (champions of Canada), 3; New-York A. C., 1; Ottawa H. C., 5; All New-York, 1; Victoria H. C. (of Montreal), 8; New-York A. C., 5; All New-York, 2; Victoria H. C., 1; Quaker City H. C., 3; Victoria H. C., 1; Montreal H. C., 6; New-York A. C., 1; Montreal H. C., 5; All New-York, 0.

LACROSSE.

The Crescent Athletic Club's lacrosse team maintained in 1901 its reputation as the strongest of the American lacrosse teams, and won all but two of its games against the others from this side of the Dominion border line. The Canadians, however, once more demonstrated their skill at the game by winning the international championship.

This title was played for in a tournament at the Pan-American Exposition grounds, at Buffalo. In the first round, July 3, the Crescent team beat the Seneca Indians by 4 to 2, and the Capital team, of Ottawa, beat the Toronto A. C. by 3 to 2. In the final match, on July 5, the American team was beaten for the championship by the Ottawa Capitals.

POLO.

CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES OF 1901.

The annual tournament for the championships, junior and senior, of the Polo Association, was held at the Brookline Country Club, Boston, September 3 to 12. The Rockaway team won the junior championship title, but were outclassed in the senior event, the games for which followed immediately after. The results were as follows:

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

September 3—Rockaway beat Myopia second, 15 goals to 6¼.
September 6—Rockaway beat Dedham second, 13 goals to 7.

SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

September 7—Lakewood beat Myopia first, 23 goals to 4.
September 9—Dedham first beat Rockaway, 18 goals to 7½.
September 12—Lakewood beat Dedham first, 13¾ goals to 4.

CHAMPION TEAMS.

Junior—1. W. A. Hazard; 2. R. La Montagne; 3, R. J. Collier; back, P. F. Collier.
Senior—1. C. R. Snowden; 2. J. M. Waterbury, jr.; 3. Foxhall Keene; back, L. Waterbury.

ROWING.

Oxford-Cambridge University race, March 30, from Putney to Mortlake, on the Thames River, England (about 4¼ miles) —Won by Oxford by two-fifths of a length. Time—22:31.

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Special race, May 4, between Yale (second crew) and United States Naval Academy, distance two miles, on the Severn River, Annapolis, Md.—Won by Naval Cadets by half a length. Time—10:26.

Special race, May 11, between University of Pennsylvania and United States Naval Academy, distance two miles, on the Severn River, Annapolis, Md.—Won by Pennsylvania by one length. Time—10:33.

Intercollegiate match race, May 18, between Yale and Columbia freshmen crews, distance one mile and one-sixteenth, at New-Haven, Conn.—Won by Yale. Time—6:14.

Triangular intercollegiate race, May 30, between Cornell, Columbia and University of Pennsylvania, distance two miles, on Lake Cayuga, Ithaca, N. Y.—Won by Cornell; time—10:52; Columbia, second; time—11:2; Pennsylvania, third; time—11:00⅕.

Yale-Harvard University race, June 27, distance four miles, on the Thames River, New-London, Conn.—Won by Yale. Time 23:37; Harvard—23:45.

Yale-Harvard freshmen race, June 27, distance two miles, on the Thames River, New-London, Conn.—Won by Yale. Time—10:27 4-5; Harvard—10:48.

Intercollegiate university race, July 2, between Cornell, Columbia, University of Wisconsin, University of Pennsylvania, Georgetown and Syracuse, distance four miles, on the Hudson River, at New-York. Won by Cornell; time—18:53 1-5; Columbia second; time—18:58; University of Wisconsin third; time—19:6 4-5.

Intercollegiate freshmen race, July 2, between Cornell, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania and Syracuse, two miles, on the Hudson River, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Won by Pennsylvania; time—10:20 1-5; Cornell, second; time—10:25 1-5; Columbia, third; time—10:36 1-5.

International Regatta, July 3 to 5, course one mile and five-sixteenths, on the Thames River, London, England; Grand Challenge Cup race for eight-oared crews—First heat—Won by University of Pennsylvania from London Rowing Club. Time—7:1 2-5. Third heat—Won by University of Pennsylvania over Thames Rowing Club. Time—7:22. Final heat—Won by Leander Rowing Club, which beat Pennsylvania crew by one length. Time—7:4 4-5.

Special international race, July 13, between University of Pennsylvania and Trinity College, Dublin, distance three miles—Won easily by thirty lengths by the Pennsylvanians. Time—16:19 4-5.

National championship regatta, July 19 and 20, distance one mile and a half, on the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia, Penn.; championship races won as follows: Intermediate single sculls—Lou Scholes. Time—10:50 3-5. Association single sculls—A. S. Titus. Time—9:46. Championship senior single sculls—E. H. Ten Eyck. Time—9:45 3-5. Intermediate pair-oared shells—Atalanta B. C. Time—10:11¼. Senior pair-oared shells—Vesper B. C. Time—9:43. Intermediate double shells—Detroit B. C. Time—9:24½; Senior double shells—Wachusett B. C. Time—8:59. Intermediate four-oared shells—Passaic B. C. Time—9:46. Senior four-oared shells—Western R. C. Time—9:09. Intermediate four-oared shells—Vesper B. C. Time—8:31. Intermediate eight-oared shells—Winnepeg B. C. Time—7:56¼. Senior eight-oared shells—Argonaut R. C. Time 7:49.

English amateur championship race, distance about four and one-quarter miles, on the Thames River, London, England—Won easily by H. T. Blackstaffe by twelve lengths. Time—24:10.

World's professional championship match race, September 7, distance three miles, at Rat Portage, Ont., between Jake Gaudaur (champion) and George Towns (challenger)—Won by Towns easily by five lengths.

WHIST.

The intercity tournament for teams of four was held at the Knickerbocker Whist Club, New-York. In the six rounds played at intervals of two weeks during January and February seventeen teams competed, and the championship was won by the Knickerbocker H team, composed of W. E. Watkins, C. R. Cramer, E. Eliot, jr., C. R. Watson and E. T. Baker, substitute. The score was 11½ matches won and 23 tricks plus.

The annual congress of the New-York State Whist League was held in New-York February 15 and 16. The championship of the State for fours, represented by the Albany Trophy was won by the Brooklyn Whist Club team (Ohlweiler, Leslie, Kling and Ditmars), who defeated the Knickerbocker Whist Club team (Watson, Watkins, Cramer and Spofford) by three tricks. The State championship for pairs, represented by the Utica Trophy, was won by B. C. Fuller and E. Wainwright, of the Knickerbocker Whist Club. The Faber Trophy, for pairs, was won by W. W. Segur and C. E. Arnold, of the Knickerbocker Whist Club.

The fourth annual congress of the Women's Whist League was held in New-York April 30. Senior championship (Washington Trophy) won by the Colonials, of Philadelphia; junior championship (Cavendish Trophy) won by the Twentieth Century Whist Club, of Buffalo; Philadelphia Cup won by Mrs. Baird Snyder and Mrs. M. S. Jenks, Otis Club, of Pottsville, Penn.; Toledo Trophy won by the Sarah Battle Club, of Philadelphia, composed of Mrs. Wilbur P. Leitch, Mrs. T. Morris Knight, Mrs. Henry J. Crump and Mrs. Charles S. Wilson; New-Amsterdam Trophy resulted in a tie between Mrs. James Fell and Miss Kent, New-York, and Miss Bessie Allen and Mrs. James Barker, St. Louis; Brooklyn Trophy won by Mrs. Woods and Mrs. Leighton, Boston.

The eleventh annual congress of the American Whist League was held in Milwaukee, Wis., July 29-August 3. Winners—Brooklyn Trophy (for teams of twelve) won by Chicago Whist Club team; Hamilton Trophy (for teams of four) won by Chicago Whist Club team, which won five matches and lost 1; American Whist League Trophy (for teams of eight) won by Minneapolis Whist Club.

YACHTING.

THE SEASON OF 1901.

All interest in yachting during the season of 1901 was centred in the international races for the America's Cup. Sir Thomas Lipton's second attempt to "lift" the trophy brought out two new yachts of the Cup defender build, the Constitution, built by the Herreshoffs for a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan, and the Independence, built in Boston for Thomas W. Lawson. Before either boat was in the water a lively discussion arose over the ineligibility of the Boston yacht to enter the trial races, which are restricted under the conditions to craft registered in the name of a New-York Yacht Club member. The Independence started in a number of the races held by other clubs, but never once succeeded in beating either of her rivals for the honor of defending the Cup.

The Cup winner of 1899, the Columbia, was refitted, and entered the lists against the new Constitution, and proved so formidable that she more than held her own in the many races in which the two met. A series of official trial races off Newport was started between the two rivals, but after the Columbia had won the first two they were abandoned, and the older boat was selected to defend the Cup. A summary of the races in which the big sloops sailed during the season follows:

Place and date.	Columbia. H.M.S.	Constitution. H.M.S.	Independence. H.M.S.	Winner.	Won by. M.S.
Newport, July 1	2:51:18	2:53:18	——	Columbia	2:00
Newport, July 3	Broke down.	Did not finish.	——	(No race)	——
Newport, July 6	5:47:55	5:38:06	Not timed.	Constitution	9:49
Newport, July 8	5:27:12	4:59:04	6:17:35	Constitution	28:08
Newport, July 10	Did not finish.	Withdrew on account of fog.		(No race)	——
Newport, July 11	4:28:22	4:32:59	4:35:14	Columbia	4:37
Newport, July 12	2:56:40	2:58:59	3:07:24	Columbia	2:19
Glen Cove, July 22	2:30:39	2:27:15	——	Constitution	3:24
*Newport, July 29	3:44:45	3:49:13	——	Columbia	4:28
Newport, August 1	3:42:26	——	3:47:40	Columbia	5:14
Newport, August 3	2:51:17	——	2:52:28	Columbia	1:11
Newport, August 10	3:19:32	3:16:43	——	Constitution	2:49
Newport, August 12	4:24:20	4:25:07	——	Columbia	0:47
Newport, August 14	Did not finish—no wind.			(No race)	——
Larchmont, August 16	4:12:32	3:41:09	——	Constitution	31:23
Larchmont, August 17	3:04:12	3:03:14	——	Constitution	0:58
Oyster Bay, August 22	3:47:14	3:50:11	——	Columbia	2:57
Oyster Bay, August 24	3:32:07	Withdrew.	——	Columbia (walkover)	——
†Newport, August 31	3:19:42	3:34:01	——	Columbia	4:19
†Newport, September 2	Did not finish—no wind.			No race	——
†Newport, September 4	4:01:15	4:01:32	——	Columbia	0:17

*Astor Cup race. †Official trial races. Columbia received a time allowance of 1:17 up to the race of August 10, when this was increased to 1:20 by alterations in Constitution's rig.

The opening race for the Cup, September 26, resulted in a drifting match, and was declared off when the time was exceeded, and a second "fluke" was sailed on October 1. Of the three completed races the American yacht won all, but in each race the finish was a close one. Except for the third leg in the second race, when the Columbia outpointed and outfooted the challenger, there was never two minutes' difference between the yachts in any of the races. The time allowance of forty-three seconds in favor of the Columbia was more than half of her advantage in the first race, while in the last the challenger actually crossed the finish line two seconds ahead of the American yacht, and lost the race by this time allowance. A condensed summary of the races follows:

YACHTING.—(Continued).

FIRST RACE, SEPTEMBER 28.

Yacht.	Start. H. M. S.	First Turn. H. M. S.	Second Turn. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S	Won by	H. M. S.
Columbia (American)	11:00:16	1:25:53	———	3:31:23	4.31:07	4:30:24	Columbia	0:01:20
Shamrock II (English)	11:00:14	1:25:12	———	3:31:58	4:31:44	4:31:44	———	———

SECOND RACE, OCTOBER 3.

Columbia (American)	11:01:47	11:52:22	12:46:39	2:15:05	3:13:18	3:12:35	Columbia	0:05:35
Shamrock II (English)	11:00:13	11:51:10	12:45:57	2:16:23	3:16:10	3:16:10	———	———

THIRD RACE, OCTOBER 4.

Columbia (American)	11:02:00	12:49:35	———	3:35:40	4:33:40	4:32:57	Columbia	0:00:41
Shamrock II (English)	11:02:00	12:48:46	———	3:35:38	4:33:38	4:33:38	———	———

Shamrock II allowed Columbia 43 seconds on each race.

Another series of international races for the Canada's Cup for small yachts was sailed on Lake Michigan off Chicago, between the Invader, the Canadian challenger, handled by Stinson Jarvis, and the Cadillac, a Detroit boat selected to defend the cup. The challenger won by three races to four. The summary:

		Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed time. H.M.S.	Won by. M.S.
First race, August 10—Triangular	Cadillac (American)	11:00:00	1:46:35	2:46:35	8:35
	Invader (Canadian)	11:00:00	1:55:10	2:55:10	———
Second race, August 12—Windward and back	Cadillac (American)	11:00:00	2:14:22	3:14:22	———
	Invader (Canadian)	11:00:00	2:08:00	3:08:00	6:22
Third race, August 13—Triangular	Cadillac (American)	11:00:00	Disqualified; did not finish.		———
	Invader (Canadian)	11:00:00	2:49:01	3:49:01	Won, foul
Fourth race, August 14—Windward and back	Cadillac (American)	11:30:00	3:09:49	3:39:49	———
	Invader (Canadian)	11:30:00	3:07:30	3:37:30	2:19

Still another international series was sailed in 1901, between the Grey Friar, the English challenger, handled by Lorne Curry, and the Senneville, H. D. Duggan's cup defender, for the Seawanhaka Yacht Club's international challenge trophy for small yachts. These races were sailed in Lake St. Louis, off Montreal, and the English boat was badly beaten in three successive races. Summary:

		Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed time. H.M.S.	Won by. M.S.
First race, July 25—Windward and back	Senneville (Canadian)	1:40:00	5:10:57	3:30:57	19:15
	Grey Friar (English)	1:40:00	5:30:12	3:50:12	———
Second race, July 27—Triangular	Senneville (Canadian)	1:40:00	4:08:50	2:28:50	7:30
	Grey Friar (English)	1:40:00	4:16:20	2:36:20	———
Third race, July 29—Windward and back	Senneville (Canadian)	2:30:00	4:57:00	2:27:00	4:55
	Grey Friar (English)	2:30:00	5:01:55	2:31:50	———

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RECORD OF RACES FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Date.	Yacht.	Owners.	Tonnage.	Course.	Allows.	Elapsed time. H. M. S.	Corrected time. H. M. S.
Aug. 22, 1851..	America	G. L. Schuyler	170.	From Cowes around Isle of Wight (Aurora second).	—	10:37:00	10:37:00
	Aurora	T. Le Merchant	47.		—	10:55:00	10:55:00
Aug. 8, 1870..	Magic	Franklin Osgood	97.2	N. Y. Y. C. Course (Cambria finished tenth in the fleet).	—	4:07:54	3:58:26.2
	Cambria	J. Ashbury	227.6		—	4:34:57	4:37:28.9
Oct. 16, 1871..	Columbia	Franklin Osgood	220.	From Owl's Head through the Narrows round Sandy Hook Lightship and back, N. Y. Y. C. Course.	—	6:17:42	6:10:41
	Livonia	J. Ashbury	280.		—	6:43:00	6:40:45
Oct. 18, 1871..	Columbia	Franklin Osgood	220.	20 miles to windw'd off Sandy Hook Lightship and back. N. Y. Y. C. Course.	—	3:01:33½	3:07:41¾
	Livonia	J. Ashbury	280.		—	3:00:49½	3:18:15½
	Livonia	J. Ashbury	280.		—	3:53:05	4:02:23
Oct. 19, 1871..	Columbia	Franklin Osgood	220.	20 miles to windw'd off Sandy Hook Lightship and return. N. Y. Y. C. Course.	—	4:12:38	4:17:35
	Sappho	W. P. Douglas	310.		—	5:33:24	5:30:02
Oct. 21, 1871..	Livonia	J. Ashbury	280.		—	6:04:38	6:09:28
	Sappho	W. P. Douglas	310.		—	4:38:05	4:46:17
Oct. 23, 1871..	Livonia	J. Ashbury	280.	N. Y. Y. C. Course.	—	5:04:41	5:11:44
	Madeleine	J. S. Dickerson	151.49		—	5:24:35	5:23:54
Aug. 11, 1876..	Countess of Dufferin.	Major C. Gifford	138.20	20 miles to windw'd off Sandy Hook Lightship and return. N. Y. Y. C. Course.	—	5:34:53	5:34:53
	Madeleine	J. S. Dickerson	151.49		—	7:19:47	7:18:46
Aug. 12, 1876..	Countess of Dufferin.	Major C. Gifford	138.20		—	7:46:00	7:46:00
	Mischief	J. R. Busk	79.27		—	4:17:09	4:17:09
Nov. 9, 1881..	Atalanta	Alex. Cuthbert	84.	16 miles to leew'd from Buoy 5 off Sandy Hook and return. N. Y. Y. C. Course.	—	4:48:24½	4:45:30¼
	Mischief	J. R. Busk	79.27		—	4:54:53	4:54:53
Nov. 10, 1881..	Atalanta	Alex. Cuthbert	84.		—	5:36:52	5:33:47
	Puritan	J. Malcolm Forbes	140.		—	6:06:05	6:06:05
Sept. 14, 1885.	Genesta	Sir R. Sutton, Bart	*80.	20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook Lightship and return. N. Y. Y. C. Course.	0:28	6:22:52	6:22:24
	Puritan	J. Malcolm Forbes	140.		—	5:03:14	5:08:14
Sept. 16, 1885.	Genesta	Sir R. Sutton, Bart	*80.		0:38	5:05:20	5:04:52
	Mayflower	General C. J. Paine	171.74		—	5:26:41	5:26:41
Sept. 9, 1886..	Galatea	Lieut. Henn, R. N.	171.14	20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook Lightship and return. N. Y. Y. C. Course.	0:38	6:39:21	6:38:43
	Mayflower	General C. J. Paine	171.74		—	6:49:09	6:49:09
Sept. 11, 1886.	Galatea	Lieut. Henn, R. N.	171.14		0:39	7:18:48	7:18:09
	Volunteer	General C. J. Paine	209.08		—	4:53:18	4:53:18
Sept. 27, 1887.	Thistle	James Bell	253.94		0:05	5:12:46¾	5:12:41¾
	Volunteer	General C. J. Paine	209.08	20 miles to windw'd off Scotland Lightship and return.	—	5:42:56¼	5:42:56¼
Sept. 30, 1887.	Thistle	James Bell	253.94		0:06	5:54:51	5:54:45
			Sailing length.				
Oct. 7, 1893...	Vigilant	B. D. Morgan et al	96.78	15 miles to windw'd off Scotland Lightship and return. N. Y. Y. C. Course—Equilateral triangle—30 miles.	—	4:05:47	4:05:47
	Valkyrie II.	Lord Dunraven	93.11		1:48	4:13:23	4:11:35
Oct. 9, 1893...	Vigilant	B. D. Morgan et al	96.78		—	3:25:01	3:25:01
	Valkyrie II.	Lord Dunraven	93.11		1:48	3:37:24	3:35:36
Oct. 13, 1893..	Vigilant	B. D. Morgan et al	96.78	15 miles to windw'd off Scotland Lightship and return.	—	3:24:39	3:24:39
	Valkyrie II.	Lord Dunraven	*93.57		1:33	3:26:52	3:25:19
Sept. 7, 1895..	Defender	W. K. Vanderbilt et al	100.86	15 miles to windw'd off Scotland Lightship and return.	0:29	5:00:24	4:59:55
	Valkyrie III.	Lord Dunraven	101.49		—	5:05:44	5:08:14

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YACHTING—RACES FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.—(Continued).

Date.	Yacht.	Owners.	Tonnage.	Course.	Allows.	Elapsed time. H. M. S.	Corrected time. H. M. S.
Sept. 10, 1895.	Defender	W. K. Vanderbilt et al..	100.36	N. Y. Y. C. Course—Equilateral triangle—30 miles.	0:29	3:56:25	3:55:56
	Valkyrie III.	Lord Dunraven.....	101.49		—	†3:55:09	3:55:09
Sept. 12, 1895.	Defender	W. K. Vanderbilt et al..	100.36	15 m. to windw'd and return from Sandy Hook Lightship.	0:29	4:44:12	4:43:43
	Valkyrie III.	Lord Dunraven.....	101.49		—	‡	
Oct. 16, 1899..	Columbia	J. P. Morgan et al.....	102.135	15 m. E.S.E. from Sandy H'k Lightship and return—30 m.	—	4:53:53	4:53:53
	Shamrock I.	Sir Thomas Lipton.....	101.092		0:06	5:04:07	5:04:01
Oct. 17, 1899..	Columbia	J. P. Morgan et al.....	102.135	10 m. triangular from Sandy Hook Lightship—30 miles.	—	3:27:00	
	Shamrock I.	Sir Thomas Lipton.....	101.092		0:06	¶	
Oct. 20, 1899..	Columbia	J. P. Morgan et al.....	102.135	15 m. S. by W. from Sandy H'k L'p and return—30 m.	0:16	3:38:25	3:38:09
	Shamrock I.	Sir Thomas Lipton.....	*102.565		—	3:44:43	3:44:43
Sept. 28, 1901.	Columbia	J. P. Morgan et al.....	102.135	15 m. to windw'd from Sandy H'k L'ship & return—30 m.	—	4:31:07	4:30:24
	Shamrock II.	Sir Thomas Lipton.....			0:43	4:31:44	4:31:44
Oct. 3, 1901...	Columbia	J. P. Morgan et al.....	102.135	10 m. triangular from Sandy Hook Lightship—30 miles.	—	3:13:18	3:12:35
	Shamrock II.	Sir Thomas Lipton.....			0:43	3:16:10	3:16:10
Oct. 4, 1901...	Columbia	J. P. Morgan et al.....	102.135	15 m. to leeward from Sandy H'k L'ship & return—30 m.	—	4:33:40	4:32:57
	Shamrock II.	Sir Thomas Lipton.....			0:43	4:33:38	4:33:38

*Remeasured. †Disqualified for fouling Defender. ‡Withdrew on crossing the line. ¶Carried away topmast and withdrew.

ATHLETICS.

AMATEUR RECORDS ACCEPTED BY THE A. A. U.

RUNNING.

Distance.	Time.	Record Holder.	Date.
50 yards....	0:00:05½	L. E. Myers.....	Dec. 12, 1884
75 yards...	0:00:07⅝	L. H. Cary.....	May 9, 1891
		B. J. Wefers.....	Jan. 25, 1896
100 yards....	0:00:09⅘	J. Owen, jr.....	Oct. 11, 1890
		B. J. Wefers.....	Sept. 21, 1895
		J. H. Maybury.....	June 5, 1897
		J. H. Rush.....	June 18, 1898
		A. F. Duffey.....	Oct. 5, 1901
150 yards....	0:00:14⅘	B. J. Wefers.....	Sept. 26, 1896
200 yards....	0:00:20	W. Baker.....	Nov. 8, 1890
220 yards....	0:00:21⅕	B. J. Wefers.....	May 30, 1896
300 yards....	0:00:30⅘	B. J. Wefers.....	Sept. 26, 1896
400 yards....	0:00:41⅘	M. W. Long.....	Oct. 4, 1900
440 yards....	0:00:47	M. W. Long.....	Oct. 4, 1900
500 yards....	0:00:57⅘	T. E Burke.....	June 17, 1897
600 yards....	0:01:11	T. E. Burke.....	Sept. 19, 1896
700 yards....	0:01:31	L. E. Myers.....	Sept. 16, 1882
880 yards....	0:01:53⅘	C. H. Kilpatrick....	Sept. 21, 1895
1,000 yards....	0:02:13	L. E. Myers.....	Oct. 8, 1881
1,320 yards....	0:03:02⅘	T. P. Conneff.....	Aug. 21, 1895

Distance.	Time	Record Holder.	Date.
1 mile.....	0:04:15⅘	T. P. Conneff.....	Aug. 28, 1895
2 miles.....	0:09:32⅕	W. D. Day.....	May 17, 1890
3 miles.....	0:14:39	W. D. Day.....	May 30, 1890
4 miles.....	0:20:15⅘	W. D. Day.....	Nov. 16, 1889
5 miles.....	0:25:23⅘	E. C. Carter.....	Sept. 17, 1887
6 miles.....	0:31:27⅗	E. C. Carter.....	Oct. 21, 1893
7 miles.....	0:36:54	E. C. Carter.....	Nov. 6, 1886
8 miles.....	0:42:19	E. C. Carter.....	Nov. 6, 1886
9 miles.....	0:47:41⅘	S. Thomas.....	Oct. 26, 1889
10 miles.....	0:52:38⅘	W. D. Day.....	Oct. 26, 1889
20 miles.....	2:13:05	J. Gassman.....	Feb. 22, 1884
30 miles.....	3:36:03½	J. Gassman.....	Feb. 22, 1884
40 miles.....	5:20:30	W. C. Davies.....	Feb. 22, 1882
50 miles.....	7:29:47	P. Golden.....	Feb. 22, 1883
60 miles.....	9:44:20	J. Saunders.....	Feb. 22, 1882
70 miles.....	11:34:05	J. Saunders.....	Feb. 22, 1882
80 miles.....	13:13:55	J. Saunders.....	Feb. 22, 1882
90 miles.....	15:24:10	J. Saunders.....	Feb. 22, 1882
100 miles.....	17:36.14	J. Saunders.....	Feb. 22, 1882

WALKING.

Distance.	Time.	Record Holder.	Date.
75 yards	0:00:12¼	F. J. Mott	April 18, 1898
220 yards	0:00:39⅘	W. H. Parry	July 4, 1882
440 yards	0:01:23	H. L. Curtis	Sept. 26, 1891
880 yards	0:03:02⅘	F. P. Murray	Oct. 22, 1883
1 mile	0:06:29⅘	F. P. Murray	Oct. 27, 1883
2 miles	0:13:48⅘	F. P. Murray	May 30, 1884
3 miles	0:21:09⅕	F. P. Murray	Nov. 6, 1883
4 miles	0:29:40⅘	T. H. Armstrong, jr.	Nov. 6, 1877
5 miles	0:38:58	W. H. Purdy	May 22, 1880
10 miles	1:17:40⅘	E. E. Merrill	Oct. 5, 1880
20 miles	3.08:10	J. B. Clark	Dec. 5, 1879
25 miles	4:03:35	J. B. Clark	Dec. 5, 1879
50 miles	9:20:22	G. B. Gillie	May 11, 1878
100 miles	21:00 42	G. B. Gillie	May 11, 1878

HURDLE RACING.

Distance.	Time.	Record Holder.	Date.
60 yards	*0:00 08⅘	A. A. Jordan	Oct. 9, 1887
80 yards	*0.00:11¼	A. A Jordan	Oct. 9, 1887
100 yards	*0:00:13½	H. L. Williams	Sept. 20, 1890
120 yards	*0:00:15½	A. C. Kraenzlein	June 18, 1898
220 yards	0:00:23⅘	A. C. Kraenzlein	May 28, 1898
300 yards	0:00:36⅘	A. C. Kraenzlein	May 12, 1897
440 yards	0:00:56⅕	H. Arnold	Sept. 17, 1901

*Hurdles 3½ feet high; others 2½ feet.

JUMPING.

Distance.	Style.	Record Holder.	Date.
5 feet 5 inches	Standing high	R. C. Ewry	Sept. 7, 1901
6 feet 5⅝ inches	Running high	M. F. Sweeney	Sept. 21, 1890
11 feet 10½ inches	Pole vault	R. G. Clapp	June 18, 1890
21 feet 5 inches	Pole leap	A. H. Green	Sept. 16, 1890
11 feet 3 inches	Standing broad	R. C. Ewry	April 27, 1900
24 feet 7¼ inches	Running broad	M. Prinstein	April 28, 1900

THROWING WEIGHTS.

Distance.	Style.	Record Holder.	Date.
171 feet 9 inches	16-lb. hammer	J. Flanagan	Sept. 3, 1900
184 feet 1 inch	12-lb. hammer	H. de Witt	May 27, 1900
55 feet 2 inches	12-lb. shot	G. R. Gray	June 11, 1890
47 feet	16-lb. shot	G. R. Gray	Sept. 16, 1890
33 feet 11¾ inches	24-lb. shot	G. R. Gray	April 12, 1890
120 feet 7¾ inches	Discus	M. J. Sheridan	Sept. 14, 1900
36 feet 9½ inches	56-lb. weight	J. Flanagan	Oct. 20, 1900

INTERNATIONAL GAMES.

Harvard and Yale vs. Oxford and Cambridge, held at Berkeley Oval, New-York, September 25. Americans won by 6 events to 3. Results:

One hundred yard dash—Won by N. H. Hargrave, Yale; A. E. Hind, Cambridge, second; J. E. Haigh, Harvard, third. Time—0:10⅘.

Half mile run.—Won by the Rev. H. W. Workman, Cambridge; J. R. Cleave, Oxford, second; E. B. Boynton, Harvard, third. Time—1:55⅘.

Throwing sixteen pound hammer—Won by W. A. Boal, Harvard; E. E. B. May, Oxford, second; W. E. B. Henderson, Oxford, third. Distance—136 feet 8 inches.

Four hundred and forty yard run—Won by E. C. Rust, Harvard; Dixon Boardman, Yale, second; R. W. Barclay, Cambridge, third. Time—0:50.

Running high jump—Won by J. S. Spraker, Yale; R. A. Kernan, Harvard, second; G. H. Smith, Cambridge, third. Height—6 feet 1½ inches.

One mile run—Won by F. G. Cockshott, Cambridge; H. W. Gregson, Cambridge, second; H. S. Knowles, Harvard, third. Time—4:26⅘.

One hundred and twenty yard hurdle race—Won by J. S. Converse, Harvard; G. R. Garnier, Oxford, second; E. Allcock, Cambridge, third. Time—0:15⅘.

Running broad jump—Won by J. S. Spraker, Yale; A. W. Risdine, Harvard, second; W. E. B. Henderson, Oxford, third. Distance—22 feet 4 inches.

Two mile run—Won by the Rev. H. W. Workman, Cambridge; E. W. Mills, Harvard, second; C. J. Swan, Harvard, third. Time—9:50.

THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Buffalo, September 8. Results:

One hundred and ten yard dash—Won by W. D. Eaton, Somerville, Mass.; N. H. Hargrave, Yale, second; J. S. Westney, University of Penn., third. Time—0:11⅘.

One hundred and twenty yard hurdle race—Won by H. Arnold, New-York; R. W. Bingham, Buffalo second; C. M. Cohen, New-York, third. Time—0:16⅘.

Putting the shot—Won by Richard Sheldon, New-York; W. W. Coe, Somerville, Mass., second; John De Witt, Princeton, third. Distance—46 feet 2⅘ inches.

Half mile run—Won by Alexander Grant, University of Pennsylvania; J. H. Wright,

Buffalo, second; I. A. Orton, Toronto, third. Time—2:01⅘.

Throwing the hammer—Won by J. Flanagan, New-York; John De Witt, Princeton, second; T. O'Rourke, Toronto, third. Distance—171 feet 1 inch.

Four hundred and forty yard hurdle race—Won by H. Arnold, New-York; W. S. Edwards, New-York, second; C. M. Oshen, New-York, third. Time—0:56⅘.

Standing high jump—Won by R. C. Ewry, New-York; Otto Sauer, New-York, second; D. S. Horton, Princeton, third. Height—5 feet 5¼ inches.

Running high jump—Won by G. P. Servias, New-York; S. S. Jones, New-York, second; Otto Sauer, New-York, third. Height—6 feet 3 inches.

Pole vault—Won by A. Anderson, New-York; G. M. Hall, Buffalo, second; E. A. Kinsey, Buffalo, third. Height—11 feet 3⅝ inches.

Two mile steeplechase—Won by G. W. Orton, Philadelphia; J. H. Wright, Buffalo, second; A. McKenzie, New-York, third. Time—11:58.

Eight mile cross country championship—Won by Pastime A. C. team; Cambridgeport Gymnasium team, second; Central Y. M. C. A., of Buffalo, third. Time—48:27⅘.

AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Buffalo, N. Y., June 15, by the Amateur Athletic Union. Results:

One hundred yard dash—Won by F. M. Sears, Cornell; C. M. Libbee, Detroit, second; W. S. Edwards, New-York, third. time—0:09⅘.

Two hundred and twenty yard dash—Won by F. M. Sears, Cornell; F. E. Moulton, New-York, second; C. M. Libbee, Detroit, third. Time—0:22.

Four hundred and forty yard run—Won by H. W. Hayes, Detroit; Thomas McQueeney, Hyde Park, Mass., second; J. S. Westney, University of Pennsylvania, third. Time—0:52⅘.

Eight hundred and eighty yard run—Won by H. W. Hayes, Detroit; H. E. Hastings, New-York, second; Irvine Orton, Toronto, third. Time—2:02⅘.

One mile run—Won by Alexander Grant, University of Penn.; R. L. Sanford, N. Y., second; A. McKenzie, third. Time—4:26⅘.

Five mile run—Won by F. M. Kanahy, Cambridgeport, Mass.; Jerry Pierce, Irving, N. Y., second; G. W. Orton, Philadelphia, third. Time—25:44⅘.

One hundred and twenty yard hurdle—Won by W. T. Fishleigh, Detroit; Thomas McQueeney, Hyde Park, Mass., second; W. J. Feldkamp, New-York, third. Time—0:16⅘.

Two hundred and twenty yard hurdle—Won by Henry Arnold, New-York; J. J. Nufer, Detroit, second; E. J. Etynge, New-York, third. Time—0:26.

Putting the shot—Won by F. G. Beck, Yale; H. L. Gill, Toronto, second; J. Flanagan, New-York, third. Distance—42 feet 11¼ inches.

Hammer throwing—Won by J. Flanagan, New-York; J. R. De Witt, Princeton, second; C. S. Henreman, Milwaukee, third. Distance—158 feet 10½ inches.

Running broad jump—Won by H. P. McDonald, New-York; W. S. Edwards, New-York, second; W. T. Fishleigh, third. Distance—22 feet 7 inches.

Pole vault—Won by C. E. Dvorak, Detroit; Henry J. Pettit, Kirksville, Mo., second; W. T. Fishleigh, Detroit, third. Height—11 feet 3 inches.

Running high jump—Won by S. S. Jones, New-York; H. L. Gill, Toronto, second; D. Reuss, New-York, third. Height—6 feet 2 inches.

Throwing the discus—Won by H. L. Gill, Toronto; R. J. Sheridan, New-York, second; J. Flanagan, New-York, third. Distance—118 feet 5 inches.

Throwing fifty-six pound weight—Won by J. Flanagan, New-York; J. R. De Witt, Princeton, second; G. W. Edgren, New-York, third. Distance—30 feet 6 inches.

OTHER IMPORTANT MEETINGS.

In the English championship meeting, at Huddersfield, July 6, American athletes won five events and finished second in one of the other seven.

Harvard won the intercollegiate athletic championship at Berkeley Oval, New-York, May 24 and 25. Her athletes scored 44 points in the thirteen contests, while Yale finished second, with 39 5-6, and Princeton was third, with 16 1-6.

Yale won the intercollegiate cross country championship at Morris Park, New-York, November 30. The University of Pennsylvania was second.

NATIONAL SPORTING ASSOCIATIONS

Amateur Athletic Union—James E. Sullivan, secretary, 16 Park Place, N. Y.

Amateur Hockey League — Howard Drakeley, secretary, 25 Broad-st., N. Y.

American Baseball League—Ban Johnson, president, Chicago, Ill.

American Fencers' League—W. Scott O'Connor, No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

Automobile Club of America—A. R. Shattuck, No. 32 Nassau-st., New-York.

Jockey Club—August Belmont, president, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

League of American Sportsmen—G. O. Shields, 23 West Twenty-fourth-st., N. Y.

League of American Wheelmen—Abbott Bassett, secretary, Boston, Mass.

National Amateur Skating Association—S. J. Montgomery, secretary, No. 73 Beekman-st., New-York.

National Association of Amateur Oarsmen—F. R. Fortmeyer, secretary, No. 100 William-st., New-York.

National Baseball League—Nick E. Young, president, Washington, D. C.

National Cycling Association—A. G. Batchelder, chairman, 150 Nassau-st., N. Y.

National Roque (Croquet) Association—N. L. Bishop, Norwich, Conn.

National Trotting Association—P. P. Johnson, president, Lexington, Conn.

Polo Association—H. L. Herbert, chairman, No. 15 Church-st., New-York.

United States Golf Association—R. B. Kerr, secretary, No. 26 Broad-st., N. Y.

United States National Lawn Tennis Association—P. E. Pressbrey, secretary, National Bank of Redemption, Boston.

United States Revolver Association—Dr. Reginald F. Sayre, 516 Sixth-ave., N. Y.

United States Rifle Association—General G. W. Wingate, No. 37 Nassau-st., New-York.

Young Men's Christian Association Athletic League—Dr. Luther Gulick, secretary, care Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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EXPOSITIONS.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE CENTENNIAL.

In 1903 there will be held in St. Louis, Mo., a world's fair to commemorate the acquisition of the vast domain purchased by President Jefferson from Napoleon of France extending from the Gulf of Mexico on the south to the Canadian borders on the north and from the Mississippi River on the east to the Rocky Mountains and the Rio Grande on the west, embracing an area of 1,041,842 square miles, or 37,827 square miles in excess of the remainder of the United States, excluding Alaska. In the spring of 1900 Congress passed a bill appropriating $5,000,000 in aid of the project, in the nature of a loan and contingent upon the city of St. Louis expending $10,000,000 for the same purpose. Citizens of St. Louis have subscribed $5,000,000, and a charter amendment has been adopted authorizing the issue of $5,000,000 bonds for the world's fair, thus complying with the requirements of the Federal government. In addition to the $15,000,000 provided as above, the State of Missouri has appropriated $1,000,000 for an exhibit of the State's products. Nearly all the States and Territories embraced in the purchase have voted various sums for exhibits, while States not included in the grant have also signified their intention of so doing, so that conservative estimates place the total sum which will be expended in creating the world's fair at $30,000,000, many of the directors contending that $50,000,000 will be expended.

Officers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company—David R. Francis, president; William H. Thompson, treasurer; Walter B. Stevens, secretary; James L. Blair, general counsel, and eight vice-presidents; Corwin H. Spencer, first vice-president; Samuel H. Kennard, second vice-president; Daniel M. Houser, third vice-president; Cyrus P. Walbridge, fourth vice-president; Seth W. Cobb, fifth vice-president; Charles H. Huttig, sixth vice-president; August Gehner, seventh vice-president; Pierre Chouteau, eighth vice-president.

Chairmen standing committees and commissions: Organization—David R. Francis, ex-officio chairman; Corwin H. Spencer, vice-chairman. Executive—D. R. Francis, ex-officio chairman; W. H. Thompson, vice-chairman. Ways and Means—F. J. Wade, chairman. Transportation—Julius S. Walsh, chairman. Finance—George A. Madill, chairman. Grounds and Buildings—W. H. Thompson, chairman. Press and Publicity—R. H. Stockton, chairman. Concessions—George L. Edwards, chairman. Insurance—George T. Crane, chairman. Foreign Relations—Adolphus Busch, chairman. Supplies—Norris B. Gregg, chairman. Sanitation—C. P. Walbridge, chairman. Police—Harrison I. Drummond, chairman. Ceremonies—C. H. Spencer, chairman. Legislation—D. M. Houser, chairman. Agriculture—Paul Brown, chairman. Fine Arts—Isaac W. Morton, chairman. Mines and Mining—W. J. Kinsella, chairman. State and Territorial Exhibits—C. H. Huttig, chairman. Manufactures and Liberal Arts—George W. Parker, chairman. Electricity and Electrical Appliances—J. E. Smith, chairman. Fish and Fisheries—Seth W. Cobb chairman. Anthropology—F. W. Lehmann, chairman. Education—John Schroers, chairman. Historical—Pierre Chouteau, chairman. Commission of Architects—Isaac S. Taylor, St. Louis, director of Construction and Maintenance and chairman Commission of Architects.

There will be no director general of the exposition, the duties of that office being vested in the president of the board of directors. Under him are four directors, known respectively as director of exhibits, director of exploitation, director of works and director of concessions and admissions, these having complete charge of the work of the world's fair in all its departments, under the president.

National Commission, representing the United States Government—Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, chairman; Martin H. Glynn, of New-York, vice-president; Colonel Joseph Flory, of Missouri, secretary; J. M. Thurston, of Nebraska; William Lindsay, of Kentucky; G. W. McBride, of Oregon; John P. Miller, of Indiana; F. A. Betts, of Connecticut; P. D. Scott, of Arkansas; J. M. Allen, of Mississippi.

In addition to above, Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Colorado, Wisconsin, New-Hampshire, Arkansas, Connecticut, New-Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma have appointed State and Territorial commissioners. Other States will appoint commissioners this year.

Foreign Commissioners—Thomas W. Cridler, to Europe; John Barrett, Asia and Australasia; John Taylor Lewis, Brazil; José de Olivares, Argentina, Bolivia, Chili, Paraguay and Uruguay; Ernest H. Wands, New-York, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela; John Rice Chandler Central America, resident representative in England, George F. Parker; resident representative in France, Palmer L. Bowen.

Board of Lady Managers—Miss Helen M. Gould, New-York City; Mrs. James L. Blair, St. Louis; Mrs. John A. McCall, New-York City; Miss Anna L. Dawes, Pittsfield, Mass.; Mrs. John H. Holcombe, Hartford, Conn.; Miss Fannie A. Porter, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Frederick Hanger, Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. Helen Boise Hunsicker, Philadelphia; Mrs. W. E. Andrews, Hastings, Neb.; Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. Belle Everest, Atchison, Kan.; Mrs. Gilmore Knott, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Michael H. De Young, San Francisco; Mrs. Marcus Daly, Montana; Mrs. Fine P. Ernest, Colorado; Mrs. W. H. Coleman, Indianapolis; Mrs. L. D. Frost, Winona, Minn.

In December, 1901, contracts were let for the erection of the main buildings of the fair, as follows: Art Building, 300x900 feet, area, 6.19 acres; with two pavilions, each 200x300 feet; area, 2.75 acres; cost, $1,000,000. Liberal Arts, 600x525 feet; area, 7.25 acres; cost, $375,000. Manufactures (and Liberal Arts), 525x1,200 feet; area, 14.46 acres; cost, $845,000. Electricity, 600x525 feet; area, 7.25 acres; cost, $400,000. Mines

and Metallurgy, 525x1,200 feet; area, 14.46 acres; cost, $760,000. Education, 525x750 feet; area, 9.04 acres; cost, $500,000. Social Economy, 525x750 feet; area, 9.04 acres; cost, $460,000. Transportation, 525x800 feet; area, 9.61 acres; cost, $660,000. Machinery, 525x1,000 feet; area, 12.05 acres; cost, $700,000. Government Building, with Fisheries Pavilion and Ordnance Pavilion, 400x250 feet; area, 2.29 acres; cost, $250,000. Agricultural Building, 700x2,000 feet; area, 32.14 acres; cost, $800,000. Total area, 125.53 acres; total cost, $6,750,000.

Since the project has taken shape men in all sections of the country have claimed to be the first to suggest the holding of a centennial celebration, but the honor clearly belongs to Mr. Charles M. Harvey, an editorial writer on "The St. Louis Globe Democrat," who in the columns of that paper first advocated the project back in 1887. Shortly after the editorial written by Mr. Harvey appeared suggesting the holding of a centennial celebration of the puchase, a conference of business men was held in St. Louis and an association formed to further the project, with D. R. Francis, former Governor of Missouri and Secretary of the Interior in the latter part of Mr. Cleveland's second administration, as president. When the Columbian Exposition was broached and there was a possibility of St. Louis being selected as the place of its holding, the Louisiana centennial project was held in abeyance, but the organization was maintained. When Chicago was selected as the place for holding the Columbian Exposition activity was revived and agitation continued looking to the holding of a world's fair in St. Louis in 1903. A site was voted by the city in Forest Park, an emerald gem lying on the high hills five miles back from the river, and, as its name implies, a veritable forest. Here the fair will be held, the total area in the park site being 668 acres, and outside the park and adjacent thereto are 212 acres additional, which will be utilized, with 400 acres additional available, part of which, at least, will also be embraced in the world's fair site.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

The Pan-American Exposition was held in Buffalo, N. Y., to illustrate the progress and development of the Western Hemisphere in the nineteenth century. The opening day was May 1, although the exposition was far from complete. The formal opening was on May 20, and the fair was closed on November 2, although it was the intention to close it on October 31. The extra two days were occasioned by the fact that the end of October fell in the latter part of the week. The fair was not a success financially, the receipts being insufficient to enable the Pan-American Exposition Company to pay for the medals won by the exhibitors. Exhibitors were obliged to pay for their own medals if they won them. The company was so heavily in debt that all the second mortgage bonds were unpaid and complete payments could not be made on the first mortgage bonds, while many of the contractors received no money except a 20 per cent dividend. So involved was the financial condition of the fair that a complete statement was not made public until near the close of the year. The total number of paid admissions was 5,366,859; the number of free admissions was 2,813,189. These figures include the 136,606 paid and 36,144 free admissions for the two extra days, November 1 and 2. None of the directors or members of their families had passes. The assassination of President McKinley caused a big decrease in attendance, the shrinkage reaching 50,000 the first week after the crime was committed and 90,000 the following week. Foreign countries that had exhibits included Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chili, Costa Rica, Cuba, San Domingo, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Porto Rico, Salvador, British Colonies and French Colonies. Of these countries the following had buildings: Chili, Cuba, Ecuador, Canada, Honduras, San Domingo, Mexico, Guatemala and Porto Rico. Alaska also had a building. The States that had buildings were Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the New-England States. The number of diplomas that were granted by the exposition exceeded 10,000, and, of course, the exhibitors exceeded that number. The chief officers of the exposition were: John G. Milburn, president, Edwin Fleming, secretary; George L. Williams, treasurer; William I. Buchanan, director-general; Newcomb Carlton, director of works; John B. Weber, commissioner-general; George Bleistein, chairman of publicity; Karl Bitter, director of sculpture; Frederick W. Taylor, director of concessions; C. Y. Turner, director of color, and William A. Coffin, director of fine arts.

THE CHARLESTON FAIR.

The Interstate and West Indian Exposition was opened at Charleston, S. C., on December 2. It is intended to foster trade between the United States and the West Indies and to exhibit the products of those islands. The opening ceremonies were imposing. There was a parade of federal troops, State militia and Confederate veterans. The day was set apart as a holiday and all places of business were closed. The orator was Senator Chauncey M. Depew, of New-York, and addresses were also made by Governor M. B. McSweeney, of South Carolina; Mayor J. Adger Smyth, of Charleston, and F. W. Wagener, president of the exposition company. The exposition was officially declared open on a signal from the White House, where President Roosevelt touched a key connecting with the fair. Greetings were exchanged between President Roosevelt and the president of the exposition company. At the time of the opening the fair was not complete as to the arrangement of exhibits, but work on it was being rapidly pushed, as there was a small army of men laboring twenty-four hours a day to get it to a state of absolute preparedness.

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THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

The British Government having declined to accept the amendments made in the United States Senate to the Hay–Pauncefote Isthmian Canal Treaty, signed February 5, 1900, and ratified by the Senate December 20, 1900, negotiations were begun early in 1901 for a new convention. An agreement was reached which met in great measure the objections urged by the United States Senate to the earlier draft, and on November 18 Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote signed in Washington a second canal treaty, which was laid before the Senate by President Roosevelt on December 3. The new convention contains five articles which read as follows:

"I. The high contracting parties agree that the present treaty shall supersede the aforementioned [Clayton-Bulwer] convention of April 19, 1850.

"II. It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the government of the United States either directly at its own cost, or by gift or loan of money to individuals or corporations, or through subscription to or purchase of stock or shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present treaty, the said government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

"III. The United States adopts as the basis of the neutralization of such ship canal the following rules substantially as embodied in the Convention of Constantinople, signed the 28th October, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Canal; that is to say:

"First—The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable.

"Second—The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

"Third—Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal except so far as may be strictly necessary; and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay in accordance with the regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service.

"Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

"Fourth—No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or warlike materials in the canal except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

"Fifth—The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal, within three marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent.

"Sixth—The plant, establishments, buildings and all works necessary to the construction, maintenance and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be parts thereof for the purposes of this treaty, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents, and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

"IV. It is agreed that no change of territorial sovereignty or of international relations of the country or countries traversed by the before mentioned canal shall affect the general principle of neutralization or the obligation of the high contracting parties under the present treaty.

"V. The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London at the earliest possible time within six months from the date hereof."

The treaty was reported favorably to the Senate by the Committee on Foreign Relations on December 6.

The annual report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, submitted to Congress on December 4, 1901, recommended the adoption of the Nicaraguan route for a trans-isthmian canal. It estimated the total cost of a canal through Nicaragua at $189,864,662, against $144,233,358 for a Panama waterway, plus $109,141,000 for the Panama concession.

The report says the Panama route is feasible as a sea level canal, while the Nicaragua Canal must be by locks; but Lake Nicaragua will furnish an inexhaustible supply of water for the canal. The Nicaragua route has no natural harbors at either end, but satisfactory harbors may be constructed. Harbors already exist at each end of the Panama route, but considerable work must be done at the entrance of the harbor on the Atlantic side. With adequate force and plant, the commission estimates that the Nicaragua Canal can be completed in six years, exclusive of two years for preparation. Ten years is estimated to complete the Panama Canal.

The total length of the Nicaragua route is 183.66 miles, and of the Panama route 49.09 miles. The estimated cost of operating and maintaining the Nicaragua Canal

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annually is $1,350,000 greater than that of the Panama Canal. The estimated time for a deep draft vessel to pass through the Panama Canal is twelve hours and through the Nicaragua Canal thirty-three hours. The Nicaragua route, the report says, is more advantageous for commerce, save that originating on the west coast of South America. For the Gulf ports the advantage is two days, and for most of the ports on the Atlantic and Pacific one day. The Nicaragua route is said to be better for sailing vessels, on account of favoring winds. Hygienic conditions also favor Nicaragua.

The commission holds that the United States should acquire control of a strip of territory ten miles wide from sea to sea, through which to build the canal. The consent of Nicaragua and Costa Rica must be obtained to construct the canal, but the report says this can easily be secured. The concessions granted by the Colombian Government to the Panama Canal Company have many years to run, and new concessions cannot be granted to the United States. The report closes as follows:

"After considering all the facts developed by the investigations made by the commission, the actual situation as it now stands, and having in view the terms offered by the new Panama Canal Company, this commission is of the opinion that the most practicable and feasible route for an isthmian canal, to be under the control, management and ownership of the United States, is that known as the Nicaragua route."

HEIGHT OF FAMOUS MOUNTAINS.

The height of few mountains has been ascertained with surveying instruments. Those which any one actually ascends are usually measured by the barometer, which is not infallible, and which at different times may give dissimilar results. The elevation of other mountains, which no explorer has yet climbed, is estimated by persons who scrutinized them from adjacent peaks. Here, again, equally good authorities disagree. Besides, in some instances—Ararat and Sinai, for instance—modern geographers cannot with certainty identify mountains of great historic interest. In a table like the following, therefore, it is impossible to do more than closely approximate the real facts. But Longmans, Green & Co.'s Gazetteer, which has been used in the main, is probably as safe a standard as can be found, although at the time when the last edition came out (1895) Fitzgerald had not ascended Aconcagua, the Duke of the Abruzzi had not visited Mount St. Elias, and Mount McKinley, now believed to be the loftiest peak in North America, had not even been discovered:

Name.	Location.	Feet.	Name.	Location.	Feet.
Everest	India, Nep'l..	29,000	Mauna Kea	Hawaii	13,953
Dapsang	India, Kash'r	28,760	Mauna Loa	Hawaii	13,760
Godwin-Austen	India, Kash'r	28,265	Jungfrau	Switzerland	13,670
Kanchanjanka	India, Nep'l..	28,176	Fremont's Peak	Wyoming	13,570
Makulu	India, Nep'l..	27,809	Apo, Mindanao	Philippines	13,300
Mustagh-ata (Kashgar)	Pamir	25,800	Gross Glockner	Aust'n Tyrol.	12,455
			Fujimo-yama	Japan	12,425
Lunkho (Hindoo Koosh)	Pamir	25,600	Cook	New-Zeal'd	12,350
Aconcagua	Chili	23,080	Teneriffe	Canary Is'ds.	12,190
Pioneer Peak	India	22,600	Korinchi	Sumatra	12,100
Illimani	Bolivia	22,500	Muley Hacen, Si. N.	Spain	11,781
Huascan	Peru	22,000	Hood	Oregon	11,225
Sorata	Bolivia	21,500	Anethou, Pyrenees..	Spain	11,168
Demavend	Persia	21,150	Petermann's Peak	Greenland	11,000
Sajama	Bolivia	21,000	Etna	Sicily	10,865
Chimborazo	Ecuador	20,498	Dhor-el-Khodib	Syria (Mount Lebanon)	10,625
McKinley	Alaska	20,464	Shar Dagh	Albania	9,800
El Misti	Peru	20,230	St. Helen's	Alaska	9,750
Nan Shan range	China	20,000	Zugspitze	Bavaria	9,710
Ruwen-zori	Africa	20,000	Corno, Apennines	Italy	9,580
Kilima-Njaro	East Africa..	19,720	Pic du Midi	France	9,440
Cotopaxi	Ecuador	19,613	Perim Dagh	Macedonia	8,800
Logan	Canada	19,514	Gerlachfalva	Hungary	8,709
Antisana	Ecuador	19,335	Sinai	Arabia	8,535
Cayambe	Ecuador	19,186	Pindus, range	Eur'n Turk'y	8,150
Huila	Colombia	18,700	Galdhoppingen	Norway	8,390
Elbruz (Caucasus)	Russia	18,526	Nkiona	Greece	8,240
Orizaba	Mexico	18,314	Monte Azul	Cuba	8,070
St. Elias	Alaska	18,120	Parnassus	Greece	8,065
Popocatapetl	Mexico	18,000	Spelai, Pindus	Greece	7,665
Ararat	Armenia	16,925	Adam's	Ceylon	7,420
Charles Louis	New-Guinea	16,730	Townsend	Australia	7,350
Pichinca	Ecuador	15,918	Mitchell	N. Carolina	6,711
Mont Blanc	Fr'ch Savoy..	15,775	Washington	N. Hampsh'e.	6,288
Fairweather	Alaska	15,500	Adams	N. Hampsh'e.	5,776
Monte Rosa	Switzerland	15,215	Teplos-ix, Urals	Russia	5,540
Whitney	California	14,900	Marcy	New-York	5,403
Matterhorn	Switzerland	14,775	Mansfield	Vermont	4,430
Tizi Tamjurt, Atlas	Morocco	14,600	Ben Nevis	Scotland	4,406
Sierra Blanca	Colorado	14,464	Vesuvius	Naples	4,260
Rainier	Washington	14,444	Slide, Catskills	New-York	4,205
Shasta	California	14,442	Yunque	Porto Rico	3,670
Long's Peak	Colorado	14,271	Snowdon	Wales	3,571
Pike's Peak	Colorado	14,147			

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CUBA.

CAPITAL	Havana.
MILITARY GOVERNOR	Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood.
SECRETARY OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT	Diego Tamayo y Figueredo.
SECRETARY OF FINANCE	Leopoldo Cancio.
SECRETARY OF JUSTICE	Jose Varela y Jado.
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES	Perfecto Lacoste.
SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	Enrique Jose Varona.
SECRETARY OF PUBLIC WORKS	Jose Ramon Villalon.

CIVIL GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES.

PROVINCE OF HAVANA	Emilio Nunez.
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO	Joaquin M. Quilez.
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS	P. G. Betancourt.
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE	Lope Recio.
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA	Jose Miguel Gomez.
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO	Demetrio Castillo.

Steady and consistent progress was made in Cuba during the year 1901 toward the establishment of a stable and independent insular government. The Cuban Constitutional Convention, which met in Havana on November 5, 1900, completed its labors on October 1, 1901, after having fulfilled these three purposes, for which it was elected: First, to frame and adopt a Cuban constitution; second, to agree with the government of the United States upon the relations to exist between that government and the government of Cuba; third, to arrange for the election by the people of officers under the constitution, and for the transfer of government to the officers so elected. The convention showed for a time some unreadiness to outline the political relations which should subsist between Cuba and the United States, and seemed disposed to delay an agreement until after the new constitution should become operative. The Congress of the United States, accordingly, through an amendment to the Army Appropriation Act of March 3, 1901, formulated a scheme of future relations for the guidance of the convention, which that body finally accepted on June 12 without modification or alteration of any sort. The text of the so-called "Platt amendment" to the act of March 3, appended as a separate ordinance to the Cuban constitution, is as follows:

"I. That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain by colonization, or for military or naval purposes or otherwise, lodgement in or control over any portion of said island.

"II. That said government shall not assume or contract any public debt, to pay the interest upon which, and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which, the ordinary revenues of the island, after defraying the current expenses of government, shall be inadequate.

"III. That the government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the Treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the government of Cuba.

"IV. That all acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupancy thereof are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected.

"V. That the government of Cuba will execute, and as far as necessary extend, the plans already devised, or other plans to be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the commerce of the southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein.

"VI. That the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba, the title thereto being left to future adjustment by treaty.

"VII. That to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba, and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defence, the government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.

"VIII. That by way of further assurance the government of Cuba will embody the foregoing provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States."

The vote in the convention on the adoption of the Platt amendment in its entirety was 15 to 14.

The Cuban constitution proper institutes a scheme of government modelled largely after that of the United States. There is to be a Congress of two co-ordinate houses. The Senate is to be composed of four Senators from each of the six provinces, chosen through electors for terms of eight years. Half the body is to be elected every four years. The House of Representatives is to contain one Representative for every twenty-five thousand inhabitants or major fraction thereof in each province. Repre-

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sentatives are to serve four years, and one-half of the lower house is to be elected every two years. The Congress is to meet twice a year—in April and November—and is to remain in session at least forty working days. The President is to serve four years, and no President can be elected for three successive terms. The chief executive is to have most of the powers of an American President, and can also suspend the Governors of the provinces for violations of the law. A Vice-President and Cabinet are provided for, with a Supreme Court. An electoral law was adopted by the Constitutional Convention October 1, and a general election under it to choose Governors of provinces, provincial councillors, members of the House of Representatives and Presidential and Senatorial electors was set for December 31, 1901. On February 24, 1902, the electors chosen will meet to elect a President, Vice-President and Senators.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTERS.

States and Territories.	Previous residence required.			Registration required.	Excluded from voting.
	State.	County.	District.		
*Alabama	1 yr.	3 mos.	30 d.	Yes.	[14], [15], [16], [19], [20].
*Arizona Territory	1 yr.	30 d.	30 d.	Yes.	[15], [16].
*Arkansas	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 d.	No.	[15], [16].
*California	1 yr.	90 d.	30 d.	Yes.	[15], [16], [21], [22].
Colorado	6 mos.	90 d.	10 d.	Yes.	[15], [16], [20].
‡Connecticut	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	[12]Yes.	
*Delaware	1 yr.	6 mos.	3 mos.	[13]Yes.	[15], [16], [19].
*Florida	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	[11]Yes.	[15], [16], [19].
†Georgia	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 d.	[11]Yes.	[14], [15], [16], [19].
*Idaho	6 mos.	30 d.	10 d.	Yes.	[15], [16], [18], [19], [23], [24], [25].
*Illinois	1 yr.	90 d.	30 d.	Yes.	
*Indiana	6 mos.	3 mos.	30 d.	No.	
*Iowa	6 mos.	60 d.	60 d.	[27]Yes.	[15], [16].
*Kansas	6 mos.	30 d.	30 d.	[7]	[15], [16], [19], [20], [22], [26].
*Kentucky	1 yr.	6 mos.	60 d.	[3], [28]	[15], [16].
*Louisiana	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 d.	[11]Yes.	[15], [16].
*Maine	3 mos.	3 mos.	3 mos.	[12], [29]Yes.	[17], [20].
*Maryland	1 yr.	6 mos.	1 d.	Yes.	[20].
*Massachusetts	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	[13]Yes.	[15], [16], [17], [20].
*Michigan	3 mos.	3 mos.	10 d.	Yes.	[21], [24].
*Minnesota	1 yr.	30 d.	30 d.	[11]Yes.	[14], [15], [16], [20], [24].
*Mississippi	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	[11], [13]Yes.	[15], [19].
*Missouri	1 yr	60 d.	60 d.	[4]	[15], [16].
*Montana	1 yr.	30 d.	30 d.	Yes.	[15], [16], [24].
*Nebraska	1 yr.	30 d.	30 d.	[31]Yes.	[15], [16].
*Nevada	6 mos.	30 d.	30 d.	[13]Yes.	[14], [15], [16], [26].
*New-Hampshire	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	No.	[17].
*New-Jersey	1 yr.	5 mos.	30 d.	Yes.	[15], [16], [17].
New-Mexico Ter.	6 mos.	3 mos.	30 d.	Yes.	[1], [24], [30].
*New-York	1 yr.	4 mos.	[10]30 d.	Yes.	[19].
North Carolina	2 yrs.	6 mos.	4 mos.	[11], [13]Yes.	[14], [15], [16].
*North Dakota	1 yr.	6 mos.	90 d.	[5]	[15], [16].
*Ohio	1 yr.	30 d.	20 d.	[2]	[15], [16].
Oklahoma Ter.	6 mos.	60 d.	30 d.	——	[19].
*Oregon	6 mos.	90 d.	30 d.	Yes.	[15], [16], [24].
*Pennsylvania	1 yr.	60 d.	60 d.	[11]No.	Non-taxpayers.
*Rhode Island	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	[7]Yes.	[15], [16], [17], [19].
South Carolina	2 yrs.	1 yr.	4 mos.	[11], [13]	[15], [16], [17], [18], [19].
*South Dakota	6 mos.	3 mos.	10 d.	[6]Yes.	
*Tennessee	1 yr.	6 mos.	——	[11], [13]Yes.	[14], [15], [16], [20].
*Texas	1 yr.	6 mos.	——	[9]	[15], [16], [17].
*Utah	1 yr.	4 mos.	60 d.	Yes.	[15], [16], [19].
*Vermont	1 yr.	3 mos.	30 d.	No.	[26].
Virginia	1 yr.	3 mos.	30 d.	Yes.	[15], [16].
*Washington	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 d.	Yes.	[24].
*West Virginia	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	No.	[15], [16], [17], [19].
*Wisconsin	1 yr.	——	10 d.	[29]Yes.	[15], [16], [19], [20].
*Wyoming	1 yr.	60 d.	30 d.	[13]Yes.	[15], [16].

Note.—Each State requires that a voter must be a citizen. *Australian ballot. †Ballot contains a column for each party. ‡Official ballot in envelope, each party having a ticket. [1]Soldiers. [2]In cities of over 20,000 population. [3]In cities of the first, second and third classes. [4]In cities of 100,000. [5]In cities of 3,000. [7]Non-property owners must be residents two years. [8]Towns of 1,000. [9]Cities of 10,000. [10]Must be citizens ninety days before election. [11]Prepayment of poll tax required. [12]Must be able to read. [13]Must be able to read and write. [14]Guilty of treason. [15]Lunatics. [16]Idiots. [17]Paupers. [18]Bigamists. [19]Guilty of bribery. [20]Under guardianship. [21]Duellists. [22]Dishonorably discharged soldiers. [23]Chinese. [24]Indians holding tribal relations. [25]Polygamists. [26]Persons who have voluntarily borne arms against the United States and not restored to civil rights by Legislature. [27]Law requires voting machines. [28]Also in cities of fourth class. [29] for cities. [30]Camp followers. [31]In cities of 7,000 and over. All States prohibit persons convicted of felony from voting.

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FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

RULERS OF THE CHIEF COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

(Titles and terms in parentheses.)

Country.	Ruler.	Acceded.
Abyssinia	Menelek II (Emperor)	March 12, 1889
Afghanistan	Habibullah Khan (Amir)	October 3, 1901
Argentine Republic	Gen. Julio A. Roca (President, 6 years)	October 12, 1898
Austria-Hungary	Francis Joseph I (Emperor)	December 2, 1848
Bavaria	Otho I (King)	June 13, 1886
Belgium	Leopold II (King)	December 10, 1865
Bolivia	José Manuel Pando (President)	October, 1899
Brazil	Senhor Campos Salles (President)	November 15, 1898
Bulgaria	Ferdinand I (Prince)	July 7, 1887
Chili	German Riesco (President)	July 25, 1901.
China	Kuang Hsü (Emperor)	January 12, 1875
Colombia	J. M. Marroquin (Vice-President, acting)	
Corea	Li Hui (Emperor)	January, 1864
Costa Rica	Rafael Iglesias (President)	May 8, 1894
Denmark	Christian IX (King)	November 15, 1863
Dominican Republic	Juan Isidro Jiminez	November 11, 1899
Ecuador	Victor Plaza (President)	February 6, 1901
Egypt	Abbas II (Khedive)	January 7, 1892
France	Emile Loubet (President, 7 years)	February 18, 1899
Germany	William II (Emperor and King of Prussia)	June 15, 1888
Great Britain	Edward VII (King)	January 22, 1901
Greece	George I (King of the Hellenes)	June 5, 1863
Guatemala	Manuel Estrada Cabrera (President)	February 8, 1898
Hayti	T. Simon Sam (President)	March 24, 1896
Honduras	Terencio Sierra (President)	January 1, 1895
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III (King)	July 31, 1900
Japan	Mutsu Hito (Emperor)	February 13, 1867
Liberia	W. D. Coleman (President)	November 13, 1896
Mexico	[1]Porfirio Diaz (President, 4 years)	December 1, 1884
Montenegro	Nicholas I (Prince)	August 14, 1860
Morocco	Muley Abdul Aziz (Sultan)	June 7, 1894
Netherlands	Wilhelmina (Queen)	November 23, 1890
Nicaragua	[2]José Santos Zelaya (President, 4 years)	December 1, 1896
Norway	Oscar II (King)	September 18, 1872
Paraguay	Emilio Aceval (President)	November 25, 1898
Persia	Muzaffer-ed-Din (Emperor)	May 1, 1896
Peru	Eduardo Romana (President)	June, 1899
Portugal	Carlos I (King)	October 19, 1889
Prussia	(See Germany)	
Rumania	Charles I (King)	May 10, 1866
Russia	Nicholas II (Czar)	November 1, 1894
Salvador	Tomas Regalado (President)	
Saxony	Albert (King)	October 29, 1873
Servia	Alexander I (King)	March 6, 1889
Siam	Choulalonkorn (King)	October 1, 1868
Spain	Alfonso XIII (King)	May 17, 1886
Sweden	Same as Norway	
Tripoli	Ahmed Rassim Pacha (Governor-General)	November, 1881
Tunis	Sidi Ali Pacha (Bey)	October 28, 1882
Turkey	Abdul Hamid II (Sultan)	August 31, 1876
Uruguay	Juan Lindolfo Cuestas (President)	August 25, 1897
Venezuela	Cipriano Castro (President)	December 1, 1899

[1]Re-elected fourth quadrennial term. [2]Re-elected second quadrennial term.

AREA, POPULATION, REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC., OF THE PRINCIPAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

Argentine Republic.—Area, in square miles, 1,318,247; population, 3,955,000; revenue (1900), $63,339,188; expenditure, $63,283,632; imports, $112,760,250; exports, $178,444,905; debt, $509,604,444.

Austria-Hungary.—Area, 240,942; pop., 44,751,000; rev. (1900), $73,659,000; expend., $73,659,000; imports, $326,600,610; exports, $377,902,770; debt, $1,154,791,000. Austria had a separate revenue in 1900 of $215,237,000; expend., $215,208,000; debt, $642,-194,000. Hungary had a revenue of $209,001 000; expend., $208,509,000; debt, $904,-941,000.

Belgium.—Area, 11,373; pop., 6,670,000; rev. (1899), $85,494,672; expend., $83,883,-860; imports, $436,218,600; exports, $376,157,000; debt, $504,459,540.

Bolivia.—Area, 567,430; pop., 2,020,000; rev. (1898), $3,431,000; expend., $3,712,-000; imports, $11,450,556; exports, $10,820,160; debt, $2,336,258.

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Brazil.—Area, 3,209,878; pop., 14,334,000; rev. (1898), $90,152,000; expend., $70,061,000; imports, $136,181,000; exports, $168,665,000; debt, $489,985,000.

Chili.—Area, 290,629; pop., 3,110,000; rev. (1898), $43,206,000; exp., $38,052,000; imports., $38,784,900; exports, $50,533,690; debt, $113,240,000.

China.—Area (including dependencies), 4,218,401; pop., estimated, 400,000,000; rev. (1899), estimated, $73,500,000; expend. estimated, $73,500,000; imports, $211,065,876; exports, $150,950,235; debt, $287,123,500.

Colombia.—Area, 505,000; pop., 4,000,000; rev. (1898), $7,031,000; expend., $8,697,000; imports, $10,695 000; exports, $18,487,000; debt, $15,809,000.

Costa Rica.—Area, 23,000; pop., 300,000; rev. (1899), $3,513,000; expend., $3,139,000; imports, $3,992,000; exports, $4,757,000; debt, $13,124,000.

Denmark.—Area, 15,289; pop., 2,310,000; rev. (1899), $19,247,608; expend., $20,619,361; imports, $98,436,400. exports, $63,918,000; debt, $55,795,724.

Ecuador.—Area, 120,000; pop., 1,27 000; rev. (1897), $3,564,000; expend., $3,620,000; imports, $6,103,000; exports, $6,680,000; debt, $7,882,435.

France.—Area, 204,092; pop., 38,514,000; rev. (1900), $631,340,500; expend., $631,291,192; imports, $813,919,600; exports, $752,526,300; debt, $5,800,691,814.

Germany.—Area, 208,830; pop., 55,976,000; rev. (1900), $471,002,000; expend., $489,804,000; imports, $1,304,976,848; exports, $1,001,275,520; debt, $557,626,622. The German States have a separate debt of $2,015,908,000.

Great Britain—United Kingdom.—Area, 120,979; pop., 40,906,000; rev. (1900), $583,201,360; expend., $650,258,113; imports, $2,548,262,000; exports, $1,418,548,000; debt, $3,000,926,304.

Australasia.—Area, 3,077,377; pop., 4,483,000; rev. (1900), $167,335,000; expend., $161,738,000; imports, $351,755,000; exports, $432,958,000; debt, $1,183,055,000.

Canada.—Area, 3,048,711; pop., 5 248,000; rev. (1900), $51,030,000; expend., $42,975,000; imports, $180,804,000; exports, $170,642,000; debt, $265,494,000.

British India.—Area, 1,068,314; pop., 221,173,000; rev. (1899), $328,955,934; expend., $316,103,507; imports, $297,411,281; exports, $379,343,675; debt, $1,031,803,075.

Other British Colonies.—Area, 654,630; pop., 10,648,000; rev. (1899), $79,956,595; expend., $81,071,024; imports, $321,44o,925; exports, $259,725,105; debt, $265,541,000

Greece.—Area, 25,104, pop., 2,434,000; rev. (1900), $13,050,533; expend., $13,020,200; imports, $24,720,598; exports, $18,656,538; debt, $168,548,444.

Guatemala.—Area, 63,400; pop., 1,574,000; rev. (1899), $2,687,000; expend., $2,643,000; imports, $3,178,710; exports, $3,917,628; debt, $20,826,507.

Honduras.—Area, 46,250. pop., 407,000; rev. (1899), $1,114,429; expend., $1,119,295; imports, $1,125,190; exports, $1,192,740; debt, $89,376,920.

Italy.—Area, 110,646; pop., 31,857,000; rev. (1899), $317,349,332; exports, $313,279,071; imports, $290,773,800; exports, $276,260,200; debt, $2,583,983,789.

Japan.—Area, 147,655; pop., 43,761,000; rev. (1899), $121,433,725; expend , $119,934,893; imports, $109,760,196; exports, $105,734,511; debt, $206,799,964.

Mexico.—Area, 767,005, pop., 12,631,000; rev. (1900), $29,467,131; expend., $26,095,775; imports, $61,305,000; exports, $76,346,000; debt, $114,543,000.

Netherlands.—Area, 12,648; pop., 5,140,000. rev. (1899), $58,323,000; expend., $60,922,000; imports, $766,374,000; exports, $630,041,000; debt, $466,419,294.

Nicaragua.—Area, 49,200; pop., 500,000; rev. (1898), $1,459,950; expend., $2,433,250; imports, $2,788,505; expo.s, $3,099,061; debt, $4,901,819.

Norway.—Area, 124,445; pop., 2,122,000; rev. (1899), $21,457,420; expend., $20,912,308; imports, $83,209,980, exports, $42,715,716; debt, $53,211,132.

Paraguay.—Area, 98,000; pop., 650,000; rev. (1898), $844,000; expend., $892,000. imports, $2,212,440; exports, $2,081,630, debt, $19,972,000.

Peru.—Area. 695,000, pop., 4,610,000; rev. (1898), $5,914,000; expend., $6,072,000; imports, $7,999,845; exports, $13,120,002; debt, $26,321,784.

Portugal.—Area, 36,038; pop., 4,660,000; rev. (1899), $56,363,000; expend., $56,237,000; imports, $52,494,480. exports, $33,613,920; debt, $670,221,374.

Rumania.—Area, 48,307; pop., 5,913,000; rev. (1899), $28,001,000; expend., $29,249,000; imports, $64,320,724; exports, $28,780,100; debt, $280,136,991.

Russia.—Area, 8 660,395; pop., 128,952,000; rev. (1899), $891,772 000; expend., $921,068,000; imports, $317,991,000; exports, $377,327,000; debt, $3,107,320,000.

Servia.—Area, 19,050; pop., 2,452,000; rev. (1899), $15,144,548; expend., $14,842,825; imports, $8,960,197; exports, $12,688,592; debt, $81,972,118.

Spain.—Area, 197,670; pop., 18,089,000; rev. (1899), $170,998,000; expend., $174,752,000; imports, $180,751 445; exports, $139,901,647 debt, $1,727,994,620.

Sweden.—Area, 172,876; pop., 5,097,000; rev. (1899), $39,043,000; expend., $38,043,000; imports, $122,066,732; exports, $92,435,612; debt, $85,154,320.

Switzerland.—Area, 15,976; pop., 3,120.000; rev. (1899), $19,392,000; expend., $18,924,000; imports, $224,380,835; exports, $153,630,702; debt, $15,919,219.

Turkey.—Area (except Egypt), 1,111,741; pop., 24,835,000; rev. (1899), $51,893,462; expend., $81,533,341; imports, $93,984,010; exports, $67,883,000; debt, $726,511,195.

Egypt.—Area, 12,916; pop., 9,335,000; rev. (1899), $56,424,345; expend., $54,437,259; imports, $56,552,863; exports, $75,884,936; debt, $500,402,729.

Uruguay.—Area, 72,110; pop., 840,000; rev. (1899), $16,608,000; expend., $16,608,000; imports, $24,720,000; exports, $38,110,000; debt, $124,374,189.

Venezuela.—Area, 593,943; pop., 2,600,000; rev. (1898), $6,452,000; expend., $8,790,000; imports, $8,457,977; exports, $17,962,257; debt, $37,725,814.

United States.—Area, 2,970,038; pop., 76,304,000; rev. (1900), $669,595,431; expend., $590,068,371; imports, $849,941,184; exports, $1,394,438,082; debt, $1,107,711,257.

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THE PACIFICATION OF CHINA.

The condition of China and the relations of that empire with the great powers have been vastly improved and placed upon a more substantial foundation during the last year. In the settlement of important questions growing out of the Boxer anti-foreign uprising of 1900, which have been the subject of protracted negotiations at Peking, results have been achieved by the full concurrence of the governments of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Japan, Belgium, Spain, Austria and Italy, which practically establish the principle of the open door and the permanent security of the persons and property of foreigners in China.

An official statement of the new status of affairs and of the successive stages of the negotiations is contained in the final protocol, signed at Peking on September 7, 1901, by the plenipotentiaries of China and the ten maritime nations enumerated, growing out of the joint demand of the powers upon China December 22, 1900. The provisions of this protocol in substance are as follows:

Article I. Prince Chun, brother of the Emperor, left Peking on July 12, 1901, and at Potsdam on September 4 conveyed to the German Emperor the regret of China for Baron von Ketteler's assassination. China in June began the erection of a commemorative arch to Baron von Ketteler on the spot where he fell.

Article II. Imperial edicts in February sentenced Prince Tuan and Duke Fukuo to execution, but the sentence was subsequently commuted to imprisonment for life, Prince Chuang and the presidents of the Court of Censors and Board of Punishments chose to commit suicide; Yu Hsien, Governor of Shan-Si, was executed, and to many anti-foreign agitators were decreed various punishments. Official examinations were suspended for five years in all cities where foreigners had been massacred.

Article III. An envoy was sent to Tokio to make reparation for the murder of the Japanese Chancellor of Legation during the riots.

Article IV. China paid for the erection of monuments in each foreign cemetery that had been desecrated.

Article V. By edict of August 25 the importation of arms and ammunition and material used exclusively in their manufacture was prohibited for two years, to be extended for similar periods if necessity is recognized by the powers.

Article VI. Emperor Kwang Su in an edict May 29 agreed to pay an indemnity of 450,000,000 Haikwan taels ($333,900,000), representing the total amount demanded by the powers for States, companies or societies, private individuals and Chinese—the payments to begin January 1, 1902, and finish at the end of 1940, interest on deferred payments to be 4 per cent per annum, compounded semi-annually. Payments are to be made at Shanghai, each power being represented on a commission of bankers authorized to receive payments and divide them among the interested parties. The proceeds of the revenues assigned shall be paid monthly to the commission. The sources of revenue assigned as security are: First—The balance of the revenues of the imperial maritime customs after payment of the interest and amortization of preceding loans secured on these revenues, plus the proceeds of the raising to 5 per cent effective of the present tariff on maritime imports, including articles until now on the free list, but exempting foreign rice, cereals and flour, gold and silver bullion and coin. Second—The revenues of the native customs, administered in the open ports by the imperial maritime customs. Third—The total revenues of the salt gabelle, exclusive of the fraction previously set aside for other foreign loans. All duties levied on imports ad valorem are to be converted as far as possible and as soon as may be into specific duties. This conversion is to be made in the following manner: The average value of merchandise at the time of larding during the three years 1897, 1898 and 1899, that is to say, the market price less the amount of import duties and incidental expenses, is to be taken as the basis of valuation. Pending conversion, duties shall be levied ad valorem. The beds of the Rivers Peiho and Whangpoo are to be improved with the financial participation of China.

By Article VII the legation quarter in Peking may be made defensible, and no Chinese are to be allowed to reside within its limits.

Article VIII provides for the razing of the Taku forts and any other fortifications impeding free communication between Peking and the sea.

Article IX allows the powers to occupy points necessary to keep free and open such line of communication.

By Article X the Chinese Government binds itself to post for two years in all district cities the edict of February 1, 1901, prohibiting forever, under pain of death, membership in any anti-foreign society; the edicts of February 13 and 21, April 29 and August 19, enumerating the punishments inflicted on the guilty; the edict of August 19, 1901, prohibiting examinations in all cities where foreigners were massacred or subjected to cruel treatment, and the edict of February 1, 1901, declaring all governors general, governors and provincial or local officials responsible for order in their respective districts, and announcing that in case of new anti-foreign troubles or other infractions of the treaties which shall not be immediately repressed and their authors punished, these officials shall be immediately dismissed without possibility of receiving new functions or new honors.

By Article XI China agrees to negotiate the amendments deemed necessary by the powers to existing treaties of commerce and navigation, and to assist in the improvement of the rivers Peiho and Whangpoo. The work for the improvement of the navigability of the Peiho, begun in 1898 with the co-operation of the Chinese Government, is to be resumed under the direction of an international commission. As soon

as the administration of Tien-Tsin is handed back to the Chinese Government it will be represented on this commission, and will pay each year a sum of 60,000 Haikwan taels for maintaining the works. A conservancy board, charged with the management and control of the works for straightening the Whangpoo and the improvement of the course of that river, is created. This board is to consist of members representing the interests of the Chinese Government and those of foreigners in the shipping trade of Shanghai. The expenses incurred for the works and the general management of the undertaking are estimated at the annual sum of 460,000 Haikwan taels for the first twenty years. This sum is to be supplied in equal portions by the Chinese Government and the foreign interests concerned.

Article XII provides for the transformation of the Tsung-li-Yamen into a Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to take precedence over the six other Ministries of State. It also directs a modification of the ceremonial used in the reception of foreign plenipotentiaries. The foreign powers bound themselves, finally, to withdraw all troops, except the legation guards, from Peking not later than September 17, 1901, and from the province of Chih-Li, except at certain stipulated points, not later than September 22, 1901.

One of the most important incidents affecting the relations of China and other countries during the year, which threatened for a time to lead to a general war in the Far East, was the Manchurian convention. The existence of this secret arrangement between some of the highest Chinese officials and Russia, which grew out of the military compact of 1899, when Russia poured troops into Manchuria and began the construction of the railway there, became known to the powers in February, 1901. This compact virtually extended the Russian boundary 800 miles southward for a stretch of 2,500 miles, although the occupation was ostensibly temporary. By the terms of the convention Russia consented to the Chinese resuming civil government in Manchuria, but it was stipulated that Russian soldiers were to police the railway line, and, if necessary, assist China in quelling disturbances. Also China was forbidden to maintain any armed men in Manchuria or to import arms. Finally, Russia was to have exclusive rights to all future railway concessions in Manchuria, Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan. The United States protested to China that, while general peace negotiations were pending, the American Government could not recognize any secret arrangement with a separate power looking to the cession of territory. Other powers followed with similar remonstrances, and, in spite of an exertion of strong influences by Russia upon the Chinese Government, the Emperor refused to sign the convention or to permit his agents to sign it. Russia, however, remains in Manchuria with 250,000 troops.

Li Hung Chang died at Peking on November 7, just two months after signing the protocol. On August 14, the anniversary of the relief of the legations, the allied forces evacuated the imperial city, and in September the Empress Dowager, the Emperor and a numerous and imposing retinue started on their return to Peking, a journey which, pursued by easy stages, was expected to enable them to re-enter the capital early in January, 1902.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

The war in South Africa, which Lord Roberts described a year ago as "practically over," has dragged on for twelve months. Lord Kitchener discussed terms of peace with General Botha in March, but the negotiations came to nothing. The British Government subsequently authorized the issue of a proclamation setting a date (September 15) when resistance should cease under penalty of permanent exile and the seizure of private property in payment of the expenses of maintenance of Boer women and children. This proclamation was as futile as the peace negotiations had been. Lord Milner returned to South Africa in the autumn, after prolonged conferences with Mr. Chamberlain in England, but no important changes of policy were introduced, except increased rigor in dealing with the Cape rebels, many of whom were either heavily fined or sentenced to imprisonment for long terms, while a few notorious leaders were either shot or hanged. The war was conducted on the British side with exceptional regard for humane considerations. Between 25,000 and 35,000 women and children were maintained in concentration camps under military guard, and daily rations, hospital service, medical attendance and even school instruction were provided. The mortality in some of these camps was terribly high, but on the whole the treatment of these helpless refugees was humane.

The British commander undertook to wear out the Boer resources of resistance by slow processes of attrition. He began by emptying one district after another of population and stock, so that the enemy could not obtain supplies either in the Transvaal or in the Orange River Colony. The clearance of the Boer communities was effected with thoroughness, but there were two miscalculated results: First—The prolongation of hostilities when the women and children were fed and cared for in British camps, and the burghers had no urgent motive for laying down their arms, and, second, the invasion of Cape Colony by a large number of roving bands of guerillas, who straggled east, west and south and successfully eluded pursuit. This invasion began as early as January. De Wet subsequently attempted to join in the incursion, but was forced to retire, and General French has conducted a long and difficult campaign against these scattered foes in inaccessible mountainous districts.

In addition to the clearance of the two Boer States and the concentration of non-combatants in camps, Lord Kitchener has had two other military objects: First—The effective defence of the railways and lines of communication by a system of block-houses built at comparatively short distances, and second, the [illegible]

body of mounted troops for continuous pursuit of the Boers still in the field. The first of these aims has been carried out most successfully, for breaks in the lines of communication have ceased to occur. The second object has been partially accomplished. As many as sixty-five mounted columns have scoured the country from the Orange River to Pietersburg and from Mafeking to the Portuguese frontier, and have made immense captures of horses, cattle, ammunition and foodstuffs, and have taken many thousands of prisoners. These operations have been most exhausting to the British army, which has been trekking up and down the Dutch territories throughout the year. There would have been a larger measure of success if the home government had sent out a better class of reinforcements than the hastily recruited yeomanry, at least one-half of whom could neither shoot nor ride.

The Boer commandoes have maintained their hopeless struggle with desperate energy and obstinate courage. How they have obtained supplies of ammunition is a mystery, but their general plan of operations has been plain. Avoiding concentration of forces and maintaining resistance in many districts simultaneously, they have hoped to wear out the patience of the English people, who are keeping an army of over 200,000 troops in the field at enormous cost to taxpayers. Some of their attacks have been of the boldest nature. In January De Wet defeated Lord Roberts's bodyguard at Lindley. At the end of May the Boers surprised the rear guard of a British column at Vlakfontein under cover of a grass fire, and inflicted a loss of 166 in killed and wounded. In June 200 men of the Victorian Mounted Rifles were captured. At Moedwil on September 30 Delarey and Kemp attacked Kekewich's column in the early morning, and killed or wounded 193 officers and men. Botha, after drawing a small column into ambuscade on the border of Natal, made a fierce assault upon Fort Itala, but was driven off. In retreating northward he fell upon the rear guard of Colonel Benson's column late in October at Brakenlaagte, about seventy miles from Johannesburg, and captured two guns. The British losses exceeded 250. There were many minor incidents, but these have been the principal Boer exploits.

The British forces have been chiefly occupied in clearance operations in the Eastern and Western Transvaal and in hunting Cape rebels south of the Orange River. The number of Boers who have either been killed, wounded or captured or have voluntarily surrendered has been officially reported by Lord Kitchener as 13,338 from January 1 to November 1. The number of burghers and rebels still in the field can hardly exceed 8,000. The mortality on the British side, while small in comparison with the previous year's record, has been serious, owing to the prevalence of fevers and dysentery. The cost of the campaign has been enormous, and the national debt has been largely increased.

ENGLAND'S CHANGE OF REIGN.

Queen Victoria died at Osborne on the evening of January 22, 1901. She had been fairly well during her stay at Balmoral, but had a slight stroke of paralysis before leaving Windsor for the Isle of Wight. She was greatly depressed by tidings of the development of the Empress Frederick's malady, but with characteristic fortitude discharged her public functions almost to the end, one of her last acts being the reception of Lord Roberts on his arrival from South Africa.

The Queen's burial was a two days' pageant magnificent in stateliness. The royal flotilla, with the coffin and a great company of royal mourners, passed from Cowes to Gosport along a broad lane sentinelled by double lines of cruisers and battleships, while minute guns were booming and requiems by Beethoven and Chopin were taken up from one forecastle to another and wafted from shore to shore. On the following day (February 2) the coffin was carried to London by the special royal train by which the Queen had often travelled to and from the coast. The route of the funeral procession was about three miles long between Victoria and Paddington stations, and was lined by about 25,000 troops. The cortege was a representative guard of honor made up from every branch of the military and naval services. The headquarters staff preceded the gun carriage with its royal burden, and behind were the King, the German Emperor, the Duke of Connaught and forty sovereigns, heirs to thrones and princes of English, German and Continental lines. Unique as was the military pageant, the characteristic feature was the reverent hush of the multitudes of sightseers in the humility of unaffected grief. From the station at Windsor the gun carriage was drawn by marines to St. George's Chapel, where the burial office was read in the presence of the royal mourners and the diplomatic corps.

Edward VII took the oath as constitutional sovereign at St. James's Palace January 23 in the presence of about 150 members of the Privy Council. His accession was proclaimed on the following day at St. James's Palace, at the Griffin on the site of Temple Bar and at the Mansion House. Parliament was opened by the King and Queen in state on February 14. The coronation is set for June 25, 1902, at Westminster Abbey.

THE WEDDING OF QUEEN WILHELMINA.

Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Mary, Queen of the Netherlands and Princess of Orange Nassau, was married at The Hague on Thursday, February 7, 1901, to Duke Henry Vladimir Albert Ernst of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Wilhelmina is the daughter of William III of the Netherlands by his second wife, Princess Emma Adelaide Wilhelmina Theresa. She was born in 1880. She succeeded to the throne at the death of her father, in November, 1890, but her mother acted as Queen Regent until the ycung queen came of age, August 31, 1898, and was installed as sovereign. Her betrothal to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was announced in October, 1900. Duke Henry is a son of the late Duke Frederick Francis II, who held a high military command in the Franco-German War. He was born in 1876.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENT AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

THE EXECUTIVE.

[1]PRESIDENT.....THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New-York
VICE-PRESIDENT .....
SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT.....GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, of New-York

THE CABINET.

SECRETARY OF STATE.....JOHN HAY, of the District of Columbia
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.....LYMAN J. GAGE, of Illinois
SECRETARY OF WAR.....ELIHU ROOT, of New-York
[2]ATTORNEY-GENERAL.....PHILANDER C. KNOX, of Pennsylvania
POSTMASTER-GENERAL.....CHARLES EMORY SMITH, of Pennsylvania
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.....JOHN D. LONG, of Massachusetts
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.....ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, of Missouri
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.....JAMES WILSON, of Iowa

[The salary of the President is $50,000 a year; the salary of the Vice-President and of each of the members of the Cabinet is $8,000 a year; the secretary to the President receives $5,000 a year.]

[1]Took the oath of office as President September 14, 1901, succeeding William McKinley, who died on that day. [2]Appointed April 5, 1901, vice John W. Griggs, resigned.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary—David J. Hill (1898), N. Y., $4,500.
Second Assistant Secretary—Alvey A. Adee (1886), D. C., $4,500.
Third Assistant Secretary—Herbert H. D. Pierce (1901), Mass., $4,500.
Chief Clerk—W. H. Michael (1897), Neb., $2,500.
Chief of Diplomatic Bureau—Sidney Y. Smith (1897), D. C., $2,100.
Chief of Consular Bureau—Robert S. Chilton, jr. (1895), D. C., $2,100.
Chief of Bureau of Indexes and Archives—Pendleton King (1894), N. C., $2,100.
Chief of Bureau of Accounts—Frank A. Branagan (1895), Ohio, $2,100.
Chief of Bureau of Rolls and Library—Andrew H. Allen (1892), N. C., $2,100.
Chief of Bureau of Foreign Commerce—Frederic Emory (1894), Md., $2,100.
Chief of Bureau of Appointments—Robert Brent Mosher (1898), Ky., $2,100.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretaries—Oliver L. Spaulding (1897), Mich.; Horace A. Taylor (1899), Wis.; Milton E. Ailes (1901), Ohio; each, $4,500.
Chief Clerk—Wallace H. Hills (1901), N. Y., $3,000.
Chief of Division of Appointments—Charles Lyman (1898), Conn., $2,750.
Controller—Robert T. Tracewell (1897), Ind., $5,500.
Assistant Controller—Leander P. Mitchell (1897), Ind., $4,500.
Auditor for State Department—Ernest G. Timme (1897), Wis., $4,000.
Auditor for Treasury Department—William E. Andrews (1897), Neb., $4,000.
Auditor for War Department—Frederick E. Rittman (1901), Ohio, $4,000.
Auditor for Postoffice Department—Henry A. Castle (1897), Minn., $4,000.
Auditor for Navy Department—William W. Brown (1900), Penn., $4,000.
Auditor for Interior Department—R. A. Person (1901), S. Dak., $4,000.
Treasurer of United States—Ellis H. Roberts (1897), N. Y., $6,000.
Register of the Treasury—Judson W. Lyons (1898), Ga., $4,000.
Controller of the Currency—Wm. B. Ridgley (1901), Ill., $5,000.
Commissioner of Navigation—E. T. Chamberlain (1893), N. Y., $3,600.
Commissioner of Internal Revenue—John W. Yerkes (1900), Ky., $6,000.
Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue—Robert Williams (1899), La., $4,000.
Director of the Mint—George E. Roberts (1897), Iowa, $4,500.
Chief of Secret Service Division—John E. Wilkie (1897), Ill., $3,500.
Supervising Surgeon General of Marine Hospital Service—Walter Wyman (1891), Mo., $4,000.
Supervising Inspector General Steam Vessels—J. A. Dumont (1876), N. Y., $3,500.
Chief of Bureau of Statistics—Oscar P. Austin (1898), D. C., $3,500.
Supervising Architect—James K. Taylor (1897), Penn., $4,500.
Director Bureau of Engraving and Printing—Wm. M. Meredith (1900), Ill., $4,500.
Director of the Bureau of Standards—Samuel W. Stratton (1901), Ill., $5,000.
Superintendent U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey—O. H. Tittman (1900), Mo., $5,000.
General Superintendent of Life Saving Service—S. I. Kimball (1878), Me., $4,000.
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION—Commissioner General — T. V. Powderly (1897), Penn., $4,000. Commissioners at Ports—Thomas Fitchie (1897), New-York, $4,500; Percy C. Hennighausen (1897), Baltimore, $2,200; George B. Billings (1897), Boston, $2,200; John J. S. Rogers (1895), Philadelphia, $2,200; Hart H. North (1895), San Francisco, $2,200; Quebec and Halifax, Peter B. Laird (1897), $2,200; Vancouver, David Healy (1899), $2,200.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Solicitor General—John K. Richards (1897) Ohio, $7,000.
Assistant Attorneys General—John G. Thompson (1897), Ill.; Louis A. Pradt (1897), Wis.; Henry M. Hoyt (1897), Penn.; James M. Beck (1900), Penn., $5,000 each.
Assistant Attorney General, Int. Dept.—Willis Van Devanter (1897), Wyo., $5,000.

Assistant Attorney General, P. O. Dept.—James N. Tyner (1897), Ind., $4,500.
Solicitor, State Department—William L. Penfield (1897), Ind., $3,500.
Solicitor of Treasury—M. D. O'Connell (1897), Iowa, $4,500.
Solicitor Internal Revenue—Albert W. Wishard (1901), Ind., $4,500.
Chief Clerk—Cecil Clay (1883), W. Va., $2,500.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

First Assistant Postmaster General—William M. Johnson (1900), N. J., $4,000.
Second Assistant Postmaster General—W. S. Shallenberger (1897), Penn., $4,000.
Third Assistant Postmaster General—Edward C. Madden (1899), Mich., $4,000.
Fourth Assistant Postmaster General—Joseph L. Bristow (1897), Kan., $4,000.
Chief Clerk—Blain W. Taylor (1896), W. Va., $2,500.
Superintendent of Foreign Mails—Newton M. Brooks (1890), Va., $3,000.
Superintendent of Money Order System—James T. Metcalf (1897), Iowa, $3,000.
Superintendent of Railway Mail Service—James E. White (1890), Ill., $3,500.
Superintendent of Dead Letter Office—David P. Leibhardt (1897), Ind., $2,500.
Gen'l Superintendent Free Delivery System—A. W. Machen (1901), Ohio, $3,500.
Superintendent City Delivery Service—Charles Hedges (1901), Texas, $3,000.
Gen'l Superintendent Salaries and Allowances—G. W. Beavors (1901), N. Y., $3,500.
Chief Postoffice Inspector—William E. Cochran (1898), Kan., $3,000.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

First Assistant Secretary—Thomas Ryan (1897), Kan., $4,500.
Assistant Secretary—Frank L. Campbell (1900), D. C., $4,000.
Chief Clerk—Edward M. Dawson (1897), Md., $2,750.
Commissioner of General Land Office—Binger Hermann (1897), Ore., $5,000.
Commissioner of Pensions—H. Clay Evans (1897), Tenn., $5,000.
Commissioner of Patents—Frederick I. Allen (1901), N. Y., $5,000.
Commissioner of Education—Wm. T. Harris (1889), Mass., $3,000.
Commissioner of Indian Affairs—Wm. A. Jones (1897), Wis., $4,000.
Commissioner of Railroads — James Longstreet (1897), Ga., $4,500.
Director of the Census—William R. Merriam (1898), Minn., $7,500.
Director of Geological Survey—Charles D. Walcott (1897), N. Y., $5,000.
Architect of the Capitol—Edward Clark (1865), Penn., $4,500.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Assistant Secretary—Joseph H. Brigham (1897), Ohio, $4,500.
Chief Clerk—Andrew Geddes (1897), Iowa, $2,500.
Chief of Weather Bureau—Willis L. Moore (1895), Ohio, $5,000.
Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry—D. E. Salmon (1884), N. C., $4,000.
Chief of Bureau of Plant Industry—B. T. Galloway (1901), Mo., $3,000.
Chief of Bureau of Forestry—Gifford Pinchot (1898), N. Y., $3,000.
Chief of Bureau of Chemistry—Harvey W. Wiley (1893), Ind., $3,000.
Chief of Bureau of Soils—Milton Whitney (1901), Md., $3,000.
Chief of Division of Publications—Geo. Wm. Hill (1895), Minn., $2,500.
Chief of Division of Statistics—John Hyde (1897), Neb., $3,000.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Commissioners—John R. Proctor (1893), Ky.; Wm. A. Rodenberg (1901), Ill.; Wm. Dudley Foulke (1901), Ind.; each, $3,500.
Chief Examiner—A. R. Serven (1896), N. Y., $3,000.
Secretary—John T. Doyle (1886), N. Y., $2,000.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Commissioners—Martin A. Knapp (1891), N. Y., chairman; Judson C. Clements (1892), Ga.; James D. Yeomans (1894), Iowa; Charles A. Prouty (1896), Vt.; Joseph W. Fifer (1899), Ill.; each, $7,500.
Secretary—Edward A. Moseley (1887), Mass., $3,500.

FISH COMMISSION.

Commissioner—Geo. M. Bowers (1897), West Va., $5,000.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Commissioner—Carroll D. Wright (1888), Mass., $5,000.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Public Printer—Frank W. Palmer (1897), Ill., $4,500

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Librarian — Herbert Putnam (1899), Mass., $6,000.
Assistant Librarian—A. R. Spofford (1897), Ohio, $4,000.

SPANISH WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Commissioners—William E. Chandler, N. H., chairman; Garrit J. Diekma, Mich.; James P. Wood, Ohio; Wm. A. Maury, D. C.; W. L. Chambers, Ala.; each, $5,000.
Assistant Attorney-General to serve during the life of the Commission—William E. Fuller, Iowa, $5,000.
Clerk—W. E. Spear (1901), Mass., $3,500.

COMMISSION TO REVISE THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Commissioners—Alex. C. Botkin (1897), Mont.; David K. Watson (1898), Ohio; Wm. D. Bynum (1900), Ind.; each, $5,000.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION COMMISSION.

Commissioners—Thomas H. Carter, Mont., chairman; John M. Thurston, Neb.; Wm. Lindsay, Ky.; George W. McBride, Ore.; Fred A. Betts, Conn.; John M. Allen, Miss.; Martin H. Glynn, N. Y.; John F. Miller, Ind.; Philip D. Scott, Ark.; each, $5,000.
Secretary—Joseph Flory, Mo., $3,500.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Director—William Woodville Rockhill (1899), D. C., $5,000.
Secretary—Williams C. Fox (acting), (1901), N. Y., $2 000.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES ON THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS OF EGYPT.

Court of Appeals at Alexandria—Anthony M. Keilly, Va. (1894).
Court of First Instance at Cairo—Geo. S. Batcheller, N. Y. (1897).
Court of First Instance at Mansourah—Somerville P. Tuck, N. Y. (1894).

WAR DEPARTMENT.

(Corrected to November 22, 1901.)

SECRETARY OF WAR.....ELIHU ROOT, New-York
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....WILLIAM CARY SANGER, New-York
COMMANDING GENERAL.....Lieutenant-General NELSON A. MILES

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

		Date of retirement for age.
Adjutant-General	Major-Gen. Henry C. Corbin	September 15, 1906.
Inspector-General	Brig.-Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge	January 14, 1906.
Quartermaster-General	Brig.-Gen. M. I. Ludington	July 4, 1903.
Commissary-Gen. of Subsistence	Brig-Gen. John F. Weston	November 13, 1909.
Surgeon-General	Brig.-Gen. George M. Sternberg	June 8, 1902.
Paymaster-General	Brig.-Gen. A. E. Bates	July 15, 1904
Chief of Engineers	Brig.-Gen. George L. Gillespie	October 7, 1905.
Chief of Ordnance	Brig.-Gen. William Crozier	February 19, 1919.
Judge Advocate-General	Brig.-Gen. George W. Davis	February 14, 1911.
Chief Signal Officer	Brig.-Gen. Adolphus W. Greely	March 27, 1908.
Chief Record and Pension Officer	Brig.-Gen. F. C. Ainsworth	September 11, 1916.
Public Buildings Superintendent	Colonel T. A. Bingham	May 14, 1922.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

(Date of retirement in parentheses.)

REGULAR SERVICE.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL—Nelson A. Miles (August 8, 1903).

MAJOR-GENERALS—John R. Brooke (July 21, 1902); Elwell S. Otis (March 25, 1902); Samuel B. M. Young (January 9, 1904); Adna R. Chaffee (April 14, 1906); Arthur MacArthur (June 2, 1909); Loyd Wheaton (July 15, 1902).

BRIGADIER-GENERALS—James F. Wade (April 14, 1907); John C. Bates (August 26, 1906); George W. Davis (July 26 1903); Samuel S. Sumner (February 6, 1906); Leonard Wood (October 9, 1924); Robert P. Hughes (April 11, 1903) George M. Randall (October 8, 1905); William A. Kobbe (May 10, 1904); Frederick D. Grant (May 30, 1914); J. Franklin Bell (January 9, 1920); Jacob H. Smith (January 29, 1904); Frederick Funston (November 9, 1929); W. H. Bisbee (January 28, 1904) (two vacancies at bottom of list).

COLONELS OF CAVALRY—Almond B. Wells (June 16, 1906); Eli L. Huggins (August 1, 1906); Albert E. Woodson (May 10, 1904); Camillo C. C. Carr (March 23, 1906); William A. Rafferty (February 16, 1906); Theodore J. Wint (March 6, 1900); Theodore A. Baldwin (December 31, 1903); Louis H. Rucker (January 13, 1906); Edward S. Godfrey (October 9, 1907); Samuel M. Whitside (January 9, 1903); Francis Moore (April 6, 1905); William C. Forbush (May 21, 1909); E. M. Hayes (December 23, 1906); Thomas G. Lebo (November 17, 1906); William M. Wallace (January 9, 1908).

COLONELS OF ARTILLERY—F. L. Guenther (February 22, 1906); J. I. Rodgers (April 18, 1903); H. C. Hasbrouck (October 26, 1903); J. B. Rawles (August 4, 1903); W. L. Haskin (May 31, 1905); W. F. Randolph (June 11, 1905); T. McCrea (July 23, 1903); F. G. Smith (February 16, 1904); G. B. Rodney (October 17, 1906); C. A. Woodruff (August 8, 1905); D. H. Kinzie (January 23, 1905); J. R. Myrick (November 9, 1905); J. L. Tiernon (January 18, 1905); E. Van A. Andruss (December 18, 1903).

COLONELS OF INFANTRY—Abram A. Harbach (August 14, 1905); Cyrus S. Roberts (August 23, 1905); John H. Page (March 26, 1906); William F. Spurgin (October 18, 1902); Charles L. Davis (February 27, 1903); Charles W. Miner (November 21, 1904); Charles A. Coolidge (July 19, 1908); William E. Doughe.ty (September 29, 1905); Charles F. Robe (November 23, 1905); Sumner H. Lincoln (December 21, 1904); Isaac D. De Russy (June 13, 1904); John W. Bubb (April 26, 1907); Alfred C. Markley (April 18, 1907); Stephen P. Jocelyn (March 1, 1907); Edward Moale (January 29, 1904); Charles C. Hood (August 28, 1905); Greenleaf A. Goodale (July 4, 1903); James M. J. Sanno (December 10, 1904); Simon Snyder (February 9, 1903); William S. McCaskey (October 2, 1907); Jacob Kline (November 5, 1904); James Miller (February 11, 1908); J. Milton Thompson (August 1, 1906); Chambers McKibbin (November 2, 1905); Andrew S. Burt (November 29, 1903); Constant Williams (May 25, 1907); Frank D. Baldwin (June 26, 1906); Mott Hooten (April 16, 1906); William Auman (October 17, 1902); Jesse M. Lee (January 2, 1907).

(Note—The names of the colonels of cavalry and infantry are given in the numerical order of the regiment of each.

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES—Consisting of the Departments of North and South Philippines, comprising all the islands ceded to the United States by Spain. Headquarters, Manila, Luzon, P. I. Commander, Major-General Adna R. Chaffee.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH PHILIPPINES—Includes all that portion of the Philippine Archipelago lying north of a line passing southeastwardly through the West

Pass of Apo, or Mindoro Strait, to the twelfth parallel of north latitude; thence east along said parallel to the 124th degree 10 minutes east of Greenwich, but including the entire island of Masbate; thence north to San Bernardino Straits. Headquarters, Manila, Island of Luzon. Commander, Major-General Loyd Wheaton.

DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH PHILIPPINES—Includes all that portion of the Philippine Archipelago lying south of the dividing line as above described. Headquarters, Cebu, Island of Cebu. Commander, Brigadier-General James F. Wade.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA—States of California and Nevada, the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies; headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Commander, Major-General S. B. M. Young.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO—States of Wyoming (except so much thereof as is embraced in the Yellowstone National Park), Colorado and Utah, and the Territories of Arizona and New-Mexico; headquarters, Denver, Col. Commander, Colonel J. M. J. Sanno, 18th Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA—States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho (except so much of the latter as is embraced in the Yellowstone National Park and Territory of Alaska). Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Commander, Brigadier-General G. M. Randall.

DEPARTMENT OF CUBA—Consisting of the Island of Cuba. Headquarters, Havana, Cuba. Commander, Brigadier-General L. Wood.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA—States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and so much of Wyoming and Idaho as is embraced in the Yellowstone National Park. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Commander, Major-General E. S. Otis.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—New-England States, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Porto Rico. Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. Commander, Major-General John R. Brooke.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES—States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Commander, Major-General E. S. Otis.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—States of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, the Indian Territory, and the Territory of Oklahoma. Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Commander, Brigadier-General J. C. Bates.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS—State of Texas. Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. Commander, Colonel J. N. Wheelan, 12th Cavalry.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Board of Managers: President, General Martin T. McMahon, New-York City; vice-presidents, General William J. Sewell, Camden, N. J., and Colonel John L. Mitchell, Milwaukee, Wis.; secretary, Colonel G. W. Steele, Marion, Ind.; managers, General A. L. Pearson, Pittsburg, Penn.; General T. J. Henderson, Princeton, Ill.; Major W. H. Bonsall, Los Angeles, Cal.; General William B. Franklin, Hartford, Conn.; General C. M. Anderson, Greenville, Ohio; Colonel Sidney G. Cooke, Herington, Kan.; General Thomas J. Henderson, Princeton, Ill.; General J. M. Brown, Portland, Me.; treasurer, Major Moses Harris, Hartford, Conn. Principal officers of branch homes: Central, Dayton, Ohio: Governor, J. B. Thomas; treasurer, J. G. Galbraith; surgeon, D. C. Huffman. Northwestern, Milwaukee, Wis.: Governor, Cornelius Wheeler; treasurer, J. E. Armitage; surgeon, Almon Clarke. Eastern, Togus, Me.: Governor, S. H. Allen; treasurer, A. L. Smith; surgeon, W. E. Elwell. Southern, Hampton, Va.: Governor, William Thompson; treasurer, ————; surgeon, R. S. Vickery Western, Leavenworth, Kan.; Governor, J. G. Rowland; treasurer, Major W. W. Martin; surgeon, A. G. Hull. Pacific, Santa Monica, Cal.: Governor, O. H. La Grange; treasurer, T. J. Cochrane; surgeon, H. E. Hasse. Marion, Marion, Ind.: Governor, J. H. Chapman; treasurer, J. W. Sanderson; surgeon, A. D. Kimball. Danville, Danville, Ill.; Governor, Isaac Clements; treasurer, W. C. Tuttle; surgeon, D. C. Jones. The requirements for admission include an honorable discharge from the United States service; disability which prevents the applicant from earning his living by labor. Soldiers or sailors whose pensions exceed $16 a month are not eligible to the Home unless the reasons are explained to the manager and are satisfactory to him. There are also twenty-six State homes, located as follows: New-York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath, N. Y.; Vermont Soldiers' Home, Bennington, Vt.; Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, Chelsea, Mass.; Fitch's Home for the Soldiers, Noroton Heights, Conn.; New-Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, Kearny, N. J.; Pennsylvania Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors, Erie, Penn.; Michigan Soldiers' Home, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Ohio Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Sandusky, Ohio; Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Ill.; Wisconsin Veterans' Home, Waupaca, Wis.; Minnesota State Soldiers' Home, Minnehaha, Minn.; Iowa Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown, Iowa; Nebraska Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Grand Island and Milford, Neb.; Kansas State Soldiers' Home, Fort Dodge, Kan.; California Veterans' Home, Yountville, Cal.; South Dakota Soldiers' Home, Hot Springs, S. D.; Colorado Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Monte Vista, Col.; New-Hampshire Soldiers' Home, Tilton, N. H.; Washington's Soldiers' Home, Orting, Wash.; Rhode Island State Soldiers' Home, Bristol, R. I.; North Dakota Soldiers' Home, Lisbon, N. D.; Oregon Soldiers' Home, Roseburg, Ore.; Idaho Soldiers' Home, Boise, Idaho; Wyoming Soldiers' Home, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Indiana State Home, La Fayette, Ind.

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UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME COMMISSION.

Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, president; Adjutant-General Henry C. Corbin, Quartermaster-General M. I. Ludington, Commissary-General John F. Weston, Surgeon-General George M. Sternberg, Judge Advocate-General G. B. Davis, Brigadier-General George D. Ruggles. Officers of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington—Brigadier-General George D. Ruggles, governor; Brevet Brigadier-General R. F. Bernard, deputy governor; Captain C. W. Taylor, secretary and treasurer; Major Louis A. La Garde, attending surgeon.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

The United States Military Academy at West Point was founded in 1802. Each Congressional district and territory, also the District of Columbia, is entitled to have one cadet at the Academy. Each State is also entitled to have two cadets at the Academy from the State at large. Thirty are also appointed from the United States at large. The appointments (except those from the United States at large and from the District of Columbia) are made by the Secretary of War at the request of the Senator, Representative or delegate in Congress; and the person appointed must be an actual resident of the State, District or Territory from which the appointment is made. The appointments from the United States at large and from the District of Columbia are specially conferred by the President. The number of students is thus limited to 481. Appointments are usually required to be made one year in advance of date of admission, and may be made either after competitive examination or given direct, at the option of the Representative. The Representative, should he desire, may nominate two alternates, who will be examined with the regular nominee, and one of whom may be admitted in the event of the latter's failure to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations. Appointees to the Military Academy must be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age at date of admission, at least five feet three inches in height, free from any infectious or moral disorder, and, generally, from any deformity, disease or infirmity; must be well versed in reading, in writing, including orthography, in arithmetic, and have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography (particularly of the United States), and of the history of the United States. The course of instruction, which is quite thorough, requires four years, and is largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are mathematics, French, drawing, tactics of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, geology and electricity, history, international, constitutional and military law, Spanish, and civil and military engineering and science of war. Academic duties commence September 1 and continue until June 1. Examinations are held in each January and June, and cadets found proficient in studies and correct in conduct are given the particular standing in their class to which their merits entitle them, while those cadets deficient in either conduct or studies are discharged. From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and receiving practical military instruction. Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and, as a rule, it is granted at the expiration of the first two years. The pay of a cadet is $540 a year, and with proper economy is sufficient for his support. Upon graduating cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants in the United States Army. The whole number of graduates from 1802 to 1900 has been 3,993.

MANNER OF APPLICATION.—Applications can be made at any time, by letter, to the Secretary of War, to have the applicant's name registered for submission to the proper Representative when a vacancy occurs. The application must exhibit the full name, date of birth and permanent abode of applicant, with the number of the Congress district in which his residence is situated. Immediately after his admission, and before receiving his warrant of appointment, the cadet must sign the following engagement for service, in the presence of the Superintendent or some officer deputed by him: I, ——— ———, of the State (or Territory) of ———, aged —— years —— months, do hereby engage (with the consent of my parent or guardian) that, from the date of my admission as a cadet of the United States Military Academy, I will serve in the Army of the United States for eight years, unless sooner discharged by competent authority. In the presence ———, ——— ———. The candidate must then take the following oath or affirmation: I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and bear true allegiance to the National Government; that I will maintain and defend the sovereignty of the United States paramount to any and all allegiance, sovereignty or fealty I may owe to any State or country whatsoever, and that I will at all times obey the legal orders of my superior officers, and the rules and articles governing the armies of the United States.

TROOPS IN WARS OF U. S.

Wars.	Years.	Total troops.	Wars.	Years.	Total troops.
Revolution	1775–1783	395,330	Creek Indians	1836–1837	12,483
Northwest Indians	1790–1795	8,983	Cherokee troubles	1836–1837	3,926
With France	1798–1800	[1]4,593	Florida Indians	1835–1843	29,253
With Tripoli	1801–1805	[1]3,330	Aroostook troubles	1838–1839	1,500
Creek Indians	1813–1814	13,781	Mexican	1846–1848	108,475
War of 1812	1812–1815	528,274	Apache, Navajo & Utah	1849–1855	2,591
Seminole Indians	1817–1818	5,911	Seminole Indians	1856–1858	3,087
Black Hawk Indians	1831–1832	5,031	Civil War	1861–1865	2,778,304

[1]Naval forces.

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ARMY PAY.

GRADE.	PAY OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE.						PAY OF RETIRED OFFICERS.					
	Pay of grade.		Monthly pay.				Pay of grade.		Monthly pay.			
	Yearly.	Monthly	After 5 y'rs' service 10 p. c.	After 10 y'rs' service 20 p. c.	After 15 y'rs' service 30 p. c.	After 20 y'rs' service 40 p. c.	Yearly.	Monthly	After 5 y'rs' service	After 10 y'rs' service	After 15 y'rs' service	After 20 y'rs service
Lieutenant-General	$11,000 00	$916 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	$8,250 00	$687 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Major-General	7,500 00	625 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,625 00	468 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brigadier-General	5,500 00	458 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,125 00	343 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
†Colonel	3,500 00	291 67	$320 83	$350 00	$375 00	$375 00	2,625 00	218 75	$240 62	$262 50	$281 25	$281 25
‡Lieutenant Colonel	3,000 00	250 00	275 00	300 00	325 00	333 33	2,250 00	187 50	206 25	225 00	243 75	250 00
Major	2,500 00	208 33	229 17	250 00	270 83	291 67	1,875 00	156 25	171 87	187 50	203 12	218 75
Captain, mounted	2,000 00	166 67	183 33	200 00	216 67	233 33	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00
Captain, not mounted	1,800 00	150 00	165 00	180 00	195 00	210 00	1,350 00	112 50	123 75	135 00	146 25	157 50
*Regimental Adjutant	1,800 00	150 00	165 00	180 00	195 00	210 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Regimental Quartermaster	1,800 00	150 00	165 00	180 00	195 00	210 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant, mounted	1,600 00	133 33	146 67	160 00	173 33	186 67	1,200 00	100 00	110 00	120 00	130 00	140 00
First Lieutenant, not mounted	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00	1,125 00	93 75	103 12	112 50	121 87	131 25
Second Lieutenant, mounted	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00	1,125 00	93 75	103 12	112 50	121 87	131 25
Second Lieutenant, not mounted	1,400 00	116 67	128 33	140 00	151 67	163 33	1,050 00	87 50	96 25	105 00	113 75	122 50
Chaplain	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00	1,350 00	112 50	123 75	135 00	146 25	157 50

*Regimental Adjutants and Regimental Quartermasters are never retired as such.

†The maximum pay of a Colonel is, by law, $4,500 per annum.

‡The maximum pay of a Lieutenant Colonel is, by law, $4,000 per annum.

NOTES.—Under Sec. 1,261, Revised Statutes, an Aide-de-Camp to a Major-General is allowed $200 a year in addition to the pay of his rank, not to be included in computing the service increase; an Aide-de-Camp to a Brigadier-General, $150 a year, and an Acting Commissary of Subsistence $100 a year. Assistant Surgeons are entitled to pay of Captain after five years' service, service to be reckoned from date of acceptance of appointment or commission.

Retired officers receive 75 per cent of pay (salary and increase) of their rank. Retired officers detailed for duty at colleges under the act of November 3, 1893, are entitled to the full pay of officers of corresponding rank. Those detailed under other laws are not entitled to anything beyond their retired pay.

Mileage, from and after July 1, 1898, is allowed to officers travelling on duty under orders at the rate of seven cents per mile, by the shortest usually travelled routes. Commutation of quarters is paid at the rate of $12 per month per room.

The monthly pay of enlisted men in the Army is as follows: Artillery, infantry and cavalry—Privates, $13; corporals, $15; sergeants, $18; first sergeants, $25. Engineers and ordnance—Corporals, $20; sergeants, $34. The pay increases $1 per month each year during the term of the first five years' enlistment. For the second term of enlistment the pay is $2 per month above that of the last year of the first enlistment. The pay of others on the first year of enlistment is: Ordnance sergeant, commissary sergeant and post quartermaster sergeant, $34; hospital steward, $45; acting hospital steward, $25; senior veterinary surgeon, $100; junior veterinary surgeon, $75. There is, in addition, a clothing allowance. Twenty per cent increase on pay proper of all enlisted men is allowed in time of war. Enlisted men when retired are entitled to 75 per cent of the pay which they receive in active service.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.....JOHN D. LONG, Massachusetts
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.... CHARLES H. DARLING, Vermont

CHIEFS OF BUREAUS.

Bureau.	Name.	Term expires.
Navigation	*Captain A. S. Crowninshield	April 8, 1905
Equipment	*Captain Royal B. Bradford	September 7, 1905
Ordnance	*Captain Charles O'Neil	June 1, 1905
Medicine and Surgery	*Surgeon-General W. K. Van Reypen	February 1, 1902
Supplies and Accounts	*Pay Director Albert S. Kenney	May 4, 1903
Steam Engineering	*Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville	August 9, 1903
Construction and Repair	*Chief Constructor Francis T. Bowles	March 4, 1905
Yards and Docks	*Civil Engineer Mordecai T. Endicott	April 4, 1902
Judge Advocate-General	†Lieutenant-Commander Samuel C. Lemly	June 5, 1904
Office of Naval Intelligence	Captain Charles D. Sigsbee	November, 1903

OFFICERS OF GRADE ABOVE LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER, ON ACTIVE LIST DECEMBER 1, 1901.

ADMIRAL.

Name.	State from which appointed.	Retirement date.
George Dewey	Vermont	

REAR-ADMIRALS.

(Rank with Major-General in Army.)

Name.	State from which appointed.	Retirement date.
John A. Howell	N. Y.	Mar. 16, 1902
George C. Remey	Iowa.	Aug. 10, 1903
Norman H. Farquhar	Penn.	July 28, 1902
John C. Watson	Ky.	Aug. 24, 1904
Silas Casey	N. Y.	Sept. 11, 1903
William T. Sampson	N. Y.	Feb. 9, 1902
Bartlett J. Cromwell	Neb.	Feb. 11, 1902
Francis J. Higginson	Mass.	July 19, 1905
Frederick Rodgers	Md.	Oct. 3, 1904
Louis Kempff	Ill.	Oct. 11, 1903

(Rank with Brigadier-General in Army.)

George W. Sumner	Ky.	Dec. 31, 1903
Albert S. Barker	Mass.	Mar. 31, 1905
Charles S. Cotton	Wis.	Feb. 15, 1905
Robley D. Evans	Utah.	Aug. 18, 1908
Silas W. Terry	Ky.	Dec. 28, 1904
Merrill Miller	Ohio.	Sept. 13, 1904
John J. Read	N. J.	June 17, 1904
Henry C. Taylor	Ohio.	Mar. 4, 1907
Mortimer L. Johnson	Mass.	June 1, 1904
Edwin M. Shepard	N. Y.	Sept. 16, 1905
Frank Wildes	Mass.	June 17, 1905
Henry Glass	Ill.	Jan. 7, 1906

CAPTAINS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.)

Philip H. Cooper	N. Y.	Aug. 5, 1906
George H. Wadleigh	N. H.	Sept. 28, 1904
A. S. Crowninshield	N. Y.	Mar. 14, 1905
James H. Sands	Md.	July 12, 1907
Yates Stirling	Md.	May 6, 1905
William C. Wise	Ky.	Nov. 8, 1904
Francis A. Cook	Mass.	May 10, 1905
Charles E. Clark	Vt.	Aug. 10, 1905
Joseph B. Coghlan	Ill.	Dec. 8, 1906
Purnell F. Harrington	Del.	June 6, 1906
[1]Louis J. Allen	Md.	Feb. 23, 1902
[1]George W. Melville	N. Y.	Jan. 10, 1903
Charles D. Sigsbee	N. Y.	Jan. 16, 1907
Nehemiah M. Dyer	Mass.	Feb. 10, 1901
Colby M. Chester	Conn.	Feb. 28, 1906
Charles J. Barclay	Penn.	Sept. 8, 1905
Benj. P. Lamberton	Penn.	Sept. 25, 1905
French E. Chadwick	W. Va.	Feb. 29, 1906

CAPTAINS.

Name.	State from which appointed.	Retirement date.
Richard P. Leary	Md.	Nov. 3, 1904
Bowman H. McCalla	N. J.	June 19, 1906
William H. Whiting	Wis.	July 8, 1905
Charles O'Neil	Mass.	Mar. 15, 1904
Caspar F. Goodrich	Conn.	Jan. 7, 1909
Theodore F. Jewell	Va.	Aug. 5, 1906
William M. Folger	Ohio.	May 19, 1906
Francis W. Dickins	Conn.	Nov. 2, 1906
George F. F. Wilde	Mass.	Feb. 23, 1907
Charles H. Davis	Mass.	Aug. 23, 1907
Charles J. Train	Mass.	May 14, 1907
[1]Ralph Aston	Conn.	Jan. 31, 1903
George W. Pigman	Ind.	Dec. 19, 1905
Charles H. Rockwell	Mass.	June 12, 1902
George A. Converse	Vt.	May 13, 1906
Royal B. Bradford	Me.	July 22, 1906
Joseph E. Craig	N. Y.	Feb. 24, 1907
Charles M. Thomas	Penn.	Oct. 1, 1908
Albert S. Snow	Me.	Nov. 18, 1907
George C. Reiter	Penn.	July 6, 1907
Willard H. Brownson	N. Y.	July 8, 1907
William W. Mead	Ky.	Feb. 8, 1907
Edwin S. Houston	Penn.	May 13, 1906
Edwin Longnecker	Penn.	Feb. 19, 1906
Thomas Perry	N. Y.	May 26, 1906
Charles H. Stockton	Penn.	Oct. 13, 1907
Asa Walker	N. H.	Nov. 13, 1907
Eugene W. Watson	Penn.	Feb. 17, 1905
John F. Merry	Me.	Mar. 5, 1902
Washburn Maynard	Tenn.	Dec. 5, 1906
Henry W. Lyon	Mass.	Nov. 8, 1907
James H. Dayton	Md.	Oct. 25, 1908
Morris R. S. Mackenzie	N. J.	May 5, 1910
Charles S. Sperry	Conn.	Sept. 3, 1909
John J. Hunker	Ohio.	June 12, 1906
William W. Reisinger	Md.	Dec. 14, 1905
William T. Burwell	Mo.	July 19, 1908
Franklin Hanford	N. Y.	Nov. 8, 1906
Chapman C. Todd	Ky.	April 5, 1910
Robert M. Berry	Ky.	Jan. 28, 1908
Samuel W. Very	Mass.	April 28, 1908

*Rank of Rear-Admiral while Chief of Bureau. †Rank of Captain while holding said office.

[1]To perform engineer duty on shore only. The Engineer Corps was amalgamated with the line on March 5, 1899, by act of Congress.

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CAPTAINS.

Name.	State from which appointed.	Retirement date.
Henry N. Manney	Minn.	Dec. 27, 1906
William T. Swinburne	R. I.	Aug. 24, 1909
Joseph N. Hemphill	Ohio.	June 18, 1909
Abraham B. H. Lillie	N. Y.	Sept. 23, 1907
William H. Emory	D. C.	Dec. 17, 1908
George A. Bicknell	Ind.	May 15, 1908
Charles T. Hutchins	Penn.	Feb. 5, 1906
Seth M. Ackley	Mass.	Oct. 13, 1907
Benjamin F. Tilley	R. I.	Mar. 29, 1910
Harry Knox	Ohio.	July 2, 1910
Clifford H. West	N. Y.	Nov. 2, 1910
John P. Merrell	Mich.	Sept. 7, 1908
Joseph G. Eaton	Mass.	Jan. 28, 1909
Fernando P. Gilmore	Ohio.	Aug. 15, 1909
Eugene H. C. Leutze	D. C.	Nov. 16, 1909
Uriel Sebree	Mo.	Feb. 20, 1910

COMMANDERS.

(Rank with Lieutenant-Colonel in Army.)

Name.	State from which appointed.	Retirement date.
[1]William A. Windsor	Md.	Feb. 13, 1904
Albert R. Couden	Utah.	Oct. 30, 1908
E. C. Pendleton. Son of officer.	May	27, 1909
William Swift	Conn.	Mar. 17, 1910
Henry B. Mansfield	Mass.	Mar. 5, 1908
[1]John D. Ford	Md.	May 19, 1902
[1]Charles R. Roelker	N. Y.	Sept. 23, 1903
Frederick M. Symonds	N. Y.	May 16, 1908
Walton Goodwin	Me.	April 10, 1908
Albert Ross	Penn.	Jan. 3, 1908
Richardson Clover	Mo.	July 11, 1908
James M. Miller	Mo.	May 23, 1909
J. V. B. Bleecker. Son of officer.	Aug.	16, 1909
Andrew Dunlap	N. Y.	Oct. 7, 1906
[1]John A. B. Smith	Md.	Mar 2, 1905
Edward H. Gheen	Penn.	Dec. 11, 1907
Wells L. Field	N. Y.	Jan. 31, 1908
Harrison G. O. Colby	Mass.	Jan. 28, 1908
Leavitt C. Logan	Ohio.	Jan. 30, 1908
[1]Alexander B. Bates	Md.	Nov. 25, 1904
C. H. Arnold. Son of officer.	Nov.	14, 1910
William S. Cowles	Conn.	Aug. 1, 1908
[1]Robert W. Milligan	Penn.	April 8, 1905
Edward D. Taussig	Mo.	Nov. 20, 1909
[1]Richard Inch	D. C.	June 29, 1905
John E. Pillsbury	At large.	Dec. 15, 1908
William H. Reeder	Iowa.	Aug. 24, 1910
[1]George W. Baird	D. C.	April 22, 1905
[1]Charles W. Rae	N. Y.	June 30, 1909
[1]Harrie Webster	D. C.	Feb. 12, 1905
Charles C. Cornwell	Utah.	Dec. 18, 1909
[1]Holland N. Stevenson	N. Y.	Sept. 3, 1906
[1]George H. Kearney	N. Y.	Mar. 31, 1910
Adolph Marix	Iowa.	May 10, 1910
R. P. Rodgers. Son of officer.	Dec.	30, 1911
[1]William S. Moore	Mass.	Feb. 23, 1908
Royal R. Ingersoll	Mich.	Dec. 4, 1909
Seaton Schroeder	S. C.	Aug. 17, 1911
Duncan Kennedy	N. Y.	Dec. 28, 1909
R. Wainwright. Son of officer.	Dec.	17, 1911
Jefferson F. Moser	Penn.	May 3, 1910
Franklin J. Drake	N. Y.	Mar. 4, 1908
Thomas C. McLean	N. Y.	Oct. 25, 1909
William J. Barnette	N. Y.	Feb. 2, 1909
Francis H. Delano	Mass.	April 14, 1910
Charles T. Forse	Ky.	Dec. 29, 1909
Edwin K. Moore	Ohio.	July 24, 1909
John A. Rodgers. Son of officer.	July	26, 1910
Albion V. Wadhams	N. Y.	June 8, 1909
James D. Adams	Miss.	May 4, 1910
James K. Cogswell	Wis.	Sept. 27, 1909
Frederick Singer	Ohio.	May 3, 1909
James R. Selfridge	Cal.	July 11, 1911
William H. Everett	Conn.	Mar. 6, 1909
John M. Hawley	Mass.	July 28, 1908

COMMANDERS.

Name.	State from which appointed.	Retirement date.
Gottfried Blocklinger	Iowa.	Oct. 23, 1909
Perry Garst	Ill.	July 11, 1910
Arthur B. Speyers	N. Y.	Aug. 15, 1908
Ebenezer S. Prime	Ohio.	Jan. 16, 1909
William P. Potter	N. Y.	May 10, 1912
Nathan E. Niles	Penn.	Dec. 27, 1909
Giles B. Harber	Ohio.	Sept. 24, 1911
John B. Briggs	Mass.	Mar. 1, 1911
Newton E. Mason	Penn.	Oct. 14, 1912
T. H. Stevens. Son of officer.	July	12, 1910
[1]Julien S. Ogden	N. Y.	Dec. 10, 1908
[1]George Cowie	Iowa.	April 28, 1908
Charles P. Perkins	Mass.	Feb. 18, 1910
Charles G. Bowman	Ind.	Oct. 15, 1910
William H. Beehler	Md.	April 2, 1910
Arthur P. Nazro	Mass.	Dec. 3, 1912
Wm. W. Kimball. Son of officer.	Jan.	9, 1910
William P. Day. Enlisted boy.	Sept.	30, 1910
John C. Wilson	N. Y.	July 25, 1911
G. P. Colvocoresses, S. of officer.	April	3, 1909
Uriah R. Harris	Ind.	Sept. 14, 1911
Richard G. Davenport	Ga.	Jan. 11, 1911
John A. Norris	Penn.	Dec. 2, 1910
Edwd. B. Barry. Son of officer.	Oct.	20, 1911
Herbt. Winslow. Son of officer.	Sept.	22, 1910
William H. Turner	Ohio.	Jan. 28, 1910
Charles E. Colahan	Penn.	Oct. 25, 1911
Albert G. Berry	At large.	Sept. 16, 1910
Nat. J. K. Patch	Mass.	May 6, 1910
T. S. Phelps, jr. Son of officer.	Nov.	7, 1910
Karl Rohrer	Mo.	Jan. 28, 1910
John A. H. Nickels	Miss.	Jan. 12, 1911
Clinton K. Curtis	W. Va.	April 25, 1911
Theodoric Porter. Son of officer.	Dec.	14, 1910
Daniel D. V. Stuart	N. Y.	Sept. 15, 1909
Charles A. Adams	Wis.	May 28, 1908
Kossuth Niles	Ill.	June 14, 1911
[1]Warner B. Bayley	N. Y.	Sept. 9, 1907
D. H. Mahan. Son of officer.	Mar.	28, 1911
[1]James H. Perry	Conn.	Aug. 31, 1904
[1]Albert F. Dixon	Mass.	Dec. 22, 1911
Edward M. Hughes. At large.	Jan.	28, 1912
Samuel P. Comly	N. J.	July 13, 1911
John Hubbard	Ariz.	May 19, 1911
Alex. McCrackin	Iowa.	June 29, 1912
George L. Dyer	Me.	Aug. 26, 1911
Corwin P. Rees	Ohio.	Sept. 4, 1910
Lewis C. Heilner	Penn.	Jan. 29, 1911
Joseph B. Murdock	Mass.	Feb. 13, 1913
Hugo Osterhaus	Mo.	June 15, 1913
A. C. Dillingham	Penn.	June 3, 1910
John B. Collins	La.	Jan. 20, 1912
C. E. Vreeland. Enlisted boy.	Mar.	10, 1914
Nathan Sargent	Mont.	Oct. 29, 1911
James H. Bull	Penn.	June 13, 1914
G. A. Merriam	Mass.	Oct. 28, 1911
John B. Milton	Ky.	Oct. 20, 1910
[1]Wm. H. Nauman	Penn.	Feb. 6, 1909
Aaron Ward	Penn.	Oct. 10, 1913
George W. Mentz	N. J.	July 7, 1912
S. A. Staunton	W. Va.	June 7, 1912
Charles W. Bartlett	Mass.	Aug. 11, 1912
Chauncey Thomas	Penn.	April 27, 1912

MEDICAL DIRECTORS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.)

Wm. K. Van Reypen	N. J.	Nov. 14, 1902
George F. Winslow	Mass.	May 8, 1904
Hosea J. Babin	Mass.	Dec. 15, 1904
Joseph B. Parker	Md.	June 20, 1903
Abel F. Price	Penn.	Dec. 31, 1909

[1]To perform engineer duty on shore only. The Engineer Corps was amalgamated with the line on March 5, 1899, by act of Congress.

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MEDICAL DIRECTORS.

Name.	State from which appointed.	Retirement date.
James A. Hawke	Penn.	Jan. 31, 1904
Robert A. Marmion	W. Va.	Sept. 6, 1906
Dwight Dickinson	N. Y.	Oct. 31, 1909
William G. Farwell	Mich.	April 5, 1905
John C. Wise	Md.	Feb. 7, 1910
George P. Bradley	Me.	Jan. 3, 1910
Charles N. Gravatt	Va.	June 28, 1911
Paul Fitzsimmons	Ga.	Feb. 27, 1909
William S. Dixon	D. C.	Jan. 3, 1909
Remus C. Persons	Ala.	Dec. 28, 1912

MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

(Rank with Lieutenant-Colonel in Army.)

Nelson M. Ferebee	N. C.	April 16, 1912
James R. Waggener	Ky.	Oct. 30, 1908
Thomas H. Streets	Penn.	Nov. 20, 1909
Manly H. Simons	Ohio.	July 10, 1911
John W. Boyd	S. C.	Dec. 24, 1912
George E. H. Harmon	Md.	Mar. 5, 1910
Howard Wells	Penn.	Sept. 17, 1911
Daniel N. Bertolette	Penn.	Jan. 22, 1913
Ezra Z. Dorr	Md.	Jan. 12, 1913
Frank B. Stephenson	Penn.	Mar. 28, 1910
Presley M. Rixey	Va.	July 14, 1914
Walter G. McClurg	Penn.	Feb. 4, 1914
C. G. Herndon	Va.	July 12, 1912
L. G. Heneberger	Va.	Oct. 20, 1913
Edward H. Green	Md.	April 18, 1915

PAY DIRECTORS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army)

Henry M. Denniston	N. Y.	June 13, 1902
Frank C. Cosby	Ky.	April 10, 1902
Albert S. Kenny	Vt.	Jan. 19, 1903
Edward Bellows	N. H.	April 28, 1902
Arthur Burtis	N. Y.	June 29, 1903
Edwin Putnam	Me.	Sept. 28, 1902
Robert P. Lisle	Penn.	Aug. 28, 1904
Leonard A. Frailey	D. C.	Aug. 8, 1905
George A. Hendee	Mass.	June 30, 1903
Henry T. Wright	Wis.	Feb. 6, 1905
Albert W. Bacon	Penn.	Jan. 5, 1903
Joseph Foster	N. H.	June 17, 1903
Theodore S. Thompson	Mass.	Nov. 6, 1902

PAY INSPECTORS.

(Rank with Lieutenant-Colonel in Army.)

William J. Thomson	Md.	April 27, 1903
John B. Redfield	Mich.	April 13, 1904
Ichabod G. Hobbs	Me.	Mar. 13, 1905
H. T. B. Harris	N. Y.	April 5, 1905
Stephen Rand	N. H.	May 11, 1906
Lawrence G. Boggs	D. C.	April 5, 1908
Samuel R. Colhoun	Penn.	May 2, 1908

PAY INSPECTORS.

Name.	State from which appointed.	Retirement date.
Josiah R. Stanton	N. Y.	Mar. 4, 1911
James A. Ring	Mass.	Sept. 15, 1900
James E. Cann	Penn.	May 15, 1908
John N. Speel	Minn.	June 30, 1905
Reah Frazer	Penn.	Aug. 11, 1915
Hiram E. Drury	Mass.	Feb. 11, 1913

CHAPLAINS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.)

David H. Tribou	Me.	Sept. 16, 1910
Henry H. Clark	Me.	Mar. 6, 1907
Adam A McAlister	Cal.	Mar. 2, 1903
Thomas A. Gill	Penn.	Feb. 8, 1902

(Rank with Lieutenant-Colonel in Army.)

Sylvester D. Boorom	N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1902
Alfred L. Royce	Wis.	Mar. 4, 1908
William F. Morrison	Md.	Oct. 25, 1912
Frank Thompson	La.	July 14, 1918
Roswell R. Hoes	N. Y.	Feb. 25, 1912
Carroll Q. Wright	Penn.	Nov. 6, 1918
Walter G. Isaacs	Ala.	Aug. 25, 1922

PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.)

W. W. Hendrickson	Ohio.	June 21, 1906
Stimson J. Brown	N. Y.	Sept. 7, 1916
Edward K. Rawson	N. Y.	Feb. 21, 1908

(Rank with Lieutenant-Colonel in Army.)

Philip R. Alger	At large.	Sept. 29, 1921
Omenzo G. Dodge	Kan.	June 1, 1918
Henry M. Paul	N. H.	June 25, 1913
Aaron N. Skinner	Ill.	Aug. 10, 1907

NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.)

John F. Hanscom	Mass.	May 21, 1904
Francis T. Bowles	Mass.	Oct. 7, 1920
Joseph H. Linnard	Penn.	Sept. 27, 1922
Richmond P. Hobson	Ala.	Aug. 17, 1932
Joseph J. Woodward	At large.	Oct. 2, 1922
David W. Taylor	Va.	Mar. 4, 1926

(Rank with Lieutenant-Colonel in Army.)

Albert W. Stahl	N. Y.	May 12, 1918
William J. Baxter	Ohio.	Oct. 19, 1920
Washington L. Capps	Va.	Jan. 31, 1926
Lloyd Bankson	Penn.	Nov. 15, 1919
John G. Tawresey	Del.	Jan. 23, 1924

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.)

Mordecai T. Endicott	N. J.	Nov. 26, 1906
Chris. C. Wolcott	N. Y.	Sept. 25, 1908

(Rank with Lieutenant-Colonel in Army.)

Ulysses S. G. White	Ohio.	Oct. 20, 1910
Frank O. Maxson	D. C.	Aug. 8, 1913

In addition to those previously named there are 172 lieutenant-commanders, 304 lieutenants, 105 lieutenants (junior grade), 126 ensigns, 126 naval cadets, 55 surgeons, 49 passed assistant surgeons, 54 assistant surgeons, 40 paymasters, 36 passed assistant paymasters, 36 assistant paymasters, 24 chaplains with rank of lieutenant, 5 professors of mathematics with rank of lieutenant, 25 naval constructors and assistant naval constructors with rank of lieutenant, 2 civil engineers with rank of lieutenant-commander, 4 with rank of lieutenant, and 11 with rank of lieutenant (junior grade); 18 chief boatswains, 73 boatswains, 14 chief gunners, 71 gunners, 16 chief carpenters, 46 carpenters, 10 chief sailmakers, 100 warrant machinists, 25 pharmacists, 9 mates and 1 secretary to the admiral.

MARINE CORPS OF THE NAVY.

COMMANDANT.—Brigadier-General Charles Heywood, New-York.

GENERAL STAFF.—Colonel George C. Reid, adjutant and inspector; Colonel Frank L. Denny, quartermaster; Colonel Green Clay Goodloe, paymaster; Major Charles H. Lauchheimer, assistant adjutant and inspector; Major Thomas C. Prince, assistant quartermaster; Major Charles L. McCawley, assistant quartermaster; Major George

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Richards, assistant paymaster; Captains Cyrus S. Radford, William B. Lemly and R. P. Faunt Le Roy, assistant quartermasters.

COLONELS.—James Forney, Percival C. Pope, Robert L. Meade, Henry C. Cochrane and Francis H. Harrington.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS—Mancil C. Goodrell, George F. Elliott, Allan C. Kelton, Benjamin R. Russell, Otway C. Berryman and William F. Spicer.

In addition there are 10 majors, 60 captains, 60 first lieutenants and 53 second lieutenants.

MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State.	Strength: Militia.	Strength: Naval.	Military commander.	Naval commander.
Alabama	3,000	—	Brig. Gen. L. V. Clarke	
Arizona Territ'y	[1]	—	Col. John H. Martin	
Arkansas	1,080	—	Maj. Gen. W. H. Haynes	
California	3,732	405	Maj. Gen. J. H. Dickinson	Capt. Thomas A. Nerney.
Colorado	1,176	—	*Brig. Gen. Geo. Gardner	
Connecticut	2,688	211	Brig. Gen. Russell Frost	Com. Fred'k L. Averill.
Delaware	384	—	Col. Theo. Townsend	
Florida	1,247	154	Maj. Gen. J. C. R. Foster	Lieut. Com. A. R. Merrill.
Georgia	—	128		
Idaho	500	—	Adj. Gen. J. L. Weaver	
Illinois	6,690	50	*Brig. Gen. J. N. Reece	Capt. H. A. Allen.
Indiana	4,140	—	Brig. Gen. W. J. McKee	
Iowa	2,475	—	*Brig. Gen. M. H. Byers	
Kansas	1,271	—	Brig. Gen. J. W. F. Hughes	
Kentucky	1,800	—	*Brig. Gen. D. R. Murray	
Louisiana	1,794	352	*Maj. Gen. Allen Jumel	Com. J. W. Bostick.
Maine	1,316	49	Adj. Gen. John T. Richard	Lieut. Harry M. Bigelow.
Maryland	2,000	239	Brig. Gen. Lawrason Riggs	Com. Edwin Geer.
Massachusetts	6,249	536	*Brig. Gen. S. Dalton	Capt. G. R. H. Buffington.
Michigan	3,061	225	Brig. Gen. Chas. L. Boynton	Com. Strathearn Hendrie.
Minnesota	2,079	—	Brig. Gen. W. B. Bend	
Mississippi	[2]	—	Maj. Gen. J. S. Billups	
Missouri	2,400	—	*Brig. Gen. N. T. Dameron	
Montana	325	—	Adj. Gen. R. L. McCullough	
Nebraska	1,541	—	Brig. Gen. P. H. Barry	
Nevada	148	—	Adj. Gen. J. R. Judge	
New-Hampshire.	[3]	—	Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. E. Tolles	
New-Jersey	4,017	361	Maj. Gen. W. J. Sewell	Com. Washington Irving.
New-Mexico	500	—	Brig. Gen. W. H. Whiteman	
New-York	14,410	650	Maj. Gen. Charles F. Roe	Capt. J. W. Miller.
North Carolina.	1,800	246		Capt. W. T. Old.
North Dakota	692	—	Brig. Gen. E. S. Miller	
Ohio	[2]	—	Maj. Gen. C. Dick	
Oklahoma	[4]	—	*Brig. Gen. E. P Burlingame	
Oregon	1,497	—	Brig. Gen. C. F. Beebe	Lieut. Com. R. E. Davis.
Pennsylvania	9,387	109	Maj. Gen. C. Miller	Com. G. W. Ruschenb'ger.
Rhode Island	1,242	193	Brig. Gen. Hiram Kendall	Com. W. McCarty Little.
South Carolina	2,173	224	*Brig. Gen. J. W. Floyd	Com. R. H. Pinckney.
South Dakota	711	—	Col. Robert W. Stewart	
Tennessee	1,500	—	*Brig. Gen. W. M. Brandon	
Texas	3,000	—	Maj. Gen. L. M. Oppenheimer	
Utah	500	—	Brig. Gen. J. Q. Cannon	
Vermont	756	—	Col. J. G. Estey	
Virginia	2,400	—	*Brig. Gen. W. Nalle	
Washington	[5]	—	*Brig. Gen. J. A. Drain	
West Virginia	[5]	—	Brig. Gen. C. L. Smith	
Wisconsin	2,758	—	*Brig. Gen. C. R. Boardman	
Wyoming	[6]	—	*Brig. Gen. F. A. Spitzer	

[1]One regiment. [2]One division. [3]One brigade. [4]About one thousand. [5]About two thousand. [6]One battalion. *Adjutant general.

NAVY PAY TABLE.

Section 13 of the Navy Personnel bill, which became a law on March 3, 1899, provided that "after June 30, 1899, commissioned officers of the line of the Navy and of the Medical and Pay Corps shall receive the same pay and allowances, except forage, as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for officers of corresponding rank in the Army: Provided, that such officers when on shore duty shall receive the allowances, but 15 per centum less pay than when on sea duty; but this provision shall not apply to warrant officers commissioned under Section 12 of this act. Provided further, that when naval officers are detailed for shore duty beyond seas they shall receive the same pay and allowances as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for officers of the Army detailed for duty in similar places." The pay of officers of the

Army of and below the rank of colonel is increased 10 per cent for each five years of service in the grade, until the increase amounts to 40 per cent of the original pay, when no further increase may be made. The pay of a retired officer is 75 per cent of the highest pay of his grade on the active list.

* The relative rank between officers of the Navy (whether on the active or retired list) and officers of the Army is as follows: Admiral with general, rear-admiral with major-general, captain with colonel, commander with lieutenant-colonel, lieutenant-commander with major, lieutenant with captain, lieutenant of junior grade with first lieutenant, ensign with second lieutenant. The following is the pay table:

	Sea duty or shore duty beyond sea.	On shore.		Sea duty or shore duty beyond sea.	On shore.
*NAVY (LINE).			Chief boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sailmakers	$1,400	$1,400
Admiral	$13,500	$13,500	Cadets	950	500
Rear-Admirals:			MARINE CORPS.		
First nine	7,500	6,375	Brigadier-General		5,500
Second nine	5,500	4,675	Colonels	3,500	3,500
Chiefs of Bureau		5,500	Lieutenant-Colonels	3,000	3,000
Captains	3,500	2,975	Majors	2,500	2,500
Judge Advocate-Gen'l.		3,500	Captains (line)	1,800	1,800
Commanders	3,000	2,550	Captains (staff)	2,000	2,000
Lieut.-Commanders	2,500	2,125	First lieutenants	1,500	1,500
Lieutenants	1,800	1,530	Second lieutenants	1,400	1,400
Lieuts. (junior grade)	1,500	1,275	Leader of band	1,500	1,500
Ensigns	1,400	1,190			

*Officers of the Pay and Medical Corps receive the same pay as other officers with whom they rank.

NAVY (STAFF).

Chaplains.—First five years at sea, $2,500; shore duty, $2,000; leave or waiting orders, $1,600. Second five years, $2,800, $2,300, $1,900.

Professors of Mathematics.—First five years, at sea or shore duty, $2,400; leave or waiting orders, $1,500. Second five years $2,700, $2,700, $1,800. Third five years, $3,000, $3,000, $2,100. Fourth five years and thereafter, $3,500, $3,500, $2,600.

Civil Engineers.—Same as professors of mathematics.

Naval Constructors.—First five years, on duty, $3,200; on leave or waiting orders, $2,200. Second five years, $3,400, $2,400. Third five years, $3,700, $2,700. Fourth five years, $4,000, $3,000. After twenty years, $4,200, $3,200.

Assistant Naval Constructors.—First four years, $2,000.

Warrant officers (boatswains, carpenters, gunners, sailmakers and machinists).—First three years, at sea, $1,200; shore duty, $900; leave or waiting orders, $700. Second three years, $1,300, $1,000, $800. Third three years, $1,400, $1,300, $900. Fourth three years, $1,600, $1,300, $1,000. After twelve years, $1,800, $1,600, $1,200.

Mates (in service August 1, 1894).—At sea, $1,200; shore duty, $900; leave or waiting orders, $700. (Appointed since August 1, 1894.) At sea, $900; shore duty, $700; leave or waiting orders, $500.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

STUDENTS AND COURSE.—The students of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., are styled Naval Cadets. One cadet is allowed for each member or delegate of the House of Representatives, one for the District of Columbia, and ten at large. No more than ten appointed at large are allowed in the Academy at any one time. The course of study is six years, four years at the Academy and two at sea, at the end of which time the cadet returns to the Academy for final graduation. The district then becomes vacant on completion of the cadet's four years' course at the Naval Academy.

NOMINATIONS.—The Secretary of the Navy, as soon after March 5 in each year as possible, notifies in writing each member or delegate of the House of Representatives of any vacancy in his district. The nomination of a candidate to fill the vacancy is made on the recommendation of the member or delegate, if such recommendation is made by July 1 of that year; but if it is not made by that time, the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by appointment of an actual resident of the district in which the vacancy exists, who shall have been for at least two years immediately preceding the date of his appointment an actual and bona fide resident of the district in which the vacancy exists and of the legal qualification under the law as now provided. The candidate allowed for the District of Columbia and all the candidates appointed at large are selected by the President. Candidates allowed for Congressional districts, for Territories and for the District of Columbia must be actual residents of the districts or Territories from which they are nominated. And all candidates must, at the time of their examination for admission, be between the ages of fifteen and twenty, physically sound, well formed and of robust constitution.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—All examinations will be held at various points throughout the United States, under the supervision of the United States Civil Service Commission. No more examinations for the admission of candidates will be held at the Naval Academy. The first examination will be held on the third Tuesday in April,

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the second examination on August 11, of each year, at points designated by the commission, nearest the homes of the candidates. A third examination will be held at Washington, D. C., only on September 15, in each year, for the accommodation of all candidates who have, for any reasons, been unable to report for either of the other two examinations. Should August 11 or September 15 fall on Sunday, the examinations will be held the following Monday. Members and delegates in Congress having the appointment of a naval cadet to make are authorized to nominate one principal and five alternates. The alternates are to be numbered from one to five and appointment made in the same order, i. e., if the principal passes he is to be appointed; but if the principal should fail, and the first alternate qualify, the first alternate is to be appointed. In case the principal and the first alternate should fail, and the second alternate qualify, the second alternate is to be appointed, and so on down the list, in regular numerical order, until the fifth alternate is reached and included. Candidates are required to enter the Academy immediately after passing the prescribed examinations. No leave of absence is granted to cadets of the fourth class.

GRADUATE APPOINTMENTS.—Appointments to fill all vacancies that may occur during a year in the lower grades of the line of the Navy and of the Marine Corps are made from the Naval Cadets, graduates of the year, at the conclusion of their six years' course, in the order of merit as determined by the Academic Board. At least fifteen appointments from such graduates will be made each year. To surplus graduates who do not receive such appointments will be given a certificate of graduation, an honorable discharge and one year's sea pay, as provided for Naval Cadets.

VESSELS OF THE NAVY.

In the following tables "B. L. R." means breech loading rifles; "M. L. R.," muzzle loading rifles; "S. B.," smoothbore guns; "B. L. H.," breech loading howitzers; "S. B. H.," smoothbore howitzers; "R. F.," rapid firing guns; "H. R. C.," Hotchkiss revolving cannon; "R. F. B. L. R.," rapid firing breech loading rifles; "mm.," millimetre, or 39-1,000ths of an inch; "D.," displacement in tons; "T.," torpedo tubes; [3]Triple screw; [4]Twin screw; [5]Captured in Spanish-American War.

BATTLESHIPS—FIRST CLASS.

[4]ALABAMA—D., 11,565; speed, 17.103 knots; armament, 4 13-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F., 16 6-pdr. R. F., 6 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. R. F. field and 4 Colts; 4 T. Launched May, 1898.

[4]GEORGIA—D., 14,948; speed, 19 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R., 8 8-in. B. L. R., 12 6-in. B. L. R., 12 3-in. R. F., 12 3-pdr. R. F., 8 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. field, 2 machine, 6 auto. guns, 2 T. Building.

[4]ILLINOIS—Same as Alabama; 4 T. Launched Oct., 1898.

[4]INDIANA—D., 10,810; speed, 15.5 knots; armament, 4 13-in., 8 8-in., 4 6-in. B. L. R.; 20 6-pdr., 7 1-pdr. R. F., 2 T. Launched Feb., 1893.

[4]IOWA—D., 11,340; speed, 17 knots; armament, 4 12-in., 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 6 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 20 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts and 2 field guns; 4 T. Launched March, 1896.

[4]KEARSARGE—D., 11,565; speed, 16.816 knots; armament, 4 13-in. and 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 5-in., 20 6-pdr. and 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts and 2 field guns; 4 T. Launched March, 1898.

[4]KENTUCKY—Same as Kearsarge.

[4]MAINE—D., 12,500; speed, 18 knots; same armament as Missouri.

[4]MASSACHUSETTS—D., 10,810; speed, 16.2 knots; armament, same as Indiana; 2 T. Launched June, 1893.

[4]MISSOURI—D., 12,500; speed, 18 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 16 6-in. R. F., 16 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. auto.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 2. T.

[4]NEBRASKA—Same as Georgia.

[4]NEW-JERSEY—Same as Georgia.

[4]OHIO—Same as Missouri.

[4]OREGON—Same as Indiana, except D., 11,000. Launched Oct., 1893.

[4]RHODE ISLAND—Same as Georgia.

[4]VIRGINIA—Same as Georgia.

[4]WISCONSIN — Same as Alabama. Launched November, 1898.

BATTLESHIPS—SECOND CLASS.

[4]TEXAS—D., 6,315; speed, 17.8 knots; armament, 2 12-in., 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-pdr., 6 1-pdr., 4 37-mm.; 2 Colts; 1 field; 2 T. Launched June, 1892.

ARMORED CRUISERS.

[4]BROOKLYN—D., 9,215; speed, 21.9 knots; armament, 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 12 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts and 2 field guns; 4 T. Launched Oct., 1895.

[4]CALIFORNIA—D., 13,800; speed, 22 knots; armament, 4 8-in. B. L. R., 14 6-in. R. F., 18 3-in. R. F., 12 3-pdr. R. F., 8 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. R. F. field, 2 machine, 6 auto., 2 T. Building.

[4]COLORADO—Same as California.

[4]MARYLAND—Same as California.

[4]NEW-YORK—D., 8,200; speed, 21 knots; armament, 6 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 8 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts, 2 field guns, 2 T. Launched Dec., 1891.

[4]PENNSYLVANIA—Same as California.

[4]SOUTH DAKOTA—Same as California.

[4]WEST VIRGINIA—Same as California.

DOUBLE-TURRET MONITORS.

[4]AMPHITRITE—D., 3,990; speed, 10.5 knots; armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 4-in., 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 5 1-pdr. H. R. C. Launched June, 1893.

[4]MIANTONOMOH—D., 3,990; speed, 10.5 knots; armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 Gatling. Launched Dec., 1876.

[4]MONADNOCK—D., 3,990; speed, 12 knots; armament, same as Miantonomoh; also 2 4-in. R. F. B. L. R. and 2 37-mm. H. R. C. Launched Sept., 1883.

[4]MONTEREY—D., 4,084; speed, 13.6 knots; armament, 2 12-in., 2 10-in. B. L. R.; 6 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Gatlings. Launched April, 1891.

[4]PURITAN—D., 6,060; speed, 12.4 knots; armanent, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 6 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 6 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. R. C. Launched Dec., 1882.

[4]TERROR—D., 3,990; speed, 12 knots;

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armanent, same as Miantonomoh. Launched March, 1883.

SINGLE TURRET HARBOR DEFENCE MONITORS.

ARKANSAS—D., 3,235; speed, 11.5 knots; armament, 2 12-in. B. L. R.; 4 4-in. R. F.; 3 6-pdr. R. F.; 5 1-pdr. R. F. Building.

FLORIDA—Same as Arkansas.

NEVADA—Same as Arkansas.

WYOMING—Same as Arkansas.

LOW FREEBOARD SINGLE TURRET MONITORS (BUILT IN 1862).

CANONICUS—Iron; D., 2,100; speed, 6 knots; armament, 2 15-in. S. B.; 2 12-pdr. howitzers.

CATSKILL—Iron; D., 1,875; speed, 6 knots; armament, 2 15-in. S. B.

JASON—Same as Catskill.

LEHIGH—Same as Catskill.

MAHOPAC—Iron; D., 2,100; speed and armament same as Canonicus.

MANHATTAN—Same as Mahopac.

MONTAUK—Same as Catskill.

NAHANT—Same as Catskill.

HARBOR DEFENCE RAM.

[4]KATAHDIN—D., 2,155; speed, 16.11 knots; armament, 4 6-pdr. R. F. Launched 1893.

PROTECTED STEEL CRUISERS.

[4]ALBANY—D., 4,000; speed, 20.5 knots; armament, 6 6-in. R. F.; 4 4.7-in. R. F.; 10 6-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F., and 2 Colts. Launched January, 1899.

ATLANTA—D., 3,000; speed, 15.6 knots; armament, 6 6-in. R. F.; 2 8-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-in. and 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Launched Oct., 1884.

[4]BALTIMORE—D., 4,570; speed, 20,096 knots; armament, 4 8-in., 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 4 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 37-mm. R. C.; 2 Colts. Launched Oct., 1888.

BOSTON—D., 3,035; speed, 15.6 knots; armament, 6 6-in., 2 8-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr., 2 47-mm. H. R. C., 2 37-mm. H. R. C., 2 Gatlings. Launched Dec., 1884.

[4]CHARLESTON—D., 9,700; speed, 22 knots; armament, 14 6-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 18 3-in. R. F.; 12 3-pdr. semi-auto.; 2 3-in. field; 2 machine; 8 auto., 30 caliber. Building.

[4]CHATTANOOGA—D., 3,200; speed, 16.5 knots; armament, 10 5-in., 8 6-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Building.

[4]CHICAGO—D., 5,000; speed, 18 knots; armament, 4 8-in., 14 5-in. R. F.; 7 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 1 field gun. Launched Dec., 1885.

[4]CINCINNATI—D., 3,213; speed, 19 knots; armament, 11 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 8 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr., 1 3-in. R. F.; 2 Colts. Launched Nov., 1892.

[4]CLEVELAND—Same as Chattanooga.

[3]COLUMBIA—D., 7,375; speed, 22.8 knots; armament, 1 8-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-in., 8 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 12 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 1 field gun; 4 T. Launched July, 1892.

[4]DENVER—Same as Chattanooga.

[4]DES MOINES—Same as Chattanooga.

[4]GALVESTON—Same as Chattanooga.

MILWAUKEE—Same as Charleston.

[3]MINNEAPOLIS—Same as Columbia; 4 T. Launched Aug., 1893.

[4]NEWARK—D., 4,098; speed, 19 knots; armament, 12 6-in. R. F.; 8 6-pdr.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Colts. Launched March, 1890.

[4]NEW ORLEANS—Same as Albany. Launched Dec., 1896.

[4]OLYMPIA—D., 5,870; speed, 21.7 knots; armament, 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 10 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 14 6-pdr., 7 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 Gatling; 6 T. Launched Nov., 1892.

[4]PHILADELPHIA — D., 4,410; speed, 19.67 knots; armament, 12 6-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr., 4 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr., 2 37-mm. R. C.; 2 Colts; 1 3-in. Launched Sept., 1889.

[4]RALEIGH—D., 3,213; speed, 19 knots; armament, 1 6-in. B. L. R.; 10 5-in. R. F.; 8 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr., 1 Colt, 1 3-in. Launched March, 1892.

[4]SAN FRANCISCO—D., 4,098; speed, 19.5 knots; armament, 12 6-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr., 2 Colts, 4 T. Launched Oct., 1889.

[4]ST. LOUIS—Same as Charleston.

[4]TACOMA—Same as Chattanooga.

UNPROTECTED STEEL CRUISERS.

[4]DETROIT—D., 2,089; speed, 18.7 knots; armament, 10 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 6 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 1 field; 2 T. Launched Oct., 1891.

[4]MARBLEHEAD — D., 2,089; speed, 18.44 knots; armament, 10 5-in. R. F.; 6 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 2 T. Launched Aug., 1892.

[4]MONTGOMERY—D., 2,089; speed, 19 knots; armament, 10 5-in. R. F.; 6 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 2 T. Launched Dec., 1891.

[5]REINA MERCEDES—D., 3,090; speed, 17.5 knots. Built 1887.

UNARMORED STEEL GUNBOATS.

[4]BANCROFT—D., 839; speed, 14.4 knots; armament, 4 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 3 3-pdr., 1 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 Colt; 1 T. Launched April, 1892.

[4]BENNINGTON.—D., 1,710; speed, 17.5 knots; armament, 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatlings. Launched June, 1890.

[4]CASTINE.—D., 1,177; speed, 16 knots; armament, same as Machias. Launched May, 1892.

[4]CONCORD—D., 1,710; speed, 16.8 knots; armament, 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatlings. Launched March, 1890.

[5]DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA—D., 1,130; speed, 14 knots. Launched 1887.

[5]GENERAL ALAVA—D., 1,390; speed, 10.5 knots; armament, 2 42-mm., 4 11-mm. R. F.

[5]ISLA DE CUBA—D., 1,030; speed, 14 knots; armament, 6 4.7-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr.; 4 Nordenfeldts.

[5]ISLA DE LUZON—Same as the Isla de Cuba.

[4]MACHIAS—D., 1,177; speed, 15 knots; armament, 8 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 4 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 Colt. Launched Dec., 1891.

PETREL—D., 892; speed, 11.8 knots; armament, 4 6-in. B. L. R.; 2 3-pdr., 1 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatlings. Launched Oct., 1888.

TOPEKA—D., 1,814; speed, 16 knots; armament, 6 4-in. R. F.; 6 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 Colt. Purchased. Launched 1881.

[4]YORKTOWN—D., 1,710; speed, 16.14 knots; armament, 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. and 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Launched April, 1888.

No. 16—Plans being prepared.

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LIGHT DRAUGHT GUNBOATS.

*HELENA—D., 1,397; speed, 15.5 knots; armament, 8 4-in., 4 6-pdr. R. F., 4 1-pdr. R. F., 2 Colts, 1 field gun. Launched January, 1896.

*NASHVILLE—D., 1,371; speed, 16.50 knots; armament, 8 4-in., 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. Hotchkiss; 2 Colts. Launched Oct., 1895.

*WILMINGTON—Same as Helena; exception, speed, 15 knots. Launched Oct., 1895.

UNARMORED COMPOSITE GUNBOATS.

*ANNAPOLIS—D., 1,000; speed, 13.17 knots; armament, 6 4-in., 4 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 1 Colt, 1 field gun. Launched Dec., 1896.

*MARIETTA—D., 1,000; speed, 13.03 knots. Launched March, 1897.

*NEWPORT—Same as Annapolis; D., 1,000; speed, 12.29 knots. Launched Dec., 1896.

*PRINCETON—Same as Annapolis; D., 1,000; speed, 12 knots. Launched June, 1897.

*VICKSBURG—Same as Annapolis; D., 1,000; speed, 12.71 knots. Launched Dec., 1896.

*WHEELING—Same as Marietta; speed, 12.88 knots, no field gun. Launched March, 1897.

UNARMORED VESSELS — SPECIAL CLASS.

DOLPHIN—Dispatch boat; D., 1,486; speed, 15.5 knots; armament, 3 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 2 14-pdr., 2 3-pdr. and 2 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 Gatlings. Launched April, 1884.

*VESUVIUS—Dynamite cruiser; D., 929; speed, 21.4 knots; armament, 3 15-in. dynamite; 5 3-pdr. R. F.; 1 Colt. Launched April, 1888.

CHESAPEAKE—Training ship (sailing); D., 1,175; armament, 6 4-in., 4 6-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched June, 1899.

TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS.

*BAINBRIDGE—D., 420; speed, 29 knots; armament, 2 long 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes; 2 14-pdr. R. F.; 5 6-pdr. R. F. Launched 1899.

*BARRY—Same as Bainbridge.

*CHAUNCEY—Same as Bainbridge.

*DALE—Same as Bainbridge. Speed, 28 knots.

*DECATUR—Same as Dale.

*HOPKINS—Same as Bainbridge. D., 408.

*HULL—Same as Bainbridge. D., 408.

*LAWRENCE—Same as Bainbridge. D., 400; speed, 30 knots.

*MACDONOUGH—Same as Bainbridge.

*PAUL JONES—Same as Bainbridge.

*PERRY—Same as Bainbridge.

*PREBLE—Same as Bainbridge.

*STEWART—Same as Bainbridge.

*TRUXTUN—D., 433; speed, 30 knots; armament, 2 14-pdr., 5 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 long 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

*WHIPPLE—Same as Truxtun.

*WORDEN—Same as Truxtun.

TORPEDO BOATS (ALL TWIN SCREWS).

BAGLEY—D., 167; speed, 28 knots; armament, 3 3-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1899.

BAILEY—D., 235; speed, 30 knots; armament, 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1899.

BARNEY—Same as Bagley.

BIDDLE—Same as Bagley.

BLAKELEY—Same as Bagley. Speed, 26 knots.

CUSHING—D., 105; speed, 22.5 knots; armament, 3 torpedo tubes, 3 1-pdr. R. F. Built 1890.

DAHLGREN—D., 146.4; speed, 30½ knots; armament, 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1898.

DAVIS—D., 154; speed, 22½ knots; armament, 3 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1897.

DE LONG—Same as Blakeley.

DU PONT—D., 165; speed, 27.5 knots; armament, 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1896.

ERICSSON—D., 120; speed, 24 knots; armament, 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead T. Built 1892.

FARRAGUT—D., 279; speed, 30 knots; armament, same as Bailey. Built 1898.

FOOTE—D., 142; speed, 24.53 knots; armament, same as Davis. Built 1896.

FOX—D., 154; speed, 23.1 knots; armament, same as Davis. Built 1897.

GOLDSBOROUGH—D., 247.5; speed, 30 knots; armament, same as Bailey. Built 1899.

GWIN—D., 45.8; speed, 20 knots; armament, 1 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1897.

MACKENZIE—D., 65; speed, 20.1 knots; armament, same as Gwin. Built 1897.

M'KEE—D., 65; speed, 19.8 knots; armament, same as Gwin. Built 1897.

MANLY—Yarrow boat; purchased 1898.

MORRIS—D., 104.7; speed, 24 knots; armament, same as Davis. Built 1897.

NICHOLSON—D., 174; speed, 26 knots; armament, same as Blakeley. Built 1899.

O'BRIEN—Same as Nicholson.

PORTER—D., 165; speed, 28.6 knots; armament, same as Du Pont. Built 1896.

RODGERS—D., 142; speed 24.5 knots; armament, same as Davis. Built 1896.

ROWAN—D., 182; speed, 26 knots; armament, same as Du Pont. Built 1897.

SHUBRICK—Same as Blakeley.

SOMERS—Purchased in 1898.

STOCKTON—Same as Blakeley.

STILETTO—(Single screw) D., 31; speed, 18 knots; wooden vessel; 2 Howell torpedoes.

STRINGHAM—D., 340; speed, 30 knots; armament, 7 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1899.

TALBOT—D., 46½; speed, 21.2 knots; armament, same as Gwin. Built 1897.

T. A. M. CRAVEN—D., 146.4; speed, 30½ knots; armament, same as Dahlgren. Built 1898.

THORNTON—Same as Blakeley.

TINGEY—Same as Blakeley.

WILKES—Same as Blakeley; speed, 26.5 knots.

WINSLOW—D., 142; speed, 24.5 knots; armament, same as Davis. Built 1896.

SUBMARINE BOATS.

ADDER—D., 120; speed, 8 knots; 1 T. Building.

GRAMPUS—Same as Adder.

HOLLAND—D., 74; speed, 8 knots; 1 T.

MOCCASIN—Same as Adder.

PIKE—Same as Adder.

PLUNGER—Same as Adder.

PORPOISE—Same as Adder.

SHARK—Same as Adder.

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OLD STEAM NAVY.

ADAMS—Wooden; D., 1,400; speed, 9.8 knots; armament, 6 4-in., 2 6-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 12 Colts. Built 1874-'76.

ALERT—Iron; D., 1,100; speed, 10 knots; armament, 6 4-in. and 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 1 3-in. field and 1 Colt. Built 1873-'75.

ENTERPRISE — Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 11.4 knots; armament, 1 3-in. B. L. H., 1 field. Nautical schoolship of Massachusetts. Built 1873-'76.

ESSEX—Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 10.4 knots; armament, 6 4-in., 4 6-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 field and 2 Colts. Training ship. Built 1874-'76.

FERN—Wooden; D., 840; armament, 3 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F. Built 1871.

FRANKLIN—Wooden; D., 5,170; receiving ship, Norfolk Navy Yard. Built 1855; rebuilt 1865.

HARTFORD—Wooden; D., 2,790; armament, 13 5-in., 4 1-pdr. and 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 1 3-in. field and 2 Colts. Built 1858; rebuilt 1898.

IROQUOIS—Wooden; D., 1,575; Marine Hospital Service. Built 1858.

LANCASTER—Wooden; D., 3,250; speed, 9.6 knots; armament, 10 5-in. R. F.; 2 5-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 1 3-pdr. and 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Built 1858.

MARION—Wooden; D., 1,900; speed, 11¼ knots; armament, 1 8-in. M. L. R.; 6 9-in. S. B.; 1 60-pdr. B. L. R.; 2 20-pdr. B. L. R.; 1 3-in. B. L. H.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 1 Gatling. Built 1871-'75.

MICHIGAN—Iron; D., 685; speed, 10.5 knots; armament, 6 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Gatlings. Built 1844.

MINNESOTA—Wooden; D., 4,700; speed, 9.25 knots. Naval Militia ship, Massachusetts.

MOHICAN—Wooden; D., 1,900; speed, 10.65 knots. Built 1872; rebuilt 1883.

MONOCACY—Iron; D., 1,370; speed, 11.2 knots; armament, 4 8-in. S. B.; 2 60-pdr. and 1 3-in. B. L. R.; 1 12-pdr. S. B. H.; 4 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 47-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatling. Built 1863. On China station.

NIPSIC—Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 10.7 knots. Station ship at Puget Sound Naval Station. Built 1873-'79.

OMAHA—Wooden; D., 2,400; speed, 11.3 knots. Marine Hospital Service. Built 1867-'69.

PINTA—Iron; D., 550; speed, 8.5 knots; armament, 2 12-pdr. S. B. H.; 1 Colt; 3 3-pdr. R. F. Built 1865.

PENSACOLA—Wooden; D., 3,000; speed, 9 knots. Built 1858.

RANGER—Iron; D., 1,110; speed, 10 knots; armament, 6 4-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 1 field gun; 1 Colt. Built 1873-'76.

RICHMOND—Wooden; D., 2,700. Receiving ship, League Island. Built 1858.

WABASH—Wooden; D., 4,650; armament, 2 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 12-pdr. S. B. H. Receiving ship, Boston. Built 1854.

YANTIC—Wooden; D., 900; speed, 8.3 knots. Naval Militia ship, Michigan. Built 1864.

WOODEN SAILING SHIPS.

ALLIANCE—Training ship; armament, 6 4-in. R. F.; 2 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. and 2 Colts. Built 1873.

CONSTELLATION—Training ship. Newport; armament, 8 8-in. S. B.; 2 20-pdr. and 2 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. B. L. H.; 1 Gatling, and 2 37-mm. H. R. C. Built 1854.

CONSTITUTION—Armament, 4 32-pdr. Built 1797.

DALE—Receiving-ship, Maryland Naval Militia ship; no battery. Built 1839.

INDEPENDENCE—Receiving ship. Mare Island. Armament, 3 20-pdr. and 1 12-pdr. S. B. Built 1837.

JAMESTOWN—Quarantine ship. Built 1845.

MONONGAHELA—Training Squadron. Armament, 4 8-in. S. B.; 1 8-in. B. L. H.; 4 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 6-pdr. R. H. C. Built 1862, as steam vessel.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—New-York Naval Militia practice ship. Armament, 2 20-pdr. B. L. R. Built 1818.

PORTSMOUTH — Training Squadron. Armament, 11 8-in. S. B.; 1 60-pdr. B. L. R. Built 1843.

ST. LOUIS—Pennsylvania Naval Militia ship; no battery. Built 1828.

ST. MARY'S—Nautical schoolship, New-York. Built 1844.

SARATOGA—Nautical schoolship, Philadelphia. Built 1842.

VERMONT—Receiving ship, New-York Navy Yard. Armament, 1 12-pdr. S. B. H. Built 1818.

In addition to the above there are 39 tugboats, 21 gunboats under 500 tons, captured during the war with Spain, and the following purchased during the war with Spain for the "Auxiliary Navy": Five cruisers, 23 yachts, 16 colliers and 11 special class.

Total number of vessels in regular navy, 252; in auxiliary navy, 55; grand total, 307.

THE TEST OF THE FULTON.

A test, the results of which were regarded as of the highest importance to the development of naval warfare, was made on November 24 and 25, 1901, in Peconic Bay, at New-Suffolk, Long Island. It showed the efficiency of the Holland submarine boat, the Fulton. A crew headed by Rear Admiral John Lowe, U. S. N. (retired), spent fifteen hours at the bottom of the bay in the boat, and reported when they came up that they had passed as comfortable a night as they had ever passed in their lives. A severe wind storm was raging but it was not felt by those beneath the water, which was regarded as proof of her complete seaworthiness. It was said that the air in the boat was absolutely normal all night. Those who went down in the boat declared that they would be willing to stay in her submerged as long as food could be provided. It was estimated that the Fulton could easily torpedo a dozen battleships with perfect safety to herself.

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PRINCIPAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Salary of Chief Justice, $10,500; of each Justice, $10,000.)

Circuit.	Justices.	Appointed.
	MELVILLE W. FULLER, Illinois, Chief Justice	1888
1.	HORACE GRAY, Massachusetts	1881
2.	RUFUS W. PECKHAM, New-York	1895
3.	GEORGE SHIRAS, Jr., Pennsylvania	1892
4.	MELVILLE W. FULLER, Illinois	1888
5.	EDWARD D. WHITE, Louisiana	1894
6.	JOHN M. HARLAN, Kentucky	1877
7.	HENRY B. BROWN, Michigan	1890
8.	DAVID J. BREWER, Kansas	1889
9.	JOSEPH M'KENNA, California	1898

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGES.

(Annual salary, $6,000.)

I. Maine, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Rhode Island: Le Baron B. Colt, Rhode Island; W. L. Putnam, Maine.

II. Connecticut, New-York and Vermont: W. J. Wallace and E. H. Lacombe, New-York; N. Shipman, Connecticut.

III. Delaware, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania; M. W. Acheson and G. M. Dallas, Pennsylvania; George Gray, Delaware.

IV. Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia; N. Goff, W. Va.; C. H. Simonton, S. Carolina.

V. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas: Don A. Pardee, La.; A. P. McCormick, Tex.; D. D. Shelby, Ala.

VI. Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Tennessee: H. H. Lurton, Tennessee; W. R. Day, Ohio; H. F. Severens, Michigan.

VII. Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin: F. E. Baker, Indiana; J. G. Jenkins, Wisconsin; P. S. Grosscup, Illinois.

VIII. Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming, New-Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territories; H. C. Caldwell, Arkansas; W. H. Sanborn, Minnesota; A. M. Thayer, Missouri.

IX. California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon and Washington, and Territories of Alaska, Arizona and Hawaii: William W. Morrow and Erskine M. Ross, California; William B. Gilbert, Oregon.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES.

(Annual salary, $5,000.)

Alabama—(N. D., M. D.) T. G. Jones, Montgomery; (S. D.) H. T. Toulmin, Mobile.

Arkansas—(E. D.) Jacob Trieber, Little Rock; (W. D.) J. H. Rogers, Fort Smith.

California—(N. D.) J. J. De Haven, San Francisco; (S. D.) O. Wellborn, Los Angeles.

Colorado—Moses Hallett, Denver.

Connecticut—W. K. Townsend, New-Haven.

Delaware—E. G. Bradford, Wilmington.

Florida—(N. D.) Charles Swayne, Pensacola; (S. D.) J. W. Locke, Jacksonville.

Georgia—(N. D.) W. T. Newman, Atlanta; (S. D.) Emory Speer, Macon.

Hawaii—Morris M. Estee, Honolulu.

Idaho—James H. Beatty, Boise City.

Illinois—(N. D.) C. C. Kohlsaat, Chicago; (S. D.) J. Otis Humphrey, Springfield.

Indiana—John H. Baker, Indianapolis.

Indian Territory—(N., C. and S. D.) Charles W. Raymond, Vinita.

Iowa—(N. D.) Oliver P. Shiras, Dubuque; (S. D.) Smith McPherson, Red Oak.

Kansas—William C. Hook, Leavenworth.

Kentucky—(E. D.) A. M. J. Cochran, Maysville; (W. D.) W. Evans, Louisville.

Louisiana—(E. D.) C. Parlange, New-Orleans; (W. D.) A. Boarman, Shreveport.

Maine—Nathan Webb, Portland.

Maryland—Thomas J. Morris, Baltimore.

Massachusetts—F. C. Lowell, Boston.

Michigan—(E. D.) Hy. H. Swan, Detroit; (W. D.) Geo. P. Wanty, Grand Rapids.

Minnesota—Wm. Lochren, Minneapolis.

Mississippi—(N. and S. D.) Henry C. Niles, Kosciusko.

Missouri—(E. D.) E. B. Adams, St. Louis; (W. D.) J. F. Phillips, Kansas City.

Montana—Hiram Knowles, Helena.

Nebraska—William H. Munger, Omaha.

Nevada—Thos. P. Hawley, Carson City.

New-Hampshire—E. Aldrich, Littleton.

New-Jersey—A. Kirkpatrick, Newark.

New-York—(N. D.) Alfred C. Coxe, Utica; (S. D.) George B. Adams, New-York City; (E. D.) Edward B. Thomas, Brooklyn; (W. D.) John R. Hazel, Buffalo.

North Carolina—(E. D.) T. R. Purnell, Raleigh; (W. D.) J. E. Boyd, Greensboro.

North Dakota—C. F. Amidon, Fargo.

Ohio—(N. D.) A. J. Ricks and F. J. Wing, Cleveland; (S. D.) A. C. Thompson, Cincinnati.

Oregon—Charles B. Bellinger, Portland.

Pennsylvania—(E. D.) J. B. McPherson, Philadelphia; (M. D.) R. W. Archbald, Scranton; (W. D.) J. Buffington, Pittsburg.

Porto Rico—Wm. H. Holt, San Juan.

Rhode Island—A. L. Brown, Providence.

S. Carolina—W. H. Brawley, Charleston.

S. Dakota—J. E. Carland, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee—(E. and M. D.) C. D. Clark, Chattanooga; (W. D.) Eli S. Hammond, Memphis.

Texas—(N. D.) E. R. Meek, Fort Worth; (E. D.) D. E. Bryant, Sherman; (W. D.) T. S. Maxey, Austin.

Utah—John A. Marshall, Salt Lake City.

Vermont—Hoyt H. Wheeler, Brattleboro.

Virginia—(E. D.) E. Waddill, jr., Richmond; (W. D.) H. C. McDowell, Big Stone Gap.

Washington—C. H. Hanford, Seattle.

West Virginia—(N. D.) J. J. Jackson, Parkersburg; (S. D.) B. F. Keller, Bramwell.

Wisconsin—(E. D.) W. H. Seaman, Milwaukee; (W. D.) Romanzo Bunn, Madison.

Wyoming—John A. Riner, Cheyenne.

UNITED STATES JUDGES IN TERRITORIES AND FEDERAL DISTRICT.

Alaska—First Division, M. C. Brown,

Juneau; Second Division, A. H. Noyes, St. Michaels; Third Division, J. Wickersham, Eagle City. Annual salary, $5,000.

Arizona—Chief Justice, Webster Street, Phœnix. Associate Justices—G. R. Davis, Tucson; F. M. Doan, Florence; R. S. Sloan, Prescott. Annual salary, $3,000.

Hawaii—Supreme Court—Chief Justice, W. F. Frear. Associate Justices—Clinton A. Galbraith and Antonio Perry, Honolulu. Annual salary of Chief Justice, $5,500; of Associates, $5,000. Circuit Judges—First Circuit, Abram S. Humphreys and George D. Gear, Honolulu; Second Circuit, John W. Kalaunotua, Wailuku; Third Circuit, W. S. Edings, Kailua; Fourth Circuit, Gilbert F. Little, Hilo; Fifth Circuit, J. Hardy, Lihue. Annual salary, $3,000.

Indian Territory—Judges District Courts—(N. D.) J. A. Gill, Vinita; (C. D.) W. H. H. Clayton, South McAlester; (S. D.) H. Townsend, Ardmore. Annual salary, $5,000.

New-Mexico—Chief Justice, W. J. Mills, Las Vegas. Associate Justices—J. R. McFie, Santa Fe; J. W. Crumpacker, Albuquerque; F. W. Parker, Silver City; D. McMillan, Socorro. Annual salary, $3,000.

Oklahoma—Chief Justice, J. H. Burford, Guthrie. Associate Justices—Clinton F. Irwin, El Reno; B. F. Burwell, Oklahoma City; Bayard T. Hainer, Perry; John L. McAtee, Kingfisher. Annual salary, $3,000.

Porto Rico—Chief Justice, José Severo Quinones, San Juan. Associate Justices—Louis Sulzbacher, José C. Hernandez, José M. Figueras and Rafael Nieto y Abeillé, San Juan. Annual salary of Chief Justice, $5,000; of Associate Justices, $4,500.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

Chief Justice, Charles C. Nott, New-York. Associate Justices—L. Weldon, Illinois; J. Davis, District of Columbia; S. J. Peelle, Indiana; Charles B. Howry, Mississippi. Annual salary, $4,500.

U. S. COURT, PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Chief Justice, J. R. Reed, Iowa. Associate Justices—H. C. Sluss, Kansas; W. F. Stone, Colorado; W. W. Murray, Tennessee; F. I. Osborne, North Carolina. Annual salary, $5,000. Attorney, M. G. Reynolds, Missouri. Annual salary, $3,500.

COURT OF APPEALS, D. C.

Chief Justice, R. H. Alvey, Maryland. Associate Justices—M. F. Morris and S. Shepard, D. C. Annual salary Chief Justice, $6,500; of Associate, $6,000.

SUPREME COURT, D. C.

Chief Justice, B. F. Bingham, Ohio. Associate Justices—A. B. Hagner, Md.; A. J. Bradley, D. C.; H. M. Clabaugh, Md.; J. Barnard and T. H. Anderson, D. C. Annual salary, $5,000.

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

(Salaries range from $3,000 to $6,000, according to relative importance of posts.)

Alabama—(N. D.) W. Vaughan, Birmingham; (M. D.) W. S. Reese, jr., Montgomery; (S. D.) M. D. Wickersham, Mobile.

Alaska—First District, R. A. Friedrich, Juneau; Second, J. K. Wood, St. Michaels; Third, N. V. Harlan, Eagle City.

Arizona—Robert E. Morrison, Prescott.

Arkansas—(E. D.) W. G. Whipple, Little Rock; (W. D.) J. K. Barnes, Fort Smith.

California—(N. D.) M. E. Woodworth, San Francisco; (S. D.) L. H. Valentine, Los Angeles.

Colorado—Earl M. Cranston, Denver.

Connecticut—F. H. Parker, Hartford.

Delaware—Wm. M. Byrne, Wilmington.

District of Columbia—Ashley M. Gould, Washington.

Florida—(N. D.) John Eagan, Pensacola; (S. D.) J. N. Stripling, Jacksonville.

Georgia—(N. D.) Edgar A. Angier, Atlanta; (S. D.) Marion Erwin, Macon.

Hawaii——

Idaho—Robert V. Conier, Moscow.

Illinois—(N. D.) S. H. Bethea, Chicago; (S. D.) T. Worthington, Springfield.

Indiana—J. B. Keating, Indianapolis.

Indian Territory—(N. D.) P. L. Soper, Vinita; (C. D.) J. H. Wilkins, South McAlester; (S. D.) W. B. Johnson, Ardmore.

Iowa—(N. D.) H. G. McMillan, Cedar Rapids; (S. D.) Lewis Miles, Corydon.

Kansas—John S. Dean, Topeka.

Kentucky—(E. D.) J. H. Tinsley, Frankfort; (W. D.) Reuben D. Hill, Louisville.

Louisiana—(E. D.) W. W. Howe, New-Orleans; (W. D.) M. C. Elstner, Shreveport.

Maine—Isaac W. Dyer, Portland.

Maryland—John C. Rose, Baltimore.

Massachusetts—Hy. P. Moulton, Boston.

Michigan—(E. D.) W. D. Gordon, Detroit; (W. D.) G. G. Covell, Grand Rapids.

Minnesota—Milton D. Purdy, St. Paul.

Mississippi—(N. D.) M. A. Montgomery, Oxford; (S. D.) Albert M. Lea, Vicksburg.

Missouri—(E. D.) E. A. Rozier, St. Louis; (W. D.) William Warner, Kansas City.

Montana—William B. Rodgers, Helena.

Nebraska—W. S. Summers, Omaha.

Nevada—S. Summerfield, Carson City.

New-Hampshire—C. J. Hamblett, Concord.

New-Jersey—D. Ó. Watkins, Woodbury.

New-Mexico—W. B. Childers, Albuquerque.

New-York—(N. D.) G. B. Curtis, Binghamton; (S. D.) H. L. Burnett, New-York City; (E. D.) G. H. Pettit, Brooklyn; (W. D.) C. H. Brown, Buffalo.

North Carolina—(E. D.) C. M. Bernard, Raleigh; (W. D.) A. E. Holton, Winston.

North Dakota—P. H. Rourke, Fargo.

Ohio—(N. D.) John J. Sullivan, Cleveland; (S. D.) Wm. E. Bundy, Cincinnati.

Oklahoma—Horace Speed, Guthrie.

Oregon—John H. Hall, Portland.

Pennsylvania—(E. D.) J. B. Holland, Philadelphia; (M. D.) S. J. M. McCarrell, Harrisburg; (W. D.) D. E. Heiner, Pittsburg.

Porto Rico—N. B. K. Pettingill, San Juan.

Rhode Island—C. A. Wilson, Providence.

S. Carolina—J. G. Capers, Charleston.

South Dakota—J. D. Elliott, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee—(E. D.) W. D. Wright, Knoxville; (M. D.) A. M. Tillman, Nashville; (W. D.) G. Randolph, Memphis.

Texas—(E. D.) M. C. McLemore, Galveston; (N. D.) W. H. Atwell, Dallas; (W. D.) H. Terrell, San Antonio.

Utah—C. O. Whittemore, Salt Lake City.

Vermont—James L. Martin, Brattleboro.

Virginia—(E. D.) Edgar Allan, Norfolk; (W. D.) Thomas M. Alderson, Abingdon.

Washington—Wilson R. Gay, Seattle.

West Virginia—(N. D.) R. Blizzard, Parkersburg; (S. D.) G. W. Atkinson, Charleston.

Wisconsin—(E. D.) H. K. Butterfield, Milwaukee; (W. D.) Wm. G. Wheeler, Madison.

Wyoming—Timothy F. Burke, Cheyenne.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

FOREIGN LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(*Corrected to December 1, 1901.)

[Where city or town is not given the address is Washington, D. C.]

Argentine Republic—Señor Don Martin Garcia Merou, E. E. and M. P. 1527 New-Hampshire-ave.

Austria-Hungary—Mr. Ladislaus Hengelmuller von Hengervar, E. E. and M. P. 1307 Connecticut-ave.

Belgium—Baron Ludovic Moncheur, E. E. and M. P. 1719 H-st.

Bolivia—Señor Don Fernando E. Guachalla, E. E. and M. P. Absent.

Brazil—Senhor Jauquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, E. E. and M. P. 2014 Columbia Road.

Chili— ——— ———, E. E. and M. P. 1719 De Sales-st.

China—Mr. Wu-Ting-fang, E. E. and M. P. 1764 Q-st.

Colombia—Señor Don Carlos Martinez Silva. E. E. and M. P. 1701 Q-st.

Costa Rica—Señor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, E. E. and M. P. Absent.

Denmark—Mr. Constantine Brun, E. E. and M. P. 1521 20th-st.

Dominican Republic—Señor Don Francisco Leonte Vasquez, Chargé d'Affaires. 31 Broadway, New-York City.

Ecuador—Señor Don Luis Felipe Carbo, E. E. and M. P. The Arlington.

France—M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador E. and P. 1710 H-st.

Germany—Herr von Holleben, Ambassador E. and P. 1435 Massachusetts-ave.

Great Britain—The Right Hon. Lord Pauncefote of Preston, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Ambassador E. and P. 1300 Connecticut-ave.

Guatemala—Señor Don Antonio Lazo Arriaga, E. E. and M. P. 1733 P-st.

Hayti—Mr. J. N. Léger, E. E. and M. P. Absent.

Honduras—Vacant.

Italy—Signor Edmondo Mayor des Planches, Ambassador E. and P. 1317 H-st.

Japan—Mr. Kogoro Takahira, E. E. and M. P. 1310 N-st.

Corea—Mr. Minhui Cho, E. E. and M. P. 1500 Thirteenth-st.

Mexico—Señor Don Manuel de Aspiroz, Ambassador E. and P. 1413 I-st.

Netherlands—Baron W. A. F. Gevers, E. E. and M. P. 1612 Twentieth-st.

Nicaragua—Señor Don L. F. Correa, E. E. and M. P. 1704 Q-st.

Persia—General Isaac Khan, E. E. and M. P. Care of the Turkish Legation.

Peru—Mr. Manuel Alvarez Calderon, E. E. and M. P. 1750 Massachusetts-ave.

Portugal—Sechor Luiz A. de Moura Pinto d'Azevedo Taveira, Chargé d'Affaires. The Shoreham.

Russia—Count Cassini, Ambassador E. and P. 1829 I-st.

Salvador—Señor Don Rafael Zaldivar, E. E. and M. P. Care of Mexican Embassy.

Siam—Phya Akhara Oradhara, E. E. and M. P. The Arlington.

Spain—Duke of Arcos, E. E. and M. P. 1785 Massachusetts-ave.

Sweden and Norway—Mr. A. Grip, E. E. and M. P. 1015 Connecticut-ave.

Switzerland—Mr. J. B. Pioda, E. E. and M. P. 2013 Hillyer Place.

Turkey—Chehib Bey, E. E. and M. P. Cleveland Park.

Uruguay—Señor Don Juan Cuestas, M. R. The Arlington.

Venezuela—Señor Don Augusto F. Pulido, Chargé d'Affaires. The Cochran.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

AMBASSADORS.

Country.	Residence.	Names.	App'd from.	Salary	Date of ap't.
France	Paris	Horace Porter	N. Y.	$17,500	1897
Germany	Berlin	Andrew D. White	N. Y.	17,500	1897
Great Britain	London	Joseph H. Choate	N. Y.	17,500	1899
Italy	Rome	George von L. Meyer	Mass	12,000	1900
Mexico	City of Mexico	Powell Clayton	Ark.	17,500	1897
Russia	St. Petersburg	Charlemagne Tower	Penn	17,500	1899

MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic	Buenos Ayres	William P. Lord	Ore.	$10,000	1899
Austria-Hungary	Vienna	Robert S. McCormick	Ill.	12,000	1901
Belgium	Brussels	Lawrence Townsend	Penn	10,000	1899
Bolivia	La Paz	George H. Bridgman	N. J.	7,500	1897
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	Charles Page Bryan	Ill.	12,000	1898
Chili	Santiago	Henry L. Wilson	Wash.	10,000	1897
China	Peking	Edwin H. Conger	Iowa	12,000	1898
Colombia	Bogota	Charles B. Hart	W. Va.	10,000	1897
Costa Rica, Nicaragua & Salvador	San Jose	William L. Merry	Cal.	10,000	1897
Denmark	Copenhagen	Laurits S. Swenson	Minn.	7,500	1897
Ecuador	Quito	Archibald J. Sampson	Ariz.	7,500	1897
Greece, Rumania & Servia	Athens	Charles S. Francis	N. Y.	7,500	1901
Guatemala & Honduras	Guatemala	W. Godfrey Hunter	Ky.	10,000	1897

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MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY—(Continued).

Country.	Residence.	Names.	App'd from.	Salary	Late of ap't.
Hayti and the Dominican Republic.	Port-au-Prince ...	William F. Powell.....	N. J....	$7,500	1897
Japan	Tokio	Alfred E. Buck.....	Ga	12,000	1897
The Netherlands....	The Hague.....	Stanford Newel.....	Minn ..	10,000	1897
Peru	Lima	Irving B. Dudley.....	Cal	10,000	1897
Persia	Teheran	Lloyd C. Griscom.....	Penn ..	5,000	1901
Portugal	Lisbon	Francis B. Loomis.....	Ohio ...	7,500	1901
Spain	Madrid	Bellamy Storer.....	Ohio ...	12,000	1899
Sweden & Norway..	Stockholm	W. W. Thomas, jr.....	Me	7,500	1897
Switzerland	Berne	Arthur S. Hardy.....	N. H...	7,500	1901
Turkey	Constantinople ...	J. C. A. Leishman.....	Penn ..	10,000	1901
Uruguay & Paraguay	Montevideo	William R. Finch.....	Wis	7,500	1897
Venezuela	Caracas	Herbert W. Bowen.....	N. Y...	10,000	1901

MINISTERS RESIDENT AND CONSULS GENERAL.

Korea	Seoul	Horace N. Allen.....	Ohio ..	7,500	1897
Liberia	Monrovia	Owen L. W. Smith.....	N. C...	4,000	1898
Siam	Bangkok	Hamilton King.....	Mich ..	7,500	1898

DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.

[1]Bulgaria	Sofia	Charles M. Dickinson....	N. Y...	5,000	1901
[2]Egypt	Cairo	John G. Long.....	Fla	5,000	1899

SECRETARIES OF EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

France:					
First secretary...	Paris	Henry Vignaud.....	La	2,625	1885
Second secretary..	Paris	A. B. Blanchard.....	La	2,000	1901
Third secretary...	Paris	R. S. Reynolds Hitt.....	Ill	1,200	1901
Germany:					
First secretary...	Berlin	John B. Jackson.....	N. J...	2,625	1894
Second secretary..	Berlin	H. Percival Dodge.....	Mass ..	2,000	1900
Third secretary...	Berlin	Samuel Morrill.....	Mass ..	1,200	1900
Great Britain:					
First secretary...	London	Henry White.....	Md	2,625	1897
Second secretary..	London	John R. Carter.....	Md	2,000	1896
Third secretary...	London	William Corcoran Eustis.	N. Y...	1,200	1901
Italy:					
First secretary...	Rome	Lewis M. Iddings.....	N. Y...	2,625	1898
Second secretary..	Rome	R. C. Parsons, jr.....	Ohio ..	2,000	1898
Mexico:					
First secretary...	Mexico	Fenton R. McCreery.....	Mich ..	2,625	1897
Second secretary..	Mexico	William Heimke.....	N. Y...	2,000	1897
Third secretary...	Mexico	Philip M. Hoefele.....	Mo	1,200	1900
Russia:					
First secretary...	St. Petersburg....	John W. Riddle.....	Minn ..	2,625	1901
Second secretary..	St. Petersburg....	Edwin V. Morgan.....	N. Y...	2,000	1901
Argentine Republic..	Buenos Ayres.....	C. L. Thurston.....	Neb	1,800	1901
Austria-Hungary....	Vienna	Chandler Hale.....	Me	1,800	1901
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro....	Thomas C. Dawson.....	Iowa ..	1,800	1897
Chili	Santiago	Henry J. Lenderink.....	Iowa ..	1,800	1898
China:					
First secretary...	Peking	Herbert G. Squiers.....	N. Y...	2,625	1898
Second secretary..	Peking	William E. Bainbridge...	Iowa ..	1,800	1898
[2]Colombia	Bogota.....	Arthur M. Beaupré.....	Ill	2,000	1899
Costa Rica, Nicaragua & Salvador...	San Jose.....	Rufus A. Lane.....	Cal	1,800	1898
Greece, Rumania & Servia	Athens	Charles S. Wilson.....	Me	1,800	1901
Guatemala & Honduras	Guatemala.....	James G. Bailey.....	Ky.....	1,800	1901
Japan:					
First secretary...	Tokio	Huntington Wilson.....	Ill.....	2,625	1900
Second secretary..	Tokio	John M. Ferguson.....	Penn...	1,800	1901
The Netherlands....	The Hague.....	John W. Garrett.....	Penn ..	1,800	1901
Peru	Lima	Richard R. Neill.....	Penn ..	1,800	1884
Spain	Madrid	Stanton Sickles.....	N. Y...	1,800	1897
[2]Sweden & Norway.	Stockholm	Joseph Muir	N. Y...	1,500	1901
Turkey:					
First secretary...	Constantinople ...	Spencer F. Eddy.....	Ill.....	1,800	1901
Second secretary..	Constantinople ...	Philip M. Brown.....	Mass ..	1,600	1901
Venezuela	Caracas	W. W. Russell.....	Md	1,800	1895
Korea	Seoul	Gordon Paddock.....	N. Y...	1,500	1901
Liberia	Monrovia	James R. Spurgeon.....	Ky	1,500	1898

[1]Also Consul General at Constantinople. [2]Also Consul General.

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UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE.

(Corrected to December 1, 1901.)

Place.	Name and rank.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1900.	
					Official.	Notarial.
ARGENTINE REP.						
Buenos Ayres	Daniel Mayer (C.)	W. Va..	1897	$2,500	$1,808	$190
Bahia Blanca	Walter T. Jones (A.)	Arg Rep	1892	——	——	——
Cordoba	[2]John M. Thome (V. C.)	Arg Rep	1877	——	92	——
Rosario	James M. Ayers (C.)	Ohio ...	1898	1,500	1,436	232
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.						
Budapest	[2]Frank D. Chester (C.)	Mass ...	1897	——	1,489	1,739
Fiume	——— (A.)	—— ...	——	——	220	68
Prague	Ethelbert Watts (C.)	Penn ...	1901	3,000	6,525	274
Reichenberg	Frank W. Mahin (C.)	Iowa ...	1897	2,500	6,009	64
Haida	Frank Siller (A.)	Wis ...	1898	——	3,924	29
Trieste	Frederick W. Hossfeld (C.)	Iowa ...	1897	2,000	1,511	395
Vienna	Carl B. Hurst (C. G.)	D. C....	1897	3,500	5,562	1,543
Brünn	Gustavus Schoeller (A.)	Austria	1863	——	46	28
BELGIUM.						
Antwerp	George F. Lincoln (C. G.)	Conn ...	1898	3,000	5,998	1,863
Brussels	George W. Roosevelt (C.)	Penn ...	1889	2,500	5,023	619
Charleroi	Albert H. Michelson (A.)	Mass ...	1901	——	1,800	18
Ghent	Frank R. Mowrer (C)	Ohio ...	1901	2,000	3,754	213
Liege	Alfred A. Winslow (C.)	Ind	1898	2,000	2,010	91
Verviers	Henry Dodt (A.)	Germ'y	1890	——	400	16
BOLIVIA.						
La Paz	——— (V. C.)	—— ...	——	——	——	——
BRAZIL.						
Bahia	H. W. Furniss (C.)	Ind	1898	2,500	1,268	103
Aracaju	Luiz Schmidt (A.)	Brazil ..	1889	——	——	——
Para	K. K. Kenneday (C.)	Miss ...	1898	2,500	2,374	114
Manaos	John F. Prentice (A.)	N. Y...	1901	——	770	——
Maranhao	Luiz F. da S. Santos (A.)	U. S....	1891	——	115	——
Pernambuco	William L. Sewell (C.)	Ohio ...	1901	2,500	799	54
Ceara	A. E. da Frota (A.)	Brazil ..	1897	——	275	5
Maceio	Charles Goble (A.)	Brazil ..	1892	——	115	21
Natal	——— (A)	—— ...	——	——	52	——
Rio de Janeiro	Eugene Seeger (C. G.)	Ill	1897	5,000	3,937	457
Victoria	Jean Zinzen (A.)	Brazil ..	1890	——	97	——
Santos	Jesse H. Johnson (C.)	Texas ..	1901	2,500	2,765	47
Rio Grande do Sul	Jorge Vereker (A.)	Brazil ..	1897	——	184	20
CHILI.						
Antofagasta	[2]Charles C. Greene (C.)	R. I....	1898	——	426	74
Arica	[2]John W. Lutz (C.)	Ohio ...	1898	——	165	82
Iquique	[2]Charles S. Winans (C.)	Mich ...	1900	——	567	47
Valparaiso	Robert E. Mansfield (C.)	Ind	1901	3,000	303	235
Caldera	John C. Morong (A.)	Chili ...	1871	——	5	——
Coquimbo	Andrew Kerr (A.)	Chili ...	1898	——	140	——
Coronel	J. Henry Downs (A.)	Chili ...	1899	——	191	——
Punta Arenas	Moritz Braun (A.)	Chili ...	1896	——	80	——
Talcahuano	John O. Smith (A.)	Chili ...	1895	——	161	——
CHINA.						
Amoy	John H. Fesler (C.)	Col	1901	3,500	5,313	287
Canton	Robert M. McWade (C.)	Penn ...	1900	3,500	4,674	186
Cheefoo	John Fowler (C.)	Mass ...	1896	3,000	190	240
Chinkiang	William Martin (C.)	N. Y...	1897	3,000	26	146
Fuchau	Samuel L. Gracey (C.)	Mass ...	1897	3,000	861	78
Hankau	Levi S. Wilcox (C.)	Ill	1898	3,000	568	300
Niuchwang	Henry B. Miller (C.)	Ore	1901	3,000	——	——
Shanghai	John Goodnow (C. G.)	Minn ...	1897	5,000	7,442	337
Tientsin	James W. Ragsdale (C.)	Cal	1897	3,500	1,567	102
COLOMBIA.						
Barranquilla	George H. Colvig (C)	Ore	1901	2,000	3,742	163
Santa Marta	William A. Trout (A.)	Ind	1900	——	190	2
Bogota	[3]Arthur M. Beaupré (C. G.)	Ill	1899	2,000	——	5
Bucaramanga	Gustave Volkman (A.)	Colom ..	1895	——	——	——
Cali	William A. Barney (A.)	U. S....	1899	——	——	——
Cucuta	Philip Tillinghast, jr. (A.)	Wash ..	1897	——	——	——
Honda	John Gillies (A.)	Colom ..	1901	——	——	——

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UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and rank.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1900.	
					Official.	Notarial.
Cartagena	John C. Ingersoll (C.)	Ill	1900	$1,500	$2,063	$461
Quibdo	Henry G. Granger (A.)	Penn	1899	—	—	—
Colon	Oscar Malmros (C.)	Minn	1901	3,000	1,231	141
Bocas del Toro	David R. Hand (A.)	Colom	1895	—	1,792	—
Medellin	[2] ——— (C.)	...	...	...	...	6
Panama	Hezekiah A. Gudger (C. G.)	N. C.	1897	4,000	789	645
COSTA RICA.						
San José	John C. Caldwell (C.)	Kan	1897	2,000	3	100
Port Limon	Richard H. Gadd (A.)	N. Y.	1899	—	3,197	110
Punta Arenas	Henry G. Morgan (A.)	N. Y.	1899	—	695	29
DENMARK & DOMS.						
Copenhagen	John C. Freeman (C.)	Wis	1900	2,000	2,356	956
St. Thomas, W. I.	Mahlon Van Horne (C.)	R. I.	1897	2,500	804	365
Christiansted, St. C. I.	Andrew J. Blackwood (A.)	Den'rk	1893	—	191	6
Fredericksted, St. C. I.	R. L. Merwin (A.)	Conn	1901	—	425	70
DOMINICAN REP.						
Puerto Plata	[2]Thomas Simpson (C.)	R. I.	1882	—	640	69
Monte Christi	Isaac T. Petit (A.)	D. R.	1895	—	148	9
Samapa	[2]Jean M. Villain (V. C. A.)	D. R.	1885	—	87	—
Santo Domingo	Campbell A. Maxwell (C. G.)	Ohio	1898	2,000	605	472
Azua	John Hardy (A.)	D. R.	1885	—	225	52
Macoris	Edward C. Reed (A.)	Mass	1894	—	715	174
Sanchez	José A. Puente (A.)	D. R.	1897	—	211	2
ECUADOR.						
Guayaquil	Perry M. De Leon (C. G.)	Ga	1897	3,000	1,401	235
Bahia de Caraquez	Alberto Santos (A.)	Ecuad	1900	—	147	6
Esmeraldas	Ferdinand Servat (A.)	Ecuad	1893	—	198	14
Manta	Pedro A. Moreira (A.)	Ecuad	1893	—	152	—
FRANCE & DOMS.						
Algiers	[2]Daniel S. Kidder (C.)	Fla	1899	—	792	101
Beni-Saf, Algeria	E. L. G. Milsom (A.)	Algeria	1891	—	82	—
Bone, Algeria	Antoine F. Garbe (A.)	Algeria	1896	—	7	—
Oran, Algeria	Benjamin A. Courcelle (A.)	Algeria	1885	—	281	—
Bordeaux	Albion W. Tourgée (C.)	N. Y.	1897	3,000	8,886	602
Pau	J. Morris Post (A.)	N. Y.	1901	—	—	—
Calais	James B. Milner (C.)	Ind	1898	2,000	3,293	42
Boulogne-sur-Mer	William Hale (A.)	N. C.	1898	—	309	2,523
Gorée Dakar, Africa	[2]Peter Strickland (C.)	Conn	1883	—	60	—
Grenoble	C. P. H. Nason (C.)	Penn	1901	1,500	1,605	22
Guadeloupe, W. I.	Louis H. Aymé (C.)	Ill	1898	1,500	196	4
Havre	A. M. Thackara (C.)	Penn	1897	3,500	2,431	1,633
Cherbourg	H. J. E. Hainneville (A.)	France	1896	—	265	312
Honfleur	Henry M. Hardy (A.)	France	1886	—	502	32
Rennes	Ernest Folliard (A.)	France	1897	—	52	2
St. Malo	Raymond Moulton (A.)	N. Y.	1880	—	10	60
La Rochelle	George H. Jackson (C.)	Conn	1898	1,500	92	—
Cognac	Elisee Jouard (A.)	N. Y.	1899	—	1,422	—
Limoges	Walter T. Griffin (C. A.)	N. Y.	1887	1,500	2,305	35
Lyons	John C. Covert (C.)	Ohio	1897	2,500	13,602	323
Dijon	Charles Laureau (A.)	France	1900	—	962	—
Marseilles	Robert P. Skinner (C. G.)	Ohio	1901	2,500	6,053	808
Bastia, Corsica	Simon Damiani (A.)	Corsica	1886	—	50	—
Cette	——— (A.)	...	...	...	505	—
Toulon	B. A. Jouve (A.)	France	1899	—	295	—
Martinique, W. I.	Thomas T. Prentis (C.)	Mass	1900	1,500	498	103
Nantes	Joseph I. Brittain (C.)	Ohio	1897	1,500	457	139
Angers	J. H. Luneau (A.)	France	1893	—	315	10
Brest	A. Pitel (A.)	France	1884	—	392	—
Lorient	Lon Duprez (A.)	France	1898	—	443	2
St. Nazaire	Thomas Sankey (A.)	France	1899	—	153	27
Nice	H. S. Van Buren (C.)	N. J.	1897	1,500	216	552
Cannes	J. B. Cognet (A.)	France	1901	—	923	80
Mentone	Achille Isnard (A.)	France	1898	—	—	38
Monaco	Emile de Loth (A.)	France	1874	—	—	14
Paris	John K. Gowdy (C. G.)	Ind	1897	5,000	54,580	8,289
Rheims	William A. Prickett (C.)	N. J.	1897	2,000	3,282	207
Troyes	Gaston Baltet (A.)	France	1890	—	496	—
Roubaix	William P. Atwell (C.)	D. C.	1899	2,000	2,218	82
Caudry	Hans Dietiker (A.)	France	1891	—	47	6

UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and rank.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1900, official.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1900, notarial.
Lille	C. Dubois Gregoire (A.)	France	1871	——	$803	$62
Rouen	Thornwell Haynes (C.)	S. C.	[illegible]	$1,000	567	13
Dieppe	Raoul le Bourgeois (A.)	France	1883	——	67	——
Saigon, Cochin China	Edward Schnee gans (C. A.)	Saigon	1894	——	267	——
St. Etienne	Hilary S. Brunot (C.)	Penn	1897	2,000	3,754	52
St. Pierre, St. P. I.	[3]Charles M. Freeman (C. A.)	N. H.	1898	1,500	930	20
Tahiti	[2]Jacob L. Doty (C.)	N. Y.	1888	1,000	333	7
Tamatave, Madagascar	William H. Hunt (C.)	N. Y.	1901	2,000	6	——
Tunis, Africa	[2]——— (C.)	——	——	——	15	——
GERMANY.						
Aix la Chapelle	Frank M. Brundage (C.)	Penn	1897	2,500	2,825	377
Annaberg	John F. Winter (C.)	Ill	1898	2,500	2,981	80
Ebenstock	Ernest L. Harris (A.)	Ill	1898	——	2,300	10
Apia, Samoa	George E. Hennrod (C. G.)	Neb.	1900	3,000	50	4
Bamberg	William Bardel (C. A.)	N. Y.	1900	2,000	——	——
Barmen	Max Bouchsein (C.)	Ill	1897	3,000	10,686	470
Berlin	Frank H. Mason (C. G.)	Ohio	1898	4,000	16,320	3,162
Borau	William B. Murphy (A.)	N. C.	1898	——	1,905	32
Bremen	Henry W. Diedrich (C.)	D. C.	1899	2,500	2,386	4,844
Brake & Nordenhamm.	Wilhelm Clemens (A.)	Germ'y	1885	——	148	88
Bremerhaven – Geestemunde	John H. Schnabel (A.)	Germ'y	1898	——	1,429	206
Breslau	Ernest A. Man (C.)	Fla	1901	1,500	3,339	375
Brunswick	Talbot J. Albert (C.)	Md	1897	2,000	1,245	231
Chemnitz	J. F. Monaghan (C.)	R. I.	1900	2,500	12,179	79
Coburg	O. J. D. Hughes (C. G.)	Conn	1901	2,000	8,115	332
Sonneburg	Dwight F. Haussler (A.)	Ill	1901	——	2,357	6
Cologne	Charles E. Barnes (C.)	Ill	1900	2,000	4,821	859
Crefeld	Thomas R. Wallace (C.)	Penn	1901	2,000	5,795	203
Dresden	Charles L. Cole (C. G.)	Penn	1897	3,000	5,309	1,126
Düsseldorf	Peter Lieber (C.)	Ind	1899	2,000	820	247
Essen	F. Asthorver, jr. (A.)	Germ'y	1891	——	629	50
Frankfort	Richard Guenther (C. G.)	Wis	1898	3,000	9,279	1,664
Cassel	Gustav C. Kothe (A.)	Germ'y	1894	——	626	175
Langen Schwalbach	Ernest Grebert (A.)	Germ'y	1884	——	——	10
Wiesbaden	Charles Hollmann (A.)	Germ'y	1901	——	——	——
Freiburg, Baden	E. T. Liefeld (C.)	Conn	1897	1,500	3,083	347
Glauchau	Edward A. Creevey (C.)	Conn	1901	2,000	2,467	68
Hamburg	Hugh Pitcairn (C.)	Penn	1897	2,500	14,537	5,844
Kiel	P. H. J. Sartori (A.)	Germ'y	1899	——	170	218
Lubeck	Jacob Meyer, jr. (A.)	Germ'y	1885	——	190	——
Ritzebuttel and Cuxhaven	Johann G. F. Starke (A.)	Germ'y	1890	——	280	335
Hanover	Jay White (C.)	Mich	1899	2,000	2,619	759
Kehl	Courtland K. Bolles (C.)	Penn	1901	2,000	2,927	426
Leipsig	Brainard H. Warner, jr. (C.)	Md	1897	2,000	7,065	733
Gera	Charles Neuer (A.)	N. Y.	1882	——	1,422	56
Magdeburg	Max J. Baehr (C.)	Neb	1900	2,000	4,158	210
Mainz	Walter Schumann (C.)	N. Y.	1897	2,500	4,511	487
Mannheim	Heaton W. Harris (C.)	Ohio	1899	1,500	3,447	868
Neustadt	Leopold Blum (A.)	Germ'y	1893	——	612	206
Munich	James H. Worman (C.)	N. Y.	1899	2,000	1,562	1,036
Augsburg	G. Oberndorf (A.)	N. Y.	1886	——	495	——
Nuremburg	George E. Baldwin (C.)	Ohio	1901	3,000	9,434	521
Plauen	Thos. Willing Peters (C.)	D. C.	1896	2,500	4,271	81
Markneukirchen	W. F. L. Fiedler (A.)	Germ'y	1901	——	2,125	——
Solingen	Joseph J. Langer (C.)	Neb	1901	2,000	2,349	77
Stettin	[3]John E. Kehl (C.)	Ohio	1897	1,500	998	198
Danzig	Philip Albrecht (A.)	Germ'y	1889	——	287	16
Königsberg	Alexander Eckhardt (A.)	N. Y.	1899	——	1,000	203
Swinemünde	Gustav Ludwig (A.)	Germ'y	1899	——	275	——
Stuttgart	Edward H. Ozmun (C.)	Minn	1897	2,500	2,687	2,861
Weimar	Thomas Ewing Moore (C.)	D. C.	1899	2,000	3,898	398
Zittau	Francis B. Gessner (C.)	Ohio	1901	1,500	2,253	51
GREAT BRITAIN & DOMINIONS.						
Aden, Arabia	Edwin S. Cunningham (C.)	Tenn	1898	1,500	1,162	——
Ledeida	Vittorio Cremasche (A.)	Arabia	1897	——	170	——
Amhersburg	Chester W. Martin (C.)	Mich	1897	1,500	615	21
Antigua, W. I.	George Sawter (C.)	N. Y.	1901	1,500	401	22

UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and rank.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1900. Official.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1900. Notarial.
Montserrat, W. I.	Richard Hannam (A.)	Antig'a	1884	—	$32	—
Roseau, Dominica	Henry A. Frampton (A.)	Domin.	1896	—	318	6
Auckland, N. Z.	Frank Dillingham (C.)	Cal	1897	$2,000	776	79
Christ Church, N. Z.	Robert Pitcaithly (A.)	N. Z.	1896	—	277	12
Dunedin, N. Z.	F. O. Bridgeman (A.)	N. Z.	1900	—	127	14
Monganui, N. Z.	Robert Wyles (A.)	N. Z.	1878	—	—	—
Wellington, N. Z.	John Duncan (A.)	N. Z.	1898	—	346	20
Barbados, W. I.	S. A. Macallister (C.)	Del	1897	2,500	710	17
St. Lucia	William Peter (A.)	S. Lucia	1873	—	477	—
St. Vincent	E. A. Richards (A.)	St. Vin't	1897	—	77	—
Belfast, Ireland	William W. Touvelle (C.)	Ohio	1897	3,000	12,241	540
Ballymena	——— (A.)	——	——	—	847	—
Londonderry	P. T. Rodger (A.)	Irel'nd	1888	—	446	—
Lurgan	F. W. Magahan (A.)	Irel'nd	1882	—	1,152	—
Belize, Honduras	William L. Avery (C.)	Mont	1898	1,500	946	46
Belleville, Ont.	[2]Michael J. Hendrick (C.)	N. Y.	1893	—	310	41
Deseronto	C. H. Milliner (A.)	Can'da	1899	—	947	14
Napanee	William Templeton (A.)	Can'da	1888	—	52	43
Picton	Jacob F. Beringer (A.)	Can'da	1888	—	160	18
Trenton	Stephen J. Young (A.)	Can'da	1891	—	311	10
Birmingham	Marshal Halstead (C.)	N. Y.	1897	2,500	4,737	501
Kidderminster	James Morton (A.)	Eng	1870	—	590	4
Redditch	H. C. Browning (A.)	Eng	1871	—	1,335	—
Wolverhampton	John Neve (A.)	Eng	1869	—	481	4
Bombay, India	William T. Fee (C.)	Ohio	1899	2,000	773	51
Karachi	Edward L. Rogers (A.)	Eng	1901	—	277	—
Bradford	Erastus Sheldon Day (C.)	Conn	1897	3,000	14,629	405
Bristol	Lorin A. Lathrop (C.)	Cal	1891	1,500	1,772	169
Gloucester	Arnold H. Palin (A.)	Eng	1895	—	355	—
Brockville, Ont.	C. W. Merriman (C.)	Wis	1898	1,500	555	49
Calcutta	Robert F. Patterson (C. G.)	Tenn	1897	5,000	13,024	287
Akyab	William J. Davidson (A.)	India	1901	—	—	—
Bassein	William O. Orr (A.)	India	1900	—	—	—
Chitagong	John L. Brown (A.)	India	1901	—	7	—
Madras	T. P. Cabot (A.)	India	1901	—	1,297	—
Moulmein	Frank H. Ling (A.)	India	1900	—	—	—
Rangoon	John Young (A.)	India	1899	—	254	—
Campbellton, N. B.	James S. Benedict (C. A.)	N. Y.	1897	—	2,328	8
Bathurst, N. B.	B. C. Mullins (A.)	N. B.	1893	—	515	—
Cape Town, S. A.	William R. Bigham (C. G.)	Kan	1901	3,000	657	45
Durban	Alexander H. Rennie (A.)	Natal	1898	—	116	12
East London	William H. Fuller (A.)	Cape Col	1884	—	100	—
Kimberly	Gardner Williams (A.)	Cape Col	1889	—	—	—
Port Elizabeth	John A. Chabaud (A.)	Cape Col	1887	—	369	2
Cardiff	Daniel T. Phillips (C.)	Ill	1897	2,000	1,337	215
Newport	William E. Heard (A.)	Wales	1879	—	175	14
Ceylon, Ceylon	William Morey (C.)	Me	1897	1,500	2,021	98
Point de Galle, Ceylon	Emil Bretscher (A.)	Ceylon	1899	—	129	—
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Delmar J. Vail (C.)	Vt	1897	1,500	405	32
Alberton	Albert Glidden (A.)	P. E. I.	1891	—	61	—
Georgetown	A. J. McDonald (A.)	P. E. I.	1883	—	27	4
Souris	Caleb C. Carlton (A.)	P. E. I.	1880	—	138	—
Summerside	Richard Hunt (A.)	P. E. I.	1899	—	186	18
Chatham, Ont.	Charles E. Monteith (C.)	Idaho	1897	2,000	1,460	101
Chaudiere June., Que.	[2]James M. Rosse (C. A.)	N. Y.	1897	—	1,025	6
Coaticoock, Quebec	George N. Dale (C.)	Vt	1901	1,500	291	60
Hereford	John R. Nichols (A.)	Canada	1870	—	129	—
Lineboro	Hoel S. Beebe (A.)	Canada	1893	—	492	—
Stanstead	B. F. Butterfield (A.)	Vt	1897	—	28	—
Collingwood, Ont.	William Small (C.)	D. C.	1899	2,000	504	6
Barrie	A. E. H. Creswicke (A.)	Canada	1895	—	132	—
Owen Sound	William T. Robertson (A.)	Canada	1894	—	566	—
Parry Sound	Walter R. Foot (A.)	Ireland	1892	—	288	—
Wiarton	J. H. Tibeando (A.)	Canada	1890	—	429	—
Cork	John E. Hamilton (C.)	Ky	1901	1,500	138	30
Cornwall, Ont.	Daniel Swiney (C.)	Ohio	1897	2,000	875	1,747
Waterford	William H. Farrell (A.)	Ireland	1880	—	12	—
Dawson City, Yukon	Henry D. Saylor (C.)	Penn.	1901	3,000	681	5,423
Demerara, Guiana	George H. Moulton (C.)	Col	1898	3,000	716	61
Cayenne	E. A. L. Lalanne (A.)	Guiana	1897	—	179	—

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UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and rank.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1900. Official.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1900. Notarial.
Paramaribo	Arthur Deyo (A.)	N. Y.	1897	——	$755	——
Dublin, Ireland	Joshua Wilbour (C.)	R. I.	1898	$2,000	1,603	1,712
Athlone	John Burgess (A.)	Ireland	1888	——	107	195
Ballina	Robert A. Kerr (A.)	Ireland	1900	——	——	——
Galway	R. A. Tennant (A.)	Ireland.	1901	——	——	——
Limerick	Edmund Ludlow (A.)	Ireland	1896	——	200	291
Dundee	John C. Higgins (C.)	Del	1897	2,500	7,660	216
Aberdeen	Andrew Murray (A.)	Scotl'd	1890	——	1,418	28
Dunfermline, Scotland	John N. McCunn (C.)	Wis	1897	2,000	2,738	14
Kirkcaldy, Scotland	Andrew Innes (A.)	Scotl'd	1878	——	1,355	12
Edinburgh	Rufus Fleming (C.)	Ohio	1897	2,500	2,642	798
Galashiels	John Stalker (A.)	Scotl'd	1894	——	532	5
Falmouth, England	[2]Howard Fox (C.)	Eng	1874	——	710	56
Scilly Islands	John Banfield, jr. (A.)	Eng	1876	——	——	——
Fort Erie, Ont	Ossian Bedell (C.)	N. Y.	1897	1,500	511	4
Gaspe Basin, Quebec	[2]Almar F. Dickson (C.)	Mass	1887	1,000	72	2
Paspebiac	Daniel Bisson (A.)	Canada	1889	——	358	——
Gibraltar, Spain	Richard L. Sprague (C.)	Mass	1901	1,500	963	71
Glasgow, Scotland	Samuel M. Taylor (C.)	Ohio	1897	3,000	10,646	1,020
Greenock	James A. Love (A.)	Scotl'd	1891	——	265	——
Troon	P. H. Waddell (A.)	Scotl'd	1896	——	677	——
Goderich, Ont	R. S. Chilton (C. A.)	D. C.	1882	1,500	95	2
Clinton	A. O. Pattison (A.)	Canada	1890	——	400	——
Guelph, Ont	Charles N. Daly (C.)	N. J.	1893	1,500	389	72
Halifax, N. S.	John G. Foster (C. G.)	Vt	1897	3,500	3,084	137
Bridgewater, N. S.	William H. Owen (A.)	N. S.	1872	——	219	——
Liverpool, N. S.	Jason M. Mack (A.)	N. S.	1895	——	461	——
Lunenburg, N. S.	Daniel M. Owen (A.)	N. S.	1883	——	430	——
Hamilton, Bermuda	W. Maxwell Greene (C.)	R. I.	1898	2,000	1,708	287
Hamilton, Ont	James M. Shepard (C.)	Mich	1897	2,000	852	168
Brantford, Ont	Arthur C. Hardy (A.)	Canada	1899	——	238	145
Galt, Ont	James Ryerson (A.)	Canada	1899	——	401	77
Paris, Ont	William W. Hume (A.)	Canada	1892	——	296	5
Hobart, Tasmania	[2]Alexander G. Webster (C.)	Tasm	1876	——	10	2
Launceston, Tasmania	Lindsay Tullock (A.)	Tasm	1887	——	32	2
Hong Kong	William A. Rublee (C. G.)	Wis	1901	5,000	12,411	970
Huddersfield, Eng	Benjamin F. Stone (C.)	Ohio	1897	2,500	3,027	180
Hull	William P. Smyth (C.)	Mo	1897	1,500	2,508	32
Kingston, Jamaica	William B. Sorsby (C.)	Miss.	1901	3,000	2,641	223
Black River, Jamaica	C. M. Farquharson (A.)	Jam'ica	1893	——	390	——
Montego Bay, Jamaica	G. L. P. Corinaldi (A.)	Jam'ica	1886	——	1,175	——
Port Maria	Reuben R. Baker (A.)	Mass	1898	——	1,286	——
Port Morant	Lorenzo D. Baker, jr. (A.)	Mass	1889	——	433	——
Rio Bueno	Rich von Dannenberg (A.)	N. Y.	1901	——	——	——
St. Ann's Bay	R. W. Harris (A.)	Jam'ica	1892	——	872	——
Savana la Mar	Charles S. Farquharson (A.)	Jam'ica	1895	——	455	——
Kingston, Ont	Marshall H. Twitchell (C.)	La	1878	1,500	683	102
Leeds	Lewis Dexter (C.)	R. I.	1897	2,000	1,406	192
Liverpool, Eng	James Boyle (C.)	Ohio	1897	5,000	27,171	4,734
Holyhead	Richard D. Roberts (A.)	Eng	1896	——	——	2
St. Helen's	John Hammill (A.)	Eng	1888	——	1,680	2
London, Eng	William M. Osborne (C. G.)	Mass	1897	5,000	63,408	7,478
Dover	Francis W. Prescott (A.)	Eng	1885	——	10	——
London, Ont	Henry S. Culver (C.)	Ohio	1897	2,000	1,099	229
Malta	John H. Grout (C.)	Mass	1898	2,000	197	38
Manchester, Eng	William F. Grinnell (C.)	N. Y.	1889	3,000	18,718	2,499
Melbourne, Australia	John P. Bray (C. G.)	N. Dak.	1897	4,500	1,020	167
Adelaide	Charles A. Murphy (A.)	Aust	1887	——	176	149
Freemantle	Alfred D. Allan (A.)	Aust	1899	——	72	——
Moncton, N. B.	Gustave Beutelspacher (C.A.)	Ohio	1897	——	940	92
Newcastle, N. B.	Robert R. Call (A.)	N. B.	1866	——	1,468	8
Richibucto, N. B.	—— (A.)	——	——	——	150	——
Montreal, Quebec	John L. Bittinger (C. G.)	Mo	1897	4,000	4,691	681
Coteau	Thomas Stapleton (A.)	Canada	1896	——	778	12
Grenville	Alexander Pridham (A.)	Canada	1879	——	1,736	10
Hemmingford	W. W. Wark (A.)	Canada	1885	——	182	——
Huntington	John Dineen (A.)	Canada	1895	——	165	2
Nassau, N. P.	Thomas J. McLain (C.)	Ohio	1877	2,000	969	318
Albert Town	José G. Maura (A.)	Baham	1898	——	144	——
Dunmore Town	N. E. B. Munro (A.)	Baham	1888	——	253	——

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UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and rank.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1900. Official.	Notarial.
Governor's Harbor	Abner W. Griffin (A.)	Bahama	1896		9	
Green Turtle Cay	Edward W. Bethel (A.)	Bahama	1893		136	
Mathewtown	Daniel D. Sargent (A.)	Bahama	1896		565	
Newcastle-on-Tyne, E.	Horace W. Metcalf (C.)	Me	1897	$2,000	2,587	$172
Carlisle	Thomas S. Strong (A.)	Eng	1898		596	32
Sunderland	Thomas A. Horan (A.)	Eng	1895		343	33
West Hartlepool	Hans C. Nielsen (A.)	Eng	1899		298	2
Newcastle, N. S. W.	[2]Frederic W. Goding (C.)	Ill	1898		2,499	21
Brisbane, Queensland	William J. Wetherill (A.)	Aust	1892		264	48
Townsville, Queensland	John Henry Rogers	Aust	1897		197	18
Niagara Falls, Ont.	Harlan W. Brush (C.)	N. Y.	1899	1,500	309	28
St. Catharines, Ont.	Leonard H. Collard (A.)	Canada	1900		861	
Nottingham	Silas C. McFarland (C.)	Iowa	1899	3,000	11,385	112
Derby	Charles K. Eddowes (A.)	Eng	1882		760	23
Leicester	Samuel S. Partridge (A.)	Eng	1891		783	34
Orillia, Ont.	E. A. Wakefield (C.)	Me	1900	1,500	2,653	13
Midland, Ont.	Ronald F. White (A.)	Canada	1900			
North Bay, Nipissing	D. J. McKeown (A.)	Canada	1894		882	4
Sudbury	N. T. M. Hillary	Canada	1901		5241	
Ottawa, Ont.	Charles E. Turner (C. G.)	Conn	1897	4,000	7,220	121
Arnprior	Arthur Burwash (A.)	Canada	1901		2,110	7
Plymouth, Eng.	[2]Joseph G. Stevens (C.)	Ira	1897		1,336	150
Dartmouth	Jasper Bartlett (A.)	Eng	1898		35	2
Guernsey	William Carey (A.)	Eng	1880		15	40
Jersey	E. B. Renouf (A.)	Jersey	1892		2	75
Port Antonio, Jamaica	[2]Nicholas R. Snyder (C. A.)	Penn	1898		2,072	287
Port Hope, Ont.	Harry P. Dill (C.)	Me	1900	1,500	304	48
Lindsay	James K. Knowlson (A.)	Canada	1894		837	
Peterborough	Frank J. Bell (A.)	Canada	1897		735	4
Port Louis, Mauritius	John P. Campbell (C.)	Cal	1894	2,000	40	1
Port Itowan, Ont.	[2]Geo. B. Killmaster (C. A.)	Mich	1894		463	65
Port Sarnia, Ont.	Neal McMillan (C.)	Mich	1898	1,500	890	35
Port Stanley, F. I.	John E. Rowen (C.)	Iowa	1898	2,000		233
Prescott, Ont.	George B. Anderson (C.)	D. C.	1900	1,500	430	64
Quebec	William W. Henry (C.)	Vt	1897	3,000	995	272
Rimouski, Quebec	Charles A. Boardman (C. A.)	Me	1897		3,454	2
Riviere du Loup	Thomas Crockett (A.)	Canada	1901			
St. Christopher, W. I.	[2]Joseph Haven (C.)	Ill	1899	1,500	755	17
Nevis	Charles C. Greaves (A.)	St. Ch.	1893		71	
St. George, Bermuda	[2]——— (C. A.)				390	41
St. Helena	Robert P. Pooley (C.)	N. Y.	1898	1,500	750	3
St. Hyacinthe, Quebec	Joseph M. Authier (C. A.)	R. I.	1898	1,500	230	99
Sorel	Isaio Sylvestre (A.)	Canada	1892		146	8
Waterloo	Charles M. Eastman (A.)	Vt	1901		151	27
St. John, N. B.	Ira B. Myers (C.)	Ind	1897	2,000	5,942	235
Campobello, Id.	John T. Alexander (A.)	U. S.	1887		60	
Fredericton	James T. Sharkey (A.)	N. B.	1893		667	
Grand Manan	William A. Fraser (A.)	N. B.	1890		572	
St. George	Edward Milliken (A.)	N. B.	1898		191	
St. John's, N. F.	George O. Cornelius (C.)	Penn	1901	2,000	1,342	95
St. Johns, Quebec	Charles Deal (C.)	N. Y.	1897	1,500	348	48
St. Stephen, N. B.	C. A. McCullough (C.)	Me	1897	1,500	270	54
St. Andrews	George H. Stickney (A.)	N. B.	1892		148	5
St. Thomas, Ont.	Michael J. Burke (C.)	Ill	1897	2,000	1,333	91
Courtright	Frederick W. Baby (A.)	Canada	1882		329	
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	[2]George W. Shotts (C. A.)	Mich	1898		1,833	12
Sheffield	Church Howe (C.)	N.Y.	1900	2,500	3,979	505
Barnsley	Robert D. Maddison (A.)	Eng	1887		212	11
Sherbrooke, Quebec	Paul Lang (C.)	N. H.	1897	2,000	2,302	336
Cookshire	William F. Given (A.)	D. C.	1898		1,181	14
Megantic	Henry W. Albro (A.)	Canada	1898		670	17
Sierra Leone	John T. Williams (C.)	N. C.	1898	1,500	35	18
Singapore, S. S.	Oscar F. Williams (C. G.)	N. Y.	1901	3,000	4,817	179
Penang	Otto Schüle (A.)	S. S.	1897		752	
Southampton	John E. Hopley (C.)	Ohio	1893	2,500	695	1,124
Portsmouth	William J. Main (A.)	Eng	1898		43	52
Weymouth	Alfred C. Higgs (A.)	Eng	1898		82	14
Stanbridge, Quebec	[2]F. S. S. Johnson (C. A.)	N. J.	1899		324	20
Clarenceville	E. C. Taylor (A.)	Canada	1902		58	
Sutton	Frederick A. Olmstead (A.)	Canada	1900		180	

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UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and rank.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1900. Official.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1900. Notarial.
Stratford, Ont.	August G. Seyfert (C.)	Penn	1897	$1,500	$519	$162
Palmerston	Richard A. Shea (A.)	Canada	1899	——	391	——
Suva, Fiji Islands	[2]Alexander B. Joske (C. A.)	Fiji	1897	——	——	——
Swansea, Wales	Griffith W. Prees (C.)	Wis	1897	2,500	2,087	24
Llanelly	William Bowen (A.)	Wales	1897	——	50	2
Milford Haven	George S. Kelway (A.)	Wales	1892	——	——	7
Sydney, N. S.	George N. West (C.)	D. C.	1897	1,500	342	10
Arichat	Stanage Binet (A.)	N. S.	1899	——	94	——
Cape Canso	Alfred W. Hart (A.)	N. S.	1885	——	244	2
Louisburg	H. C. V. Le Vatte (A.)	N. S.	1898	——	1,338	——
Pictou	John R. Davies (A.)	N. S.	1897	——	236	24
Port Hawksbury and Mulgrave	Alexander Bain (A.)	N. S.	1886	——	346	2
Pugwash & Wallace	Conrad W. Morris (A.)	N. S.	1898	——	102	18
Sydney, N. S. W.	Orlando H. Baker (C.)	Iowa	1900	2,000	2,108	251
Norfolk Island	Isaac Robinson (A.)	N. S. W	1887	——	——	——
Three Rivers, Quebec	Urbain J. Ledoux (C.)	Me	1897	1,500	2,575	19
Athabaska	Arthur Poitras (A.)	Quebec.	1887	——	1,246	4
Toronto, Ont.	Edwin N. Gunsaulus (C.)	Ohio	1901	2,000	4,106	708
Oshawa	W. P. Stericker (A.)	Ont	1895	——	266	13
Trinidad, W. I.	Alvin Smith (C.)	Ohio	1897	2,000	1,718	344
Grenada	P. J. Dean (A.)	Gren'da	1891	——	319	19
Tunstall, Eng.	William H. Bradley (C.)	Ill	1897	2,500	10,503	10
Turk's Island, W. I.	[2]——— (C.)	——	——	——	375	7
Cockburn Harbor	C. H. Durham (A.)	T. Is'd.	1896	——	112	——
Salt Cay	D. F. Harriott (A.)	T. Isl'd.	1888	——	92	——
Vancouver, B. C.	L. Edwin Dudley (C.)	Mass	1897	2,000	2,682	188
Cumberland	G. W. Clinton (A.)	U. S.	1898	——	340	——
Fernie	J. R. Pollock (A.)	Ore	1901	——	——	——
Nelson	Emmett C. Brown (A.)	Md	1901	——	64	——
Rossland	John Jackson, jr. (A.)	Mont	1899	——	1,672	——
Victoria, B. C.	A. E. Smith (C.)	Ill	1897	2,500	1,572	389
Chemainus	J. S. Gibson (A.)	Ala	1898	——	464	4
Nanaimo	George G. Schetky (A.)	N. J.	1898	——	1,188	19
Wallaceburg, Ont.	Isaac G. Worden (C.)	Mich	1886	1,500	257	——
Windsor, N. S.	[2]Joseph T. Hoke (C.)	W. Va.	1897	1,000	992	9
Cheverie	J. G. Burgess (A.)	N. S.	1899	——	520	2
Kingsport	E. Bigelow, jr (A.)	N. S.	1901	——	91	6
Parrsboro	L. H. Hoke (A.)	W. Va.	1899	——	740	2
River Hebert	William Moffat (A.)	N. S.	1899	——	637	——
Windsor, Ont.	Hugh C. Morris (C.)	Mich	1899	1,500	1,658	230
Winnipeg, Manitoba	W. H. H. Graham (C.)	Ind	1898	1,500	1,956	166
Deloraine	A. M. Herron (A.)	Manito	1890	——	120	——
Emerson	Duncan McArthur (A.)	Manito	1889	——	66	——
Ft. William, Ont.	C. W. Jarvis (A.)	Ont	1895	——	478	1
Gretna	Enoch Winkler (A.)	Manito	1893	——	68	——
Lethbridge, Alberta	F. W. Downer (A.)	Mont	1899	——	1,011	38
N. Portal, Assiniboia	W. H. Dorsey (A.)	Assin	1895	——	126	——
Rat Portage, Ont.	G. C. Frisbie (A.)	Penn	1898	——	289	21
Woodstock, N. B.	F. C. Denison (C.)	Vt	1897	1,500	397	73
Edmunston	J. Adolphe Guy (A.)	N. B.	1896	——	904	13
Yarmouth, N. S.	Martin J. Carter (C.)	Penn	1901	1,500	1,352	2
Annapolis	Jacob M. Owen (A.)	N. S.	1872	——	252	2
Barrington	Thos. W. Robertson (A.)	N. S.	1892	——	8	——
Digby	William B. Stewart (A.)	N. S.	1873	——	438	——
Lockport	Enos Churchill (A.)	N. S.	1901	——	——	——
Shelburne	Edward M. Bill (A.)	N. S.	1901	——	132	10
GREECE.						
Athens	Daniel E. McGintey (C.)	Wis	1898	2,500	115	79
Piræus	Marino T. Sourmely (A.)	Greece	1898	——	127	7
Patras	[2]Frank W. Jackson	Penn	1901	1,000	1,070	11
GUATEMALA.						
Guatemala	James C. McNally (C. G.)	Penn	1900	2,000	3	152
Champerico	William A. Fitzgerald (A.)	Mich	1900	——	1,278	——
Livingston	Edward Reed (A.)	Cal	1901	——	803	——
Ocos	Samuel Wolford (A.)	Cal	1898	——	813	——
Quezaltenango	Grant A. Morrill (A.)	Cal	1898	——	1	——
San Jose de Guatemala.	Roger R. Vair (A.)	U. S.	1900	——	1,604	——
HAITI.						
Cape Haitien	[2]L. W. Livingston (C.)	Fla	1898	1,000	697	26

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UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and rank.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.....	Fees for year ending June 30, 1900.	
					Official.	Notarial.
Gonaives	J. W. Woel (A.)	Haiti ..	1899	——	$330	$6
Port de Paix	Carl Abegg (A.)	Haiti ..	1896	——	484	2
Port-au-Prince	[2]John B. Terres (V. C. G.)	N. Y....	1885	——	1,655	103
Aux Cayes	Henry E. Roberts (A.)	Haiti ..	1887	——	462	——
Jacmel	Hugo Hensen (A.)	Haiti ..	1901	——	478	——
Jeremie	L. T. Rouzier (A.)	Haiti ..	1878	——	295	——
Miragoane	Emil Goldenberg (A.)	Haiti ..	1900	——	55	——
Petit Goave	L. Kampmeyer (A.)	Haiti ..	1899	——	157	——
St. Marc	Charles Miot (A.)	Haiti ..	1890	——	232	——
HONDURAS.						
Tegucigalpa	Frederick H. Allison (C.)	N. Y....	1898	$2,000	——	32
Amalpa	William Heyden (A.)	Hond ..	1894	——	283	——
Ceiba	V. C. Reynolds (A.)	La	1899	——	1,242	——
Puerto Cortez	William E. Alger (A.)	Mass ...	1891	——	1,667	——
San Juancito	E. E. Dickason (A.)	Tex	1895	——	——	——
San Pedro Sula	J. M. Mitchell, jr. (A.)	Penn ...	1891	——	——	——
Truxillo	John T. Glynn (A.)	La	1899	——	360	——
Utilla	[2]Benjamin Johnston (C.)	Iowa ...	1898	1,000	521	——
Bonacca	William Bayly (A.)	Hond ..	1896	——	230	——
Ruatan	David Warren (A.)	Hond ..	1900	——	215	——
ITALY.						
Castellamare di Stabia	C. S. Crowninshield (C. A.)	D. C....	1901	1,500	1,080	13
Capri	Thomas S. Jerome (A.)	Mich ...	1901	——	——	——
Sorrento	F. Ciampa (A.)	Italy ...	1901	——	716	2
Catania	Alexander Heingartner (C.)	Ohio ...	1898	1,500	418	24
Florence	Edward C. Cramer (C.)	Wis	1897	1,500	3,840	727
Bologna	Carlo Gardini (A.)	Italy ...	1881	——	630	6
Genoa	Richmond Pearson (C.)	N. C....	1901	2,000	3,656	751
San Remo	Albert Ameglio (A.)	Italy ...	1883	——	28	30
Leghorn	James A. Smith (C.)	Vt	1897	2,000	3,090	100
Carrara	Ulisse Boccacci (A.)	Italy ...	1894	——	892	198
Messina	Charles M. Caughy (C.)	Md	1893	1,500	4,036	167
Reggio, Calabria	Carlo Celesti (A.)	Italy ...	1899	——	225	2
Milan	William Jarvis (C.)	N. H....	1897	2,000	4,078	234
Naples	A. Homer Byington (C.)	Conn ...	1897	2,000	2,472	3,755
Bari	Nicholas Schuck (A.)	Italy ...	1892	——	495	——
Rodi	Tomaso del Guidice (A.)	Italy ...	1878	——	85	——
Palermo	James Johnston (C.)	N. J....	1900	2,000	6,425	575
Carini	F. Crocchiolo (A.)	Italy ...	1895	——	730	——
Girgenti	F. Ciotta (A.)	Italy ...	1892	——	705	16
Licata	A. Verderame (A.)	Italy ...	1888	——	235	18
Trapani	C. Serraino (A.)	Italy ...	1899	——	275	2
Rome	Hector de Castro (C. G.)	N. Y....	1897	3,000	724	1,049
Ancona	A. P. Tomassini (A.)	Italy ...	1875	——	91	——
Cagliari	Alphonse Dol (A.)	Italy ...	1879	——	15	——
Civita Vecchia	Gustav Marsanick (A.)	Italy ...	1862	——	120	——
Turin	[2]Pietro Cuneo (C.)	Ohio	1901	1,000	753	158
Venice	Henry A. Johnson (C.)	D. C....	1886	1,500	1,096	137
JAPAN.						
Nagasaki	Charles B. Harris (C.)	Ind	1897	3,000	389	86
Osaka and Hiogo	Samuel S. Lyon (C.)	N. J....	1897	3,000	6,914	2,697
Tamsui, Formosa	James W. Davidson (C.)	Minn ...	1898	1,500	——	26
Yokohama	E. C. Bellows (C. G.)	Wash ..	1900	4,000	11,390	1,095
KOREA.						
Seoul	[6]Gordon Paddock (V. C. G.)	N. Y....	1901	1,500	635	67
LIBERIA.						
Monrovia	[1]Owen L. W. Smith (C. G.)	N. C....	1898	4,000	20	8
MASKAT.						
Maskat	[2]Archibald Mackirdy (V. C.)	M'skat .	1881	——	177	——
MEXICO.						
Acapulco	George W. Dickinson (C.)	N. Y....	1898	2,000	357	4
Aguas Calientes	Alfred M. Raphall (C. A.)	N. Y....	1900	——	1,000	119
Chihuahua	William W. Mills (C.)	Texas ..	1897	2,000	1,379	270
Parral	James J. Long (A.)	Penn ...	1895	——	440	52
Ciudad Juarez	Charles W. Kindrick (C.)	La	1897	2,500	2,781	43
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz	Lewis A. Martin (C.)	W. Va..	1901	2,000	3,963	44
Sierra Mojada	H. B. Hackley (A.)	Ky	1894	——	1,875	——
Durango	Charles H. Egbert (C.)	Ill	1901	1,500	151	104
Torreon	——— (A.)	—— ...	——	——	710	24
Ensenada	[2]Everett E. Bailey (C.)	Ill	1900	1,000	948	38

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UNITED STATES CONSULS--(Continued).

Place.	Name and rank.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1900. Official.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1900. Notarial.
La Paz	[2]——— (C.)	——	——	——	$401	$16
Magdalena Bay	——— (A.)	——	——	——	——	——
San José	Abraham Kurnitzky (A.)	Mexico	1883	——	160	2
Manzanillo	K. M. Van Zandt, jr. (C. A.)	Texas	1901	——	——	——
Matamoros	P. Merrill Griffith (C.)	Ohio	1898	$1,500	252	29
Mier	——— (A.)	——	——	——	——	——
Mazatlan	Louis Kaiser (C.)	Ill	1898	2,000	1,090	42
Mexico	Andrew D. Barlow (C. G.)	Mo	1897	4,000	1,227	1,389
Guadalajara	Edward B. Light (A.)	Col	1896	——	108	78
Guanajuato	Dwight Furness (A.)	Mexico	1889	——	575	——
Oaxaca	Charles H. Arthur (A.)	Mo	1899	——	7	17
Pueblo	William Headen (A.)	Texas	1899	——	163	85
Zacatecas	Edmund Von Gehren (A.)	Texas	1892	——	533	34
Monterey	Philip C. Hanna (C. G.)	Iowa	1899	2,500	1,180	312
Victoria	William J. Storms (A.)	N. Y.	1898	——	158	——
Nogales	James F. Darnall (C.)	Ind	1897	1,500	3,183	59
Guaymas	Frank M. Crocker (A.)	Iowa	1897	——	1,852	120
Nuevo Laredo	Alonzo B. Garrett (C.)	W. Va.	1901	2,000	2,870	5
Progreso	Edward H. Thompson (C.)	Mass	1897	1,500	1,219	466
Campeche	Rafael Preciat (A.)	Mexico	1897	——	42	6
Laguna de Terminos	German Hahn (A.)	U S.	1894	——	242	——
Saltillo	[2]Arthur H. Williams (C.)	N. H.	1901	1,000	576	92
Tampico	Samuel E. Magill (C.)	Ill	1897	2,000	2,270	163
San Luis Potosi	Sewall E. Cross (A.)	Maine	1901	——	1,163	74
Tuxpan	[2]——— (C.)	——	——	——	367	41
Vera Cruz	William W. Canada (C.)	Ind	1897	3,000	4,213	609
Coatzacoalcos	Arthur R. Stubbs (A.)	N. Y.	1901	——	370	2
Frontera	Arthur Gehm (A.)	Penn	1900	——	555	6
Tlacotalpan	H. J. Langdon (A.)	Cal	1901	——	——	——
MOROCCO.						
Tangier	Samuel R. Gummere (C. G.)	N. J.	1898	2,000	324	171
Casa Blanca	Conrad H. Toel (A.)	Mor'co	1900	——	52	——
Mogador	George Broome (A.)	Mor'co	1891	——	427	——
NETHERLANDS AND DOMINIONS.						
Amsterdam	Frank D. Hill (C.)	Minn	1899	1,500	6,945	1,684
Batavia, Java	[2]Bradstreet S. Rairden (C.)	Me	1900	1,000	1,125	156
Macassar, Celebes	Karl Auer (A.)	Celeb's	1895	——	70	——
Padang, Sumatra	C. G. Veth (A.)	Sumat	1900	——	532	——
Samarang	B. Caulfield Stoker (A.)	Java	1899	——	514	10
Soerabaya	Benjamin N. Powell (A.)	Java	1897	——	1,387	——
Curacao, W. I.	Elias H. Cheney (C.)	N H.	1899	2,000	899	178
Buen Ayre	G. W. Hellmund (A.)	B. Ayre.	1900	——	34	——
Rotterdam	Soren Listoe (C.)	Minn	1897	2,500	7,160	1,188
Flushing	P. F. Auer (A.)	Neth	1899	——	7	10
Schiedam	Anders C. Nelson (A.)	Ill	1901	——	1,942	17
St. Martin, W. I.	[2]D. C. Van Romondt (C.)	St. Mart	1876	——	47	8
St. Eustatius	J G. C. Every (A.)	——	1891	——	165	——
NICARAGUA.						
Managua	Chester Donaldson (C.)	N. Y.	1898	2,000	6	29
Corinto	Henry Palazio (A.)	Nicar	1885	——	487	5
Matagalpa	Isaac A. Manning (A.)	Ind	1899	——	70	6
San Juan del Sur	C. Holmann (A.)	Nicar	1886	——	99	——
San Juan del Norte	Charles V. Herdliska (C.)	D. C.	1901	2,500	722	40
Bluefields	Philip E. Coyle (A.)	Penn	1899	——	1,990	——
PARAGUAY.						
Ascuncion	John N. Ruffin (C.)	Tenn	1897	2,000	2	2
PERSIA.						
Teheran	John Tyler (V. C. G.)	Persia	1893	——	7	8
PERU.						
Callao	William B. Dickey (C.)	La	1897	3,500	869	470
Chiclayo	Theodore Stechmann (A.)	Peru	1899	——	52	——
Mollendo	Enrique Meier (A.)	Peru	1893	——	103	——
Paita	Louis Blacker (A.)	Peru	1901	——	479	——
Salaverry	George W. Chase (A.)	Me	1900	——	——	——
Tumbez	William Baldini (A.)	Peru	1889	——	2	——
PORTUGAL AND DOMINIONS.						
Funchal, Madeira	Thomas C. Jones (C.)	Ky	1893	1,500	480	51
Lisbon	[2]Jacob H. Thierot (C.)	N. Y.	1898	——	1,272	215

UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and rank.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1899. Official.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1899. Miscellaneous.
Brava, C. V. I.	A. J. Nunes (A.)	C. V. I.	1900		357	
Faro	F. J. Tavares (A.)	Port'g'l	1895		267	
Oporto	William Stuve (A.)	Port'g'l	1876		709	
St. Vincent, C. V. I.	J. B. Guimaraes (A.)	C. V. I.	1895		690	
Setubal	J. P. T. O'Neill (A.)	Port'g'l	1898		172	
Lorenzo Marquez	W. Stanley Hollis (C.)	Mass	1898	$2,000	178	852
Beira	A. Lewis Kidd (A.)	S Africa	1900			
St. Michael's, Azores	George H. Pickerell (C.)	Ohio	1898	1,500	843	20
Fayal	Moyses Benarus (A.)	Azores	1899		257	
Flores	James Mackay (A.)	Azores	1872		45	
San Jorge	J. J. Cardozo (A.)	Azores	1879		34	
Terceira	H. de Castro (A.)	Azores	1875		95	
ROUMANIA.						
Bucharest	[2]Wm. G. Boxhall (V. C. G.)	Roum	1884			
RUSSIA.						
Batum	[2]James C. Chambers (C.)	N. Y.	1890		370	20
Helsingfors	[2]——— (C.)	...	...		41	117
Abo	Victor Forselius (A.)	Russia	1899		10	60
Wiborg	C. E. Ekstrom (A.)	Russia	1892			
Moscow	Samuel Smith (C.)	N. J.	1901	1,500	1,772	333
Odessa	Thomas E. Heenan (C.)	Minn	1885	2,500	153	120
Restoff and Taganrog	William R. Martin (A.)	Russia	1901		233	
Riga	[2]N. P. A. Bornholdt (C.)	Russia	1890		462	63
St. Petersburg	Wm. R. Holloway (C. G.)	Ind	1897	3,000	525	804
Cronstadt	Peter Wigius (A.)	Russia	1883			
Libau	Hugo Smit (A.)	Russia	1892		475	16
Revel	Edmund von Glehn (A.)	Russia	1884		36	11
Vladivostock	[2]Richard T. Greener (C. A.)	N. Y.	1898	2,500	31	2
Warsaw	[2]——— (C.)	...	...		123	134
SALVADOR.						
San Salvador	John Jenkins (C. G.)	Neb	1897	2,000	2	29
Acajutla	John Stuart (A.)	U. S.	1900		626	6
La Libertad	Felix J. Charlaix (A.)	Salvad.	1901		620	
La Union	S. F. Lord (A.)	Cal	1900		245	2
SERVIA.						
Belgrade	[2]Christian Vogeli (V. C. G.)	Servia	1900			
SIAM.						
Bangkok	[1]Hamilton King (C. G.)	Mich	1898	7,500	144	137
SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.						
Pretoria	——— (C.)	...	...	2,000	627	84
Bloemfontein, O. F. S.	——— (A.)	...	...			
Johannesburg	William D. Gordon (A.)	Ill	1899			
SPAIN AND DOM.						
Alicante	[2]——— (C.)	...	...		74	9
Barcelona	Julius G. Lay (C. G.)	D. C.	1899	3,000	2,123	2,343
Bilbao	C. Yensen (A.)	Spain	1899		265	1,169
Gijon	——— (A.)	...	...		30	122
San Feliu de Guixols	F. Esteva (A.)	La	1899		542	43
Santander	F. Adriozola (A.)	Spain	1900		178	634
Tarragona	L. J. Agostini (A.)	Cal	1899		285	73
Cadiz	John H. Carroll (C.)	Md	1899	1,500	883	196
Algeciras	——— (A.)	...	...			
Huelva	William J. Alcock (A.)	Spain	1901		843	4
Jeres de la Frontera	C. L. Nilson (A.)	Spain	1899		1,372	6
Port St. Mary's	G. M. Daniel (A.)	Spain	1899		735	6
Seville	Walter Saberton (A.)	Spain	1901		542	58
Carthagena	[2]Joseph Bowron (C.)	Spain	1899		641	52
Corunna	[2]Julio Harmony (C.)	N. Y.	1899		240	139
Vigo	Enrique Mulder (A.)	Spain	1900		14	15
Madrid	[2]Dean R. Wood (V. C.)	N. Y.	1900		59	
Malaga	B. H. Ridgely (C.)	Ky	1900	1,500	2,093	227
Almeria Malaga	A. E. Carleton (A.)	Vt	1899		2,007	207
Teneriffe, C. I.	Solomon Berliner (C.)	N. Y.	1899	1,500	1,244	166
Grand Canary	Peter Swanston (A.)	C. I.	1900		1,173	414
La Palma	Manuel Yanes (A.)	C. I.	1900		728	196
Valencia	Richard M. Bartleman (C.)	Mass	1900	1,500	840	262
Denia	J. R. Morand (A.)	Spain	1900		6	2
SWEDEN & NORWAY						
Bergen, Norway	[2]Victor E. Nelson (C.)	Cal	1898		1,103	207

UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and rank.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1900. Official.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1900. Notarial.
Drontheim	Claus Berg (A.)	Norway	1898	——	$135	$40
Stavanger	C. F. Falck (A.)	Norway	1898	——	723	70
Christiania, Norway	Henry Bordewich (C. G.)	Minn	1900	$1,500	1,041	505
Arendal	Christian Eyde (A.)	Norway	1882	——	35	6
Christiansand	Berne Reinhardt (A.)	Norway	1897	——	90	101
Gothenburg, Sweden	Robert S. S. Bergh (C.)	N. Dak.	1898	1,500	1,480	393
Helsingborg	Lars Virgin (A.)	Swed'n	1896	——	12	62
Malmo	Peter M. Flensburg (A.)	Swed'n	1878	——	89	89
Stockholm	[6]Joseph Muir (C. G.)	N. Y.	1901	1,500	2,125	646
Sundsvall	Victor Svensson (A.)	Swed'n	1898	——	——	19
SWITZERLAND.						
Aarau	Henry H. Morgan (C.)	La	1898	2,000	1,405	55
Lucerne	Julius Hartmann (A.)	Switz	1900	——	512	161
Basel	George Gifford (C.)	Me	1884	3,000	4,416	274
Berne	A. L. Frankenthal (C.)	Mass	1898	2,000	1,120	327
Chaux-de-Fonds	H. Rieckel, jr. (A.)	Switz	1898	——	1,224	104
Geneva	Horace Lee Washington (C.)	D. C.	1900	1,500	624	749
Vevey	William Cuenod (A.)	Switz	1893	——	717	268
St. Gall	J. I. McCallum (C. G.)	D. C.	1901	3,000	10,540	279
Zurich	Adam Lieberknecht (C.)	Ill	1897	2,500	3,421	648
Winterthur	H. Gruebler (A.)	Switz	1901	——	545	2
TONGA.						
Nukualofa	[5]George E. Hennrod (C. G.)	Neb	1900	3,000	——	——
TURKEY & DOM.						
Alexandretta	William R. Davis (C.)	Ohio	1899	1,500	91	98
Aleppo	Frederick Poché (A.)	Syria	1873	——	105	5
Mersine	R. Viterbo (A.)	Turkey	1897	——	12	14
Bagdad	[2]—— (C.)	——	——	——	552	——
Bassorah	James Hamilton (A.)	Eng	1895	——	127	——
Beirut, Syria	G. B. Ravndal (C.)	S. Dak.	1898	2,000	390	1,013
Damascus	Nasif Meshaka (A.)	Syria	1870	——	596	15
Haifa	G. Schumacher (A.)	Syria	1891	——	35	37
Tripoli	Ira Harris (A.)	N. Y.	1899	——	77	441
Cairo, Egypt	[3]John G. Long (C. G.)	Fla	1899	5,000	727	298
Alexandria	James Hewat (A.)	Egypt	1894	——	1,578	6
Assiout	B. W. Khayat (A.)	Egypt	1889	——	——	——
Assuan	Daoud Takla (A.)	Egypt	1901	——	——	——
Luxor	A. K. M. el Ammari (A.)	Egypt	1901	——	——	——
Mansourah	Ibrahim Daoud (A.)	Egypt	1871	——	——	——
Minieh	Wissa Boctor (A.)	Egypt	1901	——	——	——
Port Said	Harry Broadbent (A.)	Egypt	1900	——	1,035	——
Suez	Alfred W. Haydn (A.)	Egypt	1899	——	10	——
Constantinople	[4]Chas. M. Dickinson (C. G.)	N. Y.	1897	5,000	2,848	629
Dardanelles	Frank Calvert (A.)	Turkey	1871	——	——	5
Salonica	P. H. Lazzaro (A.)	Turkey	1870	——	456	124
Erzerum	Leo Bergholz (C.)	N. Y.	1896	[1]2,000	2	——
Trebizond	H. Z. Longworth (A.)	Turkey	1890	——	70	6
Harput	Thomas H. Norton (C.)	Ohio	1900	1,500	——	——
Jerusalem, Syria	Selah Merrill (C.)	Mass	1898	2,500	96	826
Yafa	E. Hardegg (A.)	Syria	1871	——	5	19
Sivas	Milo A. Jewett (C.)	Mass	1892	1,500	——	29
Samsoun	G. C. Stephopoulo (A.)	Turkey	1895	——	146	74
Smyrna	Rufus W. Lane (C.)	Ohio	1898	2,500	1,727	353
Mytilene	M. M. Fottion (A.)	Turkey	1868	——	3	——
URUGUAY.						
Colonia	[2]Benjamin D. Manton (C.)	R. I.	1869	——	——	——
Montevideo	Albert W. Swalm (C.)	Iowa	1897	3,000	756	158
Paysandu	John G. Hufnagel (C. A.)	Md	1891	——	92	3
VENEZUELA.						
La Guayra	Louis Goldschmidt (C.)	N. H.	1898	2,000	744	200
Barcelona	Ignacio H. Baiz (A.)	Venez	1881	——	327	——
Caracas	Frederick de Sola (A.)	U. S.	1896	——	502	——
Carupano	J. A. Orsini (A.)	Venez	1890	——	227	——
Ciudad Bolivar	Robert Henderson (A.)	Venez	1893	——	690	——
Cumana	J. G. N. Romberg (A.)	Venez	1883	——	185	——
Maracaibo	Eugene H. Plumacher (C.)	Tenn	1883	2,000	1,713	265
Coro	J. L. Senior (A.)	Venez	1891	——	289	8
San Cristobal	—— (A.)	——	——	——	——	——
Tovar	W. J. H. Muché (A.)	Germ	1898	——	——	——

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UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and rank.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1900.	
					Official.	Notarial.
Valera	——— (A.)	———	———	———	———	———
Puerto Cabello	Luther T. Ellsworth (C.)	Ohio	1898	$1,500	$1,264	$135
Valencia	O. H. Becker (A.)	Venez	1898	———	65	86
ZANZIBAR.						
Zanzibar	Charles B. Rogers (C.)	Ind	1901	2,000	372	4

NOTE.—Consular agencies are attached above to the consulates of which they are branch offices. Abbreviations used are: (C. G.), Consul General; (V. C. G.), Vice-Consul General; (C.), Consul; (V. C.), Vice-Consul; (C. A.), Commercial Agent; (A.), Consular Agent. [1]Also Minister Resident. [2]Allowed to engage in business. All consular officials not receiving fixed salaries have the same privilege. [3]Also Diplomatic Agent. [4]Also Diplomatic Agent at Sofia. [5]Also Consul General at Apia, Samoa. [6]Also Secretary of Legation. The aggregate of official fees, when not exceeding $2,500, is retained by officers not receiving a salary fixed by law; any surplus over $2,500 is turned into the Treasury. Consuls who receive a fixed salary retain notarial fees only, and are accountable to the government for all official fees received by them.

On September 20, 1895, an executive order was issued incorporating in the Federal Civil Service the Consular Service to the extent embraced in this paragraph: "It is hereby ordered that any vacancy in a consulate or commercial agency now or hereafter existing, the salary of which is not more than $2,500, nor less than $1,000, or the compensation of which, if derived from official fees, exclusive of notarial and other unofficial receipts, does not exceed $2,500, nor fall below $1,000, shall be filled (1) by a transfer or promotion from some other position under the Department of State of a character tending to qualify the incumbent for the position to be filled; or (2) by appointment of a person not under the Department of State, but having previously served thereunder to its satisfaction in a capacity tending to qualify him for the position to be filled; or (3) by the appointment of a person who, having furnished the customary evidence of character, responsibility, and capacity, and being thereupon selected by the President for examination, is found upon such examination to be qualified for the position."

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1789 TO 1901.

PRESIDENT—George Washington, Va., April 30, 1789, to Mar. 4, 1793. V.-PRES'T—John Adams, Mass. SEC. STATE—Thomas Jefferson, Va., Sept. 26, 1789. SEC. TREASURY—Alexander Hamilton, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1789. SEC. WAR—Henry Knox, Mass., Sept. 12, 1789. NAVY—The War Department had charge of Naval Affairs until April, 1798. POST'R-GEN.—Samuel Osgood, Mass., Sept. 26, 1789; Timothy Pickering, Penn., Aug. 12, 1791. ATT'Y-GEN.—Edmund Randolph, Va., Sept. 26, 1789.

PRESIDENT—George Washington, second term. Mar. 4, 1793, to Mar. 4, 1797. V.-PRES'T—John Adams, Mass. SEC. STATE—*Thos. Jefferson, reappointed; Edmund Randolph, Va., Jan. 2, 1794; Timothy Pickering, Penn., Dec. 10, 1795. SEC. TREASURY—*Alexander Hamilton, reappointed; Oliver Wolcott, jr., Conn., Feb. 2, 1795. SEC. WAR—*Henry Knox, continued; Timothy Pickering, Penn., Jan. 2, 1795; James McHenry, Md., Jan. 27, 1796. SEC. NAVY—George Cabot, Mass., May 3, 1798, declined; Benj. Stoddert, Md., May 21, 1798. POST'R-GEN.—Timothy Pickering, continued, June 2, 1794; Joseph Habersham, Ga., Feb. 25, 1795. ATT'Y-GEN.—*Edmund Randolph, reappointed; William Bradford, Penn., Jan. 27, 1794; Charles Lee, Va., Dec. 10, 1795.

PRESIDENT—John Adams, Mass., Mar. 4, 1797, to Mar. 4, 1801. V.-PRES'T—Thos. Jefferson, Va. SEC. STATE—*Timothy Pickering, reappointed; John Marshall, Va., May 13, 1800. SEC. TREASURY—*Oliver Wolcott, jr., reappointed; Samuel Dexter, Mass., Jan. 1, 1801. SEC. WAR—*James McHenry, continued; Samuel Dexter, Mass., May 13, 1800; Roger Griswold, Conn., Feb. 3, 1801. SEC. NAVY—*Benj. Stoddert, reappointed. POST'R-GEN.—*Joseph Habersham, reappointed. ATT'Y-GEN.—*Charles Lee, continued.

PRESIDENT—Thos. Jefferson, Va., Mar. 4, 1801, to Mar. 4, 1805. V.-PRES'T—Aaron Burr, N. Y. SEC. STATE—James Madison, Va., Mar. 5, 1801. SEC. TREASURY—*Samuel Dexter, reappointed; Albert Gallatin, Penn., May 14, 1801. SEC. WAR—Henry Dearborn, Mass., Mar. 5, 1801. SEC. NAVY—*Benj. Stoddert, reappointed; Robert Smith, Md., July 15, 1801. POST'R-GEN.—*Joseph Habersham, continued; Gideon Granger, Conn., Nov. 28, 1801. ATT'Y-GEN.—Levi Lincoln, Mass., Mar. 5, 1801; Robert Smith, Md., Mar. 3, 1805.

PRESIDENT—Thomas Jefferson, second term, Mar. 4, 1805, to Mar. 4, 1809. V.-PRES'T—George Clinton, N. Y. SEC. STATE—*James Madison, reappointed. SEC. TREASURY—*Albert Gallatin, reappointed. SEC. WAR—*Henry Dearborn, reappointed. SEC. NAVY—Jacob Crowninshield, Mass., May 3, 1805. POST'R-

GEN.—*Gideon Granger, reappointed. ATT'Y-GEN.—John Breckinridge, Ky., Aug. 7, 1805; Cæsar A. Rodney, Penn., Jan. 20, 1807.

PRESIDENT—James Madison, Va., Mar. 4, 1809, to Mar. 4, 1813. V.-PRES'T—George Clinton, N. Y., died; †William H. Crawford, Ga. SEC. STATE—Robert Smith, Md., Mar. 6, 1809; James Monroe, Va., April 2, 1811. SEC. TREASURY—*Albert Gallatin, reappointed. SEC. WAR—William Eustis, Mass., Mar. 7, 1809; John Armstrong, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1813. SEC. NAVY—Paul Hamilton, S. C., Mar. 7, 1809; William Jones, Penn., Jan. 12, 1813. POST'R-GEN.—*Gideon Granger, reappointed. ATT'Y-GEN.—*Cæsar A. Rodney, continued; William Pinckney, Md., Dec. 11, 1811.

PRESIDENT—James Madison, second term, Mar. 4, 1813, to Mar. 4, 1817. V.-PRES'T—Elbridge Gerry, Mass., died; †John Gaillard, S. C. SEC. STATE—James Monroe, reappointed, Feb. 28, 1815. SEC. TREASURY—George W. Campbell, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1814; Alexander J. Dallas, Penn., Oct. 6, 1814; William H. Crawford, Ga., Oct. 22, 1816. SEC. WAR—*James Monroe, Va., Sept. 27, 1814; A. J. Dallas, Acting, Mar. 14 to Aug. 8, 1815; William H. Crawford, Ga., Aug. 1, 1815. SEC. NAVY—B. W. Crowninshield, Mass., Dec. 19, 1814. POST'R-GEN.—*Gideon Granger, reappointed; Return J. Meigs, jr., Ohio, Mar. 17, 1814. ATT'Y-GEN.—*William Pinckney, continued; Richard Rush, Penn., Feb. 10, 1814.

PRESIDENT—James Monroe, Va., Mar. 4, 1817, to Mar. 4, 1821. V.-PRES'T—Daniel D. Tompkins, N. Y. SEC. STATE—John Q. Adams, Mass., Mar. 5, 1817. SEC. TREASURY—*William H. Crawford, continued. SEC. WAR—*George Graham, Va., April 7, 1817; John C. Calhoun, S. C., Oct. 8, 1817. SEC. NAVY—*B. W. Crowninshield, reappointed; Smith Thompson, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1818. POST'R-GEN.—*Return J. Meigs, jr., reappointed. ATT'Y-GEN.—William Wirt, Va., Nov. 13, 1817.

PRESIDENT—James Monroe, second term, Mar. 5, 1821, to Mar. 4, 1825. V.-PRES'T—Daniel D. Tompkins, N. Y. SEC. STATE—*John Q. Adams, reappointed. SEC. TREASURY—*William H. Crawford, reappointed. SEC. WAR—*John C. Calhoun, reappointed. SEC. NAVY—John Rodgers, Acting, Sept. 1 1823; Samuel L. Southard, N. J., Sept. 16, 1823. POST'R-GEN.—John McLean, Ohio, June 26, 1823. ATT'Y-GEN.—*William Wirt, reappointed.

PRESIDENT—John Quincy Adams, Mass., Mar. 4, 1825, to Mar. 4, 1829. V.-PRES'T—John C. Calhoun, S. C. SEC. STATE—Henry Clay, Ky., Mar. 7, 1825. SEC. TREASURY—Richard Rush, Penn., Mar. 7, 1825. SEC. WAR—James Barbour, Va., Mar 7, 1825; Peter B. Porter, N. Y., May 26, 1828. SEC. NAVY—*Samuel L. Southard, reappointed. POST'R-GEN.—*John McLean, reappointed. ATT'Y-GEN.—*William Wirt, reappointed.

PRESIDENT—Andrew Jackson, Tenn., Mar. 4, 1829, to Mar. 4, 1833. V.-PRES'T—John C. Calhoun, S. C. SEC. STATE—Martin Van Buren, N. Y., Mar. 6, 1829; Edward Livingston, La., May 24, 1831. SEC. TREASURY—Samuel D. Ingham, Penn., Mar. 6, 1829; Louis McLane, Del., Aug. 8, 1831. SEC. WAR—John H. Eaton, Tenn., Mar. 9, 1829; Lewis Cass, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1831. SEC. NAVY—John Branch, N. C., Mar. 9, 1829; Levi Woodbury, N. H., May 23, 1831. POST'R-GEN.—William T. Barry, Ky., Mar 9, 1829. ATT'Y-GEN.—John M. Berrien, Ga., Mar. 9, 1829; Roger B. Taney, Md., July 20, 1831.

PRESIDENT—Andrew Jackson, second term, Mar. 4, 1833, to Mar. 4, 1837. V.-PRES'T—Martin Van Buren, N. Y. SEC. STATE—Louis McLane, Del., May 29, 1833; John Forsyth, Ga., June 27, 1834. SEC. TREASURY—William J. Duane, Penn., May 29, 1833; Roger B. Taney, Md., Sept. 23, 1833; Levi Woodbury, N. H., June 27, 1834. SEC. WAR—*Lewis Cass, reappointed; Benjamin F. Butler, Acting, Mar. 3, 1837. SEC. NAVY—Mahlon Dickerson, N. J., June 30, 1834. POST'R-GEN.—Amos Kendall, Ky., May 1, 1837. ATT'Y-GEN.—Benjamin F. Butler, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1833.

PRESIDENT—Martin Van Buren, N. Y., Mar. 4, 1837, to Mar. 4, 1841. V.-PRES'T—Richard M. Johnson, Ky. SEC. STATE—*John Forsyth, reappointed. SEC. TREASURY—*Levi Woodbury, reappointed. SEC. WAR—Joel R. Poinsett, S. C., Mar. 7, 1837. SEC. NAVY—*Mahlon Dickerson, reappointed; James K. Paulding, N. Y., June 25, 1838. POST'R-GEN.—*Amos Kendall, reappointed; John M. Niles, Conn., May 19, 1840. ATT'Y-GEN.—*Benjamin F. Butler, N. Y., Mar. 4, 1837; Felix Grundy, Tenn., July 5 1838; Henry D. Gilpin, Penn., Jan. 11, 1840.

PRESIDENT—William H. Harrison, Ohio, Mar. 4, 1841, to April 4, 1841. V.-PRES'T—John Tyler, Va. SEC. STATE—Daniel Webster, Mass., Mar. 5, 1841. SEC. TREASURY—Thomas Ewing, Ohio, Mar. 5, 1841. SEC. WAR—John Bell, Tenn., Mar. 5, 1841. SEC. NAVY—G. E. Badger, N. C. Mar. 5, 1841. POST'R-GEN.—Francis Granger, N. Y., Mar. 6, 1841. ATT'Y-GEN.—John J. Crittenden, Ky., Mar. 5, 1841.

PRESIDENT—John Tyler, Va., April 4, 1841, to Mar. 4, 1845. V.-PRES'T—†Samuel L. Southard, N. J.; †Willie P. Mangum, N. C. SEC. STATE—Hugh S. Legaré, S. C., May 9, 1843; Abel P. Upshur, Va., July 24, 1843; John Nelson, Md., Acting, Feb. 29, 1844; John C. Calhoun, S. C., Mar. 6, 1844. SEC. TREASURY—Walter Forward, Penn., Sept. 13, 1841; John C. Spencer, N. Y., Mar. 3, 1843; George M. Bibb, Ky., June 15, 1844. SEC. WAR—John McLean, Ohio, Sept. 13, 1841; John C. Spencer, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1841; James M. Porter, Penn., Mar. 8, 1843; William Wilkins, Penn., Feb. 15, 1844. SEC. NAVY—A. P. Upshur, Va., Sept. 13, 1841; David Henshaw, Mass., July 24, 1843; T. W. Gilmer, Va., Feb. 15, 1844; John Y. Mason, Va., Mar. 14, 1844. POST'R-GEN.—Charles A. Wickliffe, Ky., Sept. 13, 1841. ATT'Y-GEN.—Hugh S. Legaré, S. C., Sept. 13, 1841; John Nelson, Md., July 1, 1843.

PRESIDENT—James K. Polk, Tenn., Mar. 4, 1845 to Mar. 4, 1849. V.-PRES'T—George M. Dallas, Penn. SEC. STATE—James Buchanan, Penn., Mar. 6, 1845.

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SEC. TREASURY—Robert J. Walker, Miss., Mar. 6, 1845. SEC. WAR—William L. Marcy, N. Y., Mar. 6, 1845. SEC. NAVY—George Bancroft, Mass., Mar. 10, 1845; John Y. Mason, Va., Sept. 9, 1846. POST'R-GEN.—Cave Johnson, Tenn., Mar. 6, 1845. ATT'Y-GEN.—John Y. Mason, Va., Mar. 6, 1845; Nathan Clifford, Me., Oct. 17, 1846; Isaac Toucey, Conn., June 21, 1848.

PRESIDENT—Zachary Taylor, La., Mar. 5, 1849, to July 9, 1850. V.-PRES'T—Millard Fillmore, N. Y. SEC. STATE—John M. Clayton, Del., Mar. 7, 1849. SEC. TREASURY—W. M. Meredith, Penn., Mar. 8, 1849. SEC. WAR—*Reverdy Johnson, Acting, Mar. 8, 1849; George W. Crawford, Ga., Mar. 8, 1849. SEC. NAVY—Wm. B. Preston, Va., Mar 8, 1849 POST'R-GEN.—Jacob Collamer, Vt., Mar. 8, 1849. ATT'Y-GEN.—Reverdy Johnson, Md., Mar. 8, 1849. SEC. INTERIOR—Thomas Ewing, Ohio, Mar. 8, 1849.

PRESIDENT—Millard Fillmore, N. Y., July 9, 1850, to Mar. 4, 1853. V.-PRES'T—†William R. King, Ala. SEC. STATE—Daniel Webster, Mass., July 22, 1850; Edward Everett, Mass., Nov. 6, 1852. SEC. TREASURY—Thomas Corwin, Ohio, July 23, 1850. SEC. WAR—Winfield Scott ad interim, July 23, 1850; Charles M. Conrad, La., Aug. 15, 1850 SEC. NAVY—William A. Graham, N. C., July 22, 1850; J. P. Kennedy, Md July 22, 1852 POST'R-GEN.—Nathan K. Hall, N. Y., July 22, 1850; Samuel D. Hubbard, Conn., Aug. 31, 1852. ATT'Y-GEN.—John J. Crittenden, Ky., July 22, 1850. SEC. INTERIOR—Alex. H. H. Stuart, Va., Sept. 12, 1850.

PRESIDENT—Franklin Pierce, N. H., Mar. 4, 1853, to Mar. 4, 1857. V.-PRES'T—William R. King, Ala., died; †D. R. Atchison, †J. D. Bright. SEC. STATE—William L. Marcy, N. Y., Mar. 7, 1853. SEC. TREASURY—James Guthrie, Ky., Mar. 7, 1853. SEC. WAR—Jefferson Davis, Miss., Mar. 7, 1853. SEC. NAVY—James C. Dobbin, N. C., Mar. 7, 1853. POST'R-GEN.—James Campbell, Penn., Mar. 7, 1853. ATT'Y-GEN.—Caleb Cushing, Mass., Mar. 7, 1853. SEC. INTERIOR—Robert McClelland, Mich., Mar. 7, 1853.

PRESIDENT—James Buchanan, Penn., Mar. 4, 1857, to Mar. 4, 1861. V.-PRES'T—John C. Breckinridge, Ky SEC. STATE—Lewis Cass, Mich., Mar. 6, 1857; Jeremiah S. Black, Penn., Dec. 17, 1860. SEC. TREASURY—Howell Cobb, Ga., Mar. 6, 1857; Philip F. Thomas, Md., Dec. 12, 1860; John A. Dix, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1861. SEC. WAR—John B. Floyd, Va., Mar. 6, 1857; Joseph Holt, Ky., Jan. 18, 1861. SEC. NAVY—Isaac Toucey, Conn., Mar 6, 1857. POST'R-GEN.—Aaron V. Brown, Tenn., Mar. 6, 1857; Joseph Holt, Ky. Mar 14, 1859; Horatio King, Me., Feb. 12, 1861. ATT'Y-GEN.—Jeremiah S. Black, Penn, Mar. 6, 1857; Edwin M. Stanton, Penn., Dec. 20, 1860. SEC. INTERIOR—Jacob Thompson, Miss., Mar. 6, 1857.

PRESIDENT—Abraham Lincoln, Ill., Mar. 4, 1861, to Mar. 4, 1865. V.-PRES'T—Hannibal Hamlin, Me. SEC STATE—William H. Seward, N. Y., Mar. 5, 1861. SEC. TREASURY—Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Mar. 5 1861; William P. Fessenden, Me., July 1, 1864. SEC. WAR—Simon Cameron, Penn., Mar. 5, 1861; Edwin M. Stanton, Penn., Jan. 15, 1862. SEC. NAVY—Gideon Welles, Conn., Mar. 5, 1861. POST'R-GEN.—Montgomery Blair, D. C., Mar. 5, 1861; William Dennison, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1864. ATT'Y-GEN.—Edward Bates, Mo., Mar. 5, 1861; James Speed, Ky., Dec. 2, 1864. SEC. INTERIOR—Caleb B. Smith, Ind., Mar. 5, 1861; John P. Usher, Ind., Jan. 8, 1863.

PRESIDENT—Abraham Lincoln, second term, Mar. 4, 1865, to April 15, 1865. V.-PRES'T—Andrew Johnson Tenn. SEC. STATE—*William H. Seward, reappointed. SEC. TREASURY—Hugh McCulloch, Ind. Mar. 7, 1865. SEC. WAR—*Edwin M. Stanton, reappointed. SEC. NAVY—*Gideon Welles, reappointed. POST'R-GEN.—*William Dennison, reappointed. ATT'Y-GEN.—*James Speed, reappointed. SEC. INTERIOR—*John P. Usher, reappointed.

PRESIDENT—Andrew Johnson, Tenn., April 15, 1865, to Mar. 4, 1869. V.-PRES'T—†Lafayette S. Foster, Conn.; †Benjamin F. Wade, Ohio. SEC. STATE—*William H. Seward, continued. SEC. TREASURY—*Hugh McCulloch, continued. SEC. WAR—Edwin M. Stanton, suspended, Aug. 12, 1867; *U. S. Grant, ad interim, Aug. 12, 1867; Edwin M. Stanton, reinstated, Jan. 14, 1868; J. M. Schofield, May 28, 1868. SEC. NAVY—*Gideon Welles, continued. POST'R-GEN.—*William Dennison, continued; Alexander W Randall, Wis., July 25, 1866. ATT'Y-GEN.—*James Speed, continued: Henry Stanberry, Ohio, July 23, 1866; William M. Evarts, N. Y., July 15, 1868. SEC. INTERIOR—*John P. Usher, continued; James Harlan, Iowa, May 15, 1865; O. H. Browning, Ill., July 27, 1866.

PRESIDENT—Ulysses S. Grant, Ill., Mar. 4, 1869, to Mar. 4, 1873. V.-PRES'T—Schuyler Colfax, Ind. SEC. STATE—E. B. Washburne, Ill., Mar. 5, 1869; Hamilton Fish, N. Y., Mar. 11, 1869. SEC. TREASURY—George S. Boutwell, Mass., Mar. 11, 1869. SEC. WAR—John A. Rawlins, Ill., Mar. 11, 1869; Wm. T. Sherman, ad interim, Sept. 9, 1869; William W. Belknap, Iowa, Oct. 25, 1869. SEC. NAVY—Adolph E. Borie, Penn., Mar. 5, 1869; George M. Robeson, N. J., June 25, 1869. POST'R-GEN.—John A. J. Creswell, Md., Mar. 5, 1869. ATT'Y-GEN.—E. R. Hoar, Mass., Mar. 5, 1869; Amos T. Ackerman, Ga., June 23, 1870; Geo. H. Williams, Ore., Dec. 14, 1871. SEC. INTERIOR—Jacob D. Cox, Ohio, Mar. 5, 1869; Columbus Delano, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1870

PRESIDENT—Ulysses S. Grant, second term, Mar. 4, 1873, to Mar. 4, 1877. V.-PRES'T—Henry Wilson, Mass., died; †Thomas W. Ferry, Mich. SEC. STATE—Hamilton Fish, reappointed, Mar. 17, 1873. SEC. TREASURY—William A. Richardson, Mass., Mar. 17, 1873; Benjamin H. Bristow, Ky., June 2, 1874; Lot M. Morrill, Me., June 21, 1876. SEC. WAR—Wm. W. Belknap, reappointed, Mar. 17, 1873; George M. Robeson, Acting, Mar. 2, 1876; Alphonso Taft, Ohio, Mar. 8, 1876; J. D Cameron, Penn., May 22, 1876. SEC. NAVY—Geo. M. Robeson, reappointed, Mar.

17, 1873. POST'R-GEN.—J. A. J. Creswell, reappointed, Mar. 17, 1873; J. W. Marshall, Va., July 3, 1874; Marshall Jewell, Conn., Aug. 24, 1874; James N. Tyner, Ind., July 12, 1876. ATT'Y-GEN.—G. H. Williams, reappointed, Mar. 17, 1873; Edwards Pierrepont, N. Y., April 26, 1875; Alphonso Taft, Ohio, May 22, 1876. SEC. INTERIOR—Columbus Delano, continued, Mar. 17, 1873; Zachariah Chandler, Mich., Oct. 19, 1875.

PRESIDENT—Rutherford B. Hayes, Ohio, Mar. 5, 1877, to Mar. 4, 1881. V.-PRES'T—William A. Wheeler, N. Y. SEC. STATE—William M. Evarts, N. Y., Mar. 12, 1877. SEC. TREASURY—John Sherman, Ohio, Mar. 8, 1877. SEC. WAR—George W. McCrary, Iowa, Mar. 12, 1877; Alex. Ramsey, Minn., Dec. 10, 1879. SEC. NAVY—R. W. Thompson, Ind., Mar. 12, 1877; Nathan Goff, jr., W. Va., Jan. 6, 1881. POST'R-GEN.—David M. Key, Tenn., Mar. 12, 1877; Horace Maynard, Tenn., June 2, 1880. ATT'Y-GEN.—Charles Devens, Mass., Mar. 12, 1877. SEC. INTERIOR—Carl Schurz, Mo., Mar. 12, 1877.

PRESIDENT—James A. Garfield, Ohio, Mar. 4, 1881, to Sept. 19, 1881. V.-PRES'T—Chester A. Arthur, N. Y. SEC. STATE—James G. Blaine, Me., Mar. 5, 1881. SEC. TREASURY—William Windom, Minn., Mar. 5, 1881. SEC. WAR—Robert T. Lincoln, Ill., Mar. 5, 1881. SEC. NAVY—William H. Hunt, La., Mar. 5, 1881. POST'R-GEN.—Thomas L. James, N. Y., Mar. 5, 1881. ATT'Y-GEN.—Wayne MacVeagh, Penn., Mar. 5, 1881. SEC. INTERIOR—Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa, Mar. 5, 1881.

PRESIDENT—Chester A. Arthur, N. Y., Sept 20, 1881, to Mar. 4, 1885. V.-PRES'T—†T. F. Bayard, †David Davis, †G. F. Edmunds. SEC. STATE—F. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J., Dec. 12, 1881. SEC. TREASURY—Charles J. Folger, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1881; Walter Q. Gresham, Ind., Sept. 24, 1881; Hugh McCulloch, Ind., Oct. 28, 1884. SEC. WAR—*Robert T. Lincoln, continued. SEC. NAVY—William E. Chandler, N. H., April 12, 1882. POST'R-GEN.—Thomas L. James, reappointed, Oct. 27, 1881; Timothy O. Howe, Wis., Dec. 20, 1881; Walter Q. Gresham, Ind., April 3, 1883; Frank Hatton, Iowa, Oct. 14, 1884. ATT'Y-GEN.—Benj. H. Brewster, Penn., Dec. 19, 1881. SEC. INTERIOR—Henry M. Teller, Col., April 6, 1882.

PRESIDENT—Grover Cleveland, N. Y., Mar. 4, 1885, to Mar. 4, 1889. V.-PRES'T—Thomas A. Hendricks, Ind., died; †John Sherman, †J. J. Ingalls. SEC. STATE—Thomas F. Bayard, Del., Mar. 6, 1885. SEC. TREASURY—Daniel Manning, N. Y., Mar. 6, 1885, died; Charles S. Fairchild, N. Y., April 1, 1887. SEC. WAR—William C. Endicott, Mass., Mar. 6, 1885. SEC. NAVY—William C. Whitney, N. Y., Mar. 6, 1885. POST'R-GEN.—William F. Vilas, Wis., Mar. 6, 1885; Don M. Dickinson, Mich., Jan. 16, 1888. ATT'Y-GEN.—Augustus H. Garland, Ark., Mar. 6, 1885. SEC. INTERIOR—Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss., Mar. 6, 1885; William F. Vilas, Jan. 16, 1888. SEC. AGRICULTURE—Norman J. Coleman, Mo., Feb. 13, 1889.

PRESIDENT—Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Mar. 4, 1889, to Mar. 4, 1893. V.-PRES'T—Levi P. Morton, N. Y. SEC. STATE—James G. Blaine, Me., Mar. 5, 1889; J. W. Foster, Ind., June 29, 1892 resigned; W. F. Wharton, Acting, Feb. 24, 1893. SEC. TREASURY—William Windom, Minn., Mar. 5 1889; Charles Foster, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1891. SEC. WAR—Redfield Proctor, Vt., Mar. 5, 1889; Stephen B. Elkins, W. Va., Dec. 22, 1891. SEC. NAVY—Benjamin F. Tracy, N. Y., Mar. 5, 1889. POST'R-GEN.—John Wanamaker, Penn., Mar. 5, 1889. ATT'Y-GEN.—Wm. H. H. Miller, Ind., Mar. 5, 1889. SEC. INTERIOR—John W. Noble, Mo., Mar. 5, 1889. SEC. AGRICULTURE—Jeremiah M. Rusk, Wis., Mar. 5, 1889.

PRESIDENT—Grover Cleveland, N. Y., Mar. 4, 1893, to Mar. 4, 1897. V.-PRES'T—Adlai E. Stevenson, Ill. SEC. STATE—Walter Q. Gresham, Ill., Mar. 6, 1893, died; E. F. Uhl, Mich., ad interim, May 28, 1895; Richard Olney, Mass., June 8, 1895. SEC. TREASURY—John G. Carlisle, Ky., Mar. 6, 1893. SEC. WAR—Daniel S. Lamont, N. Y., Mar. 6, 1893. SEC. NAVY—Hilary A. Herbert, Ala., Mar. 6, 1893. POST'R-GEN.—Wilson S. Bissell, N. Y., Mar. 6, 1893. ATT'Y-GEN.—Richard Olney, Mass., Mar. 6, 1893· Judson Harmon, Ohio, June 8, 1895. SEC. INTERIOR—Hoke Smith, Ga., Mar 6, 1893; David R. Francis, Mo., Sept. 3, 1896. SEC'Y AGRICULTURE—Julius Sterling Morton, Neb., Mar. 6. 1893.

PRESIDENT—William McKinley, Ohio, Mar. 4, 1897, to Mar. 4, 1901. V.-PRES'T—Garret A. Hobart, N. J SEC. STATE—John Sherman, Ohio, Mar. 6, 1897, retired; Wm. R. Day, Ohio, April 26, 1898, retired; A. A. Adee, D. C., Sept. 17, 1898, retired, now assistant; John Hay, D. C., Sept. 20, 1898. SEC. TREASURY—Lyman J. Gage, Ill., Mar. 5, 1897. SEC. WAR—Russell A. Alger, Mich., Mar. 5, 1897. SEC. NAVY—John D. Long, Mass., Mar. 5, 1897. POST'R-GEN.—James A. Gary, Md., Mar. 5, 1897; Charles Emory Smith, Penn., April 21, 1898. ATT'Y-GEN.—Joseph McKenna, Cal. Mar. 5, 1897; John W. Griggs, N. J., Jan. 31, 1898. SEC. INTERIOR—Cornelius N. Bliss, N. Y., Mar. 5, 1897; Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Mo., Dec. 21, 1898 SEC. AGRICULTURE—James Wilson, Iowa, Mar. 5, 1897.

PRESIDENT—William McKinley Ohio, Mar. 4, 1901, to Sept. 14, 1901. V.-PRES'T—Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y. SEC. STATE—John Hay, D. C., Mar. 5, 1901. SEC. TREASURY—Lyman J. Gage, Ill., Mar. 5, 1901. SEC. WAR—Elihu Root, N. Y., Mar. 5, 1901. SEC. NAVY—John D. Long, Mass., Mar. 5, 1901. POST'R-GEN.—Charles Emory Smith, Penn., Mar. 5, 1901. ATT'Y-GEN.—John W. Griggs, N. J., Mar. 5, 1901· Philander C. Knox, April 5, 1901. SEC. INTERIOR—Ethan A. Hitchcock, Mo., Mar. 5, 1901; SEC. AGRICULTURE—James Wilson, Iowa, Mar. 5, 1901.

PRESIDENT—Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1901, to ———. SEC. STATE—John Hay, D. C. SEC. TREASURY—Lyman J. Gage, Ill. SEC. WAR—Elihu Root, N. Y. SEC. NAVY—John D. Long, Mass. POST'R-GEN.—Charles Emory

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Smith, Penn. ATT'Y-GEN.—Philander C. Knox, Penn. SEC. INTERIOR—Ethan A. Hitchcock, Mo. SEC. AGRICULTURE—James Wilson, Iowa. Were not given new commissions.

PRESIDENTS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—Peyton Randolph, Va., Sept. 5, 1774; Henry Middleton, S. C., Oct. 22, 1774; John Hancock, Mass., May 24, 1775; Henry Laurens, S. C., Nov. 1, 1777; John Jay, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1778; Samuel Huntington, Conn., Sept. 28, 1779; Thomas McKean, Del., July 10, 1781; John Hanson, Md., Nov. 5, 1781; Elias Boudinot, N. J. Nov., 1782; Thomas Mifflin, Penn., Nov. 3, 1783; Richard Henry Lee Va., Nov. 30, 1784; Nathaniel Gorham, Mass., June 6, 1786; Arthur St. Clair, Penn., Feb. 2, 1787 Cyrus Griffin, Va., Jan. 22, 1788.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF SUPREME COURT—John Jay, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1789; John Rutledge, S. C., July 1, 1795; Oliver Elsworth, Conn., Mar. 4, 1796; John Marshall, Va., Jan. 31, 1801; Roger B. Taney, Md., Mar. 15, 1836; Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1864; Morrison R. Waite, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1874; Melville W. Fuller, Ill., July 20, 1888.

*No record of commission in Department of State. †President pro tempore of the Senate.

THE SCHLEY VERDICT.

The findings of the Schley Court of Inquiry were made public by Secretary Long December 13. There were two reports. Rear Admirals Benham and Ramsay concurred in the first, which was signed by Admiral Dewey also, as a matter of form. Admiral Dewey made a separate report, although he agreed with the findings of facts subscribed to by the others.

The majority report censured Rear Admiral Schley, while Admiral Dewey sustained him in most particulars. The majority opinion held, in brief, that Admiral Schley should have proceeded with the utmost dispatch to Cienfuegos and maintained a close blockade; that he should have endeavored to obtain information of the Spanish squadron there; that he should have proceeded to Santiago with dispatch; that he should not have made the retrograde movement; that he should have obeyed the department's orders; that he should have endeavored to capture the Spanish vessels in Santiago; that he did not do his utmost to destroy the Colon; that he caused the squadron to lose distance in the loop of the Brooklyn; that he thereby caused the Texas to back; that he did injustice to Hodgson; that his conduct in the campaign was characterized by vacillation, dilatoriness and lack of enterprise; that his official reports on the coal supply were misleading and inaccurate; that his conduct in the battle was self-possessed, and that he encouraged in his own person his subordinate officers and men.

Admiral Dewey said that the passage to Cienfuegos was made with all dispatch, that in view of his coal supply the blockade of Cienfuegos was effective; that he allowed the Adula to enter Cienfuegos to get information; that his passage to Santiago was with as much dispatch as possible, keeping the squadron together; that the blockade of Santiago was effective; and, finally, that he was the senior officer off Santiago, in absolute command, and entitled to the credit for the victory which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish ships.

The members united in recommending that, on account of the time which has elapsed since the Santiago campaign, no further proceedings be taken.

The court consisted of Admiral George Dewey, president, and Rear Admirals A. E. K. Benham (retired) and Francis M. Ramsay. The judge advocate was Captain S. C. Lemly, judge advocate general, U. S. N., and Rear Admiral Schley was represented by Attorney General Isidor Rayner of Maryland; Captain James Parker and ex-Judge J. M. Wilson, of Washington, D. C. Judge Wilson died in the midst of the inquiry.

The inquiry was the result of severe criticism of Rear Admiral Schley in "The History of the Navy" by Edgar Stanton Maclay. On July 22, 1901, Rear Admiral Schley wrote to Secretary Long and asked that a court of inquiry be held to inquire into his conduct during the Spanish-American War. His specific request was for "such action as may bring this entire matter under discussion under the clearer and calmer review of my brothers-in-arms."

On July 24 Secretary Long replied to Rear Admiral Schley's communication, granting his request and approving his course. Edgar Stanton Maclay, whose attack caused Rear Admiral Schley to request a court of inquiry, was at the time employed as a clerk in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, appearing on the rolls as a "laborer."

The inquiry began on September 12 and the last session was held on November 12. Nearly all the officers who took part in the battle of Santiago were examined.

The court originally ordered by Secretary Long consisted of Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Benham and Rear Admiral Lewis A. Kimberley (retired). Rear Admiral Kimberley was excused on account of poor health, and Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison was detailed in his place. When the court convened, however, Rear Admiral Howison was challenged for bias by Rear Admiral Schley. The ground was that he had made statements to a newspaper correspondent in Boston, showing sympathy with Rear Admiral Sampson as against Rear Admiral Schley in the controversy that followed the Spanish war. Rear Admiral Howison declined to withdraw from the court and presented himself to take part in its proceedings. Evidence was produced to substantiate the claim of Rear Admiral Schley, and the two other members voted to exclude Rear Admiral Howison from the court. Rear Admiral F. M. Ramsay (retired) was chosen to fill the vacancy.

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UNITED STATES SENATE ELECTIONS—1901.

Arkansas.—James H. Berry (Dem.) was elected by the Arkansas Legislature on January 22, to succeed himself as United States Senator for the full term ending March 4, 1907. There was no Democratic caucus, Mr. Berry having no opposition within the party. In the State Senate he received 30 votes, and in the House of Representatives 93 votes. H. L. Remmel (Rep.) received two votes in the House. One Senator and four Representatives, all Democrats, did not vote.

Colorado.—The Colorado Legislature on January 16 elected Thomas M. Patterson (Dem.) United States Senator to succeed Edward O. Wolcott (Rep.), for the full term ending March 4, 1907. Mr. Patterson had been nominated on January 14, in the joint caucus of Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans, after the withdrawal of his chief rival, Charles S. Thomas. He received in caucus 74 votes, against 8 for Charles Hughes and 1 for Representative John F. Shafroth. In the two branches of the legislature the vote was: Senate—Patterson, 33; Wolcott, 1; not voting, 1. House of Representatives—Patterson, 58; Wolcott, 7.

Delaware.—The legislature of Delaware at its regular biennial session ending March 8, 1901, failed to fill either of the vacancies existing in the State's representation in the United States Senate. One Senator was to be chosen to succeed Richard R. Kenney (Dem.) for the full term ending March 4, 1907, and one to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of George Gray (Dem.) on March 4, 1899. The legislature, which was chosen in November, 1900, was composed of 23 Democrats, 16 "Addicks" Republicans, 11 "Dupont" Republicans and 2 Republicans not specially identified with either faction. On January 14, 1901, the sixteen "Addicks" Republicans nominated John Edward Addick as a candidate for both the long and the short terms. The other Republicans made no nominations. The Democrats nominated Richard R. Kenney for the long term and Willard Saulsbury for the short term. The vote in the separate branches of the legislature on January 15 was: Senate—Long term—Addicks (Rep.), 5; Henry A. Dupont (Rep.), 3; Kenney (Dem.), 8; not voting, 1. Short term—Addicks, 5; Charles F. Richards (Rep.), 2; W. S. Hilles (Rep.), 1; Willard Saulsbury (Dem.), 7; John G. Gray (Dem.), 1; not voting, 1. House of Representatives—Long term—Addicks, 10; Dupont, 5; W. C. Spruance (Rep.), 1; Levi C. Bird (Rep.), 1; Anthony Higgins (Rep.), 1; Kenney (Dem.), 15; not voting, 2. Short term—Addicks, 10; Charles F. Richards (Rep.), 7; Benjamin Nields (Rep.), 1; not voting, 2. In joint assembly on January 16, for both long and short terms, Addicks received 16 votes. Dupont got 8 for the long term and Richards 9 for the short term. Kenney got 23 for the long term and Saulsbury 22 for the short term. On January 17, 18 and 19, and for several ballots thereafter, the vote of Charles F. Richards for the short term rose to 11, but no other material changes occurred. The deadlock in joint assembly continued unbroken in any way until February 19, when four additional Republican votes were cast for Addicks for the short term, the result of the ballot being: Addicks, 20; Richards, 2; Burton (Rep.), 2; Saulsbury, 22. On March 1 Addicks gained two more votes for the short term vacancy. The joint ballot on that date was: Long term—Addicks (Rep.), 16; Dupont (Rep.), 9; Higgins (Rep.), 4; Kenney (Dem.), 23. Short term—Addicks (Rep.), 22; Richards (Rep.), 7; Saulsbury (Dem.), 22. On March 8, the day set for the adjournment of the legislature sine die, the vote in joint assembly was: Long term—Addicks, 16; Dupont, 7; Higgins, 6; Kenney, 23. Short term—Addicks, 22; Richards, 7; Saulsbury, 23.

Idaho.—The legislature of Idaho on January 15 elected Frederick T. Dubois (Dem.) United States Senator to succeed George L. Shoup (Rep.) for the term ending March 4, 1907. Mr. Dubois received the support of most of the Democratic, Silverite and Populist members of the legislature, having been indorsed for the Senatorship by the fusion forces in the preceding campaign. The vote in the two branches of the legislature was: Senate—Dubois, 13; Shoup (Rep.), 7. House of Representatives—Dubois, 24; Shoup, 20. One Fusion Senator and five Fusion Representatives voted for other candidates than Dubois, or were recorded as not voting.

Illinois.—The legislature of Illinois on January 22 elected Shelby M. Cullom (Rep.) United States Senator to succeed himself for the term ending March 4, 1907. Mr. Cullom received a unanimous renomination in the Republican legislative caucus on January 17, his several rivals—ex-Governor Tanner, and Representatives Hitt, Cannon and Prince—withdrawing from the contest. The vote in the two branches of the legislature was: Senate—Cullom, 31; Samuel Alschuler (Dem.), 18; not voting, 2. House of Representatives—Cullom, 69; Alschuler, 67; not voting, 17.

Iowa.—John H. Gear (Rep.) was elected on January 16, 1900, by the Iowa Legislature to succeed himself for the full term ending March 4, 1907. On July 14, 1900, Mr. Gear died, and on August 22, 1900, Jonathan P. Dolliver (Rep.) was appointed by Governor Shaw to serve out the unexpired portion of the term for which Mr. Gear had been previously elected, and which ended on March 4, 1901. Mr. Dolliver's appointment was renewed from March 4, 1901, for that portion of Mr. Gear's new term which must elapse before the legislature, which meets in January, 1902, can elect his successor.

Kansas.—On January 22 the Kansas Legislature elected J. R. Burton (Rep.) United States Senator to succeed Lucien Baker (Rep.) for the full term ending March 4, 1907. Mr. Baker contested Mr. Burton's nomination, but withdrew before the Republican caucus was held, and the latter was chosen unanimously. The vote in the two branches of the legislature was: Senate—Burton, 30; David Overmyer (Dem.), 8; not voting, 2. House of Representatives—Burton, 79; Overmyer, 43; not voting, 2.

Maine.—William P. Frye (Rep.) was elected by the Maine Legislature on Janu-

ary 15 to succeed himself in the United States Senate for the term ending March 4, 1907. He had been unanimously nominated for re-election by the Republican caucus. The vote in the two branches of the legislature was: Senate—Frye, 24; Swasey M. Staples (Dem.), 1; not voting, 6. House of Representatives—Frye, 107; Staples, 13; not voting, 31.

Massachusetts.—The legislature of Massachusetts on January 15 elected George F. Hoar (Rep.) United States Senator to succeed himself for the term ending March 4, 1907. Mr. Hoar had no opposition for renomination in the Republican legislative caucus. The vote in the two branches of the legislature was: Senate—Hoar, 29; Richard Olney (Dem.), 8; not voting, 3. House of Representatives—Hoar, 169; Olney, 48; C. H. Bradley (Soc. Dem.), 1; not voting, 22. One Democratic Senator and four Democratic Representatives voted for Mr. Hoar.

Michigan.—The legislature of Michigan on January 15 elected James McMillan (Rep.) to succeed himself as United States Senator for the term ending March 4, 1907. Mr. McMillan was unanimously renominated by the Republican legislative caucus on January 14. The vote in the two branches of the legislature was: Senate—McMillan, 31; T. E. Barkworth (Dem.), 1. House of Representatives—McMillan, 85; Barkworth, 10; not voting, 5.

Minnesota.—The legislature of Minnesota on January 22 elected two United States Senators. Knute Nelson (Rep.) was chosen to succeed himself for the full term, ending March 4, 1907, and Moses E. Clapp (Rep.) was chosen to serve out the unexpired portion of the term ending March 4, 1905. Mr. Clapp succeeded Charles A. Towne (Dem.), who was appointed temporarily to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Cushman K. Davis (Rep.), on November 27, 1900. Mr. Nelson was renominated unanimously by the Republican legislative caucus. Fifteen ballots were required to decide the contest for the short term nomination. R. G. Evans led up to the last ballot, the vote for him varying from 52 to 54. Mr. Clapp had 44 votes on the first ballot, 46 on the tenth and 47 on the thirteenth. Representative J. A. Tawney received 27 on the first, 29 on the tenth and 29 on the thirteenth. Other candidates voted for were Tams Bixby (Rep.), J. T. McCleary, Thomas Lowry and Joel Jepson. On the first ballot Bixby had 11 votes, McCleary and Jepson 1 vote each, and Lowry 3 votes. On the thirteenth ballot Bixby had 6, McCleary 3 and Lowry 3. On the fifteenth ballot the Tawney forces divided, enough votes going to Clapp to give him 71, the necessary majority. In the two branches of the legislature the vote was: Long term—Senate—Knute Nelson, 42; R. R. Nelson (Dem.), 18; not voting, 3. House of Representatives—Knute Nelson, 94; R. R. Nelson, 22; not voting, 3. Short term—Senate—Clapp, 43; Charles A. Towne (Dem.), 17; not voting, 3. House of Representatives—Clapp, 92; Towne, 21; not voting, 6.

Montana.—The legislature of Montana at its 1901 session elected two United States Senators—one to succeed Thomas H. Carter (Rep.) for the full term ending March 4, 1907, and one to serve out the unexpired portion of the term ending March 4, 1905, a vacancy having occurred through the resignation of William A. Clark (Dem.) on May 15, 1900. On January 16 William A. Clark (Dem.) was elected for the six-year term. The Democratic legislative caucus, held January 14, was attended by 37 of the 54 Senators and Representatives elected as "straight-out" Democrats. It gave Mr. Clark a unanimous nomination. The day following, on the first ballot in the separate branches of the legislature, there was no election, Mr. Clark getting a majority of three votes in the Senate, but being in a minority of one in the House of Representatives. The result of the balloting in the separate branches was: Senate—W. A. Clark (Dem.), 13; Martin Maginnis (Dem.), 1; R. B. Smith (Dem.), 1; Thomas H. Carter (Rep.), 8; not voting, 1. House of Representatives—Clark, 34; Maginnis, 3; A. E. Spriggs (Dem. and Pop.), 10; Carter, 22; not voting, 1. On January 16, in joint assembly, Mr. Clark was elected for the long term, the vote standing as follows: Clark, 57; Maginnis, 4; Smith, 1; Carter, 31; not voting, 1. The Democrats and Fusionists in the legislature made no caucus nomination for the short term, and the contest for the vacant seat in the Senate dragged along until March 7, the last day of the session, when Paris Gibson (Dem.) was elected. Balloting for the short term vacancy in the separate branches of the legislature on January 15 showed this result: Senate—H. L. Frank (Dem.), 3; Walter Cooper (Dem.), 4; W. G. Conrad (Dem.), 3; C. E. Duer (Dem.), 1; C. W. Hoffman (Dem.), 1; F. G. Higgins (Dem.), 1; A. E. Spriggs (Dem. and Pop.), 1; S. G. Ritchie (Ind.), 1; Lee Mantle (Rep.), 8; not voting, 1. House of Representatives—Frank, 12; J. K. Toole (Dem.), 9; Cooper, 4; Conrad, 1; John MacGinnis (Dem.), 2; D. R. Peeler (Dem.), 1; Paris Gibson (Dem.), 1; W. E. Tierney (Dem.), 1; Thomas Kilgallan (Dem.), 1; B. I. Fine (Dem.), 1; Mantle, 22; J. A. Ferguson (Labor), 7; F. R. Hinds (Pop.), 3; A. E. Spriggs (Dem. and Pop.), 2; J. H. Calderhead (Pop.), 1; Jerry Connolly (Pop.), 1, not voting, 1. The first ballot in joint assembly for the short term was taken on January 19, and showed no important changes from that of January 15, except that Charles Buer (Dem.) appeared as an additional candidate and received 11 votes—most of them drawn from the forces of Cooper and Conrad. On January 29 of the rival Democratic and Fusion candidates Frank had 18 votes, Cooper 10, John MacGinnis 8, Pelletier (Labor) 8, Conrad 5, Hoffman 4 and Toole 3. On February 4 Thomas Cruse (Dem.) entered the contest, receiving 17 votes, to 12 for Frank, 8 for Cooper 7 for MacGinnis, 4 for Conrad and 3 for Hoffman. Cruse's name was dropped after a few ballots and MacGinnis was then pushed to the front. He received 25 votes on February 12, against 22 for Frank, 7 for Cooper, 3 for Conrad and 32 for Lee Mantle, the Republican caucus candidate. On February 22 MacGinnis had 24 votes, Frank 24 and Mantle 31. On February 26 the Republicans substituted Thomas H. Carter for Lee Mantle as their candidate for the short term. Carter received 32 votes for a number of ballots, but could get no

higher. The deadlock on the Democratic side continued, with Frank and MacGinnis struggling for the lead from day to day until the closing hours of the session. On the last day, March 7, the legislature took twenty-two ballots, the final one at 3:30 a. m., March 8. Mr. Frank, who from the start had shown the greatest strength among the Democratic candidates, withdrew after the result of the twenty-first ballot had been announced, his followers starting a stampede to Paris Gibson. On the final rollcall the vote stood: Gibson, 47; Carter, 33; Frank, 1; John MacGinnis, 11; not voting, 2.

Nebraska.—The legislature of Nebraska on March 28 elected two United States Senators. Joseph H. Millard (Rep.) was chosen to succeed John M. Thurston (Rep.) for the full term ending March 4, 1907, and Charles H. Dietrich (Rep.) was chosen to serve out the unexpired portion of the term ending March 4, 1905. Mr. Dietrich replaced William V. Allen (Pop.), who had been appointed temporarily to fill the vacancy caused by the death of M. L. Hayward (Rep.), on December 5, 1899. Both elections were accomplished after a contest which lasted from January 15 to the day of final adjournment. The legislature chosen in November, 1900, was composed of 18 Republican Senators, 53 Republican Representatives, 15 Democratic or Fusion Senators and 47 Democratic or Fusion Representatives. Sixty-seven votes were required to elect in joint assembly, with every member present and voting. Efforts to secure a Republican caucus prior to the vote taken in the separate branches of the legislature on January 15 were unavailing. On that day the result of the balloting in the two houses was: Long term—Senate—F. M. Currie (Rep.), 8; George D. Meiklejohn (Rep.), 2; Edward Rosewater (Rep.), 4; Lorenzo Crounse (Rep.), 1; J. H. Vandusen (Rep.), 1; D. H. Mercer (Rep.), 1; S. P. Davidson (Rep.), 1; W. H. Thompson (Fus.), 9; G. M. Hitchcock (Fus.), 5; not voting, 1. House of Representatives—Currie, 11; Meiklejohn, 18; Rosewater, 7; Crounse, 7; E. H. Hinshaw (Rep.), 2; G. A. Murphy (Rep.), 2; W. H. Newell (Rep.), 1; M. P. Kinkaid (Rep.), 1; J. R. Hays (Rep.), 2; W. S. Morlan (Rep.), 1; W. H. Thompson, 23; G. M. Hitchcock, 18; W. J. Bryan (Fus.), 3; William V Allen (Fus.), 2; not voting, 2. Short term—Senate—D. E. Thompson (Rep.), 7; E. H. Hinshaw, 3; G. D. Meiklejohn, 1; E. J. Hainer, 1; Church Howe (Rep.), 1; E. A. Tucker (Rep.), 1; T. L. Norval (Rep.), 1; N. V. Harlan (Rep.), 2; J. H. Vandusen, 1; W. V. Allen, 13; W. H. Thompson, 1; not voting, 1. House of Representatives—D. E. Thompson, 17; E. H. Hinshaw, 9; G. D. Meiklejohn, 1; E. J. Hainer, 4; Church Howe, 3; F. M. Currie, 1; E. A. Tucker, 2; G. A. Murphy, 2; E. D. Owens (Rep.), 1; W. H. Newell, 1; M. P. Kinkaid, 4; W. S. Morlan, 1; T. L. Norval, 1; Charles H. Dietrich (Rep.), 1; N. V. Harlan, 1; L. D. Richards (Rep.), 1; Francis Martin (Rep.), 1; W. V. Allen, 35; W. H. Thompson, 2; R. D. Sutherland (Fus.), 3; G. M. Hitchcock, 1; C. W. Berge (Fus.), 4; D. R. Kay (Fus.), 1; I. J. Dunn (Fus.) 1; M. F. Harrington (Fus.), 1; not voting, 1. The first ballot in joint assembly, taken January 16, showed this result: Long term—Meiklejohn, 24; Currie, 13; Rosewater, 13; Crounse, 9; Hinshaw, 1; Vandusen, 1; Kinkaid, 1; Murphy, 1; Morlan, 1; Hays, 1; Richards, 1; W. H. Thompson, 58; not voting, 4. Short term—D. E. Thompson, 31; Hinshaw, 15; Hainer, 5; Crounse, 1; Currie, 2; Meiklejohn, 2; Rosewater, 1; Martin, 2; Vandusen, 2; Howe, 1; Harlan, 2; Kinkaid, 2; Murphy, 1; Norval, 2; H. C. Lindsley (Rep.), 2; Allen, 57; A. E. Sheldon (Fus.), 1; Sutherland, 1; not voting, 5. On January 17 Gilbert M. Hitchcock was substituted for W. H. Thompson as the Fusion candidate for the long term, and he and W. V. Allen each received 57 votes. D. E. Thompson had 32 votes for the short term, and Currie and Meiklejohn had 22 and 24, respectively, for the long term. On January 18 Meiklejohn received 28 votes for the long term, and D. E. Thompson 32 for the short term. Four days later Meiklejohn had 26 and Thompson 34. On January 23 Thompson's vote increased to 36 and Meiklejohn's to 28; Currie had 20, Rosewater 16 and Hinshaw 15. Efforts to secure a Republican caucus, attended by enough members of the joint assembly to guarantee an election, were made from day to day by the Republican managers, but no agreement of any sort could be reached. On February 8 fifty-five Republicans had signed a caucus call, but the other twelve needed to insure a majority held out stubbornly against caucus action. In joint assembly, February 8, D. E. Thompson's vote was 34, Meiklejohn's 29, Currie's 20, Rosewater's 16 and Hinshaw's 14. A caucus was finally held on February 12, attended by seventy-two Republicans, but before any nomination could be made eight members withdrew, making the gathering ineffective. On February 14 D. E. Thompson got 33 votes in joint assembly, Meiklejohn 31, Currie 17, Rosewater 15, Hinshaw 14 and Francis Martin (Rep.), 10. On February 20 D. E. Thompson's vote for the short term rose to 38, and Rosewater's for the long term to 18. Meiklejohn had 30, Currie 17, Hinshaw 14 and Martin 7. A week later Thompson had 39, Meiklejohn 33, Currie 14, Rosewater 13, Hinshaw 13, Crounse 8 and Martin 5. The same evening there were eight further desections from the list of Republicans who had signed the caucus call, and that body practically suspended its sessions. On March 12, however, fifty-one Republicans were again ready to enter a caucus, and after several days of fruitless balloting a nomination was made for the short term at a session held on March 19. D. E. Thompson received the votes of fifty of the fifty-three members then present and became the caucus candidate for the short term. No nomination was made, however, for the long term vacancy. The following day, in joint assembly, D. E. Thompson received 56 votes—seven less than a majority—to 51 for W. V. Allen and 15 scattering. For the long term Meiklejohn had 20, Rosewater 29, Crounse 10, Currie 9, W. H. Thompson 42 and Hitchcock 14. On March 21 D. E. Thompson's vote rose to 58. He was then six votes short of a majority, and on March 25, with a lighter attendance, his total of 58 put him within five votes of an election. On March 26 Thompson had 59 votes, but was still six short. The Republican forces

had been making desperate efforts to break the deadlock by union on two new candidates, and after more than a week of manœuvring, on March 28—the last day of the session—D. E. Thompson having withdrawn as a candidate for the short term, and Messrs. Melklejohn, Rosewater, Hinshaw and Currie as candidates for the long term, the caucus made two nearly unanimous nominations. Governor Charles H. Dietrich was chosen as a candidate for the seat vacated by Mr. Allen, and Joseph H. Millard as a candidate for that vacated by Mr. Thurston. The same day both were elected in joint assembly, the vote standing: Long term—Millard, 70; W. H. Thompson, 52; Hitchcock, 8. Short term—Dietrich, 70; Allen, 58; Berge, 2.

New-Hampshire.—The New-Hampshire Legislature, on January 15, elected Henry E. Burnham (Rep.) United States Senator to succeed William E. Chandler (Rep.) for the term ending March 4, 1907. In the Republican legislative caucus, held January 10, Mr. Burnham was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 198 votes, to 47 votes for Mr. Chandler, 29 for Henry M. Baker, 23 for Cyrus A. Sulloway, 22 for Henry B. Quinby and 1 for Henry W. Blair. The vote in the two branches of the legislature was: Senate—Burnham, 22; Charles F. Stone (Dem.), 1; not voting, 1. House of Representatives—Burnham, 279; Stone, 83; Henry M. Baker, 1; not voting, 94.

New-Jersey.—The legislature of New-Jersey on January 22 elected William J. Sewell (Rep.) United States Senator to succeed himself for the term ending March 4, 1907. No opposition to Mr. Sewell's renomination was made in the Republican caucus. The vote in the two branches of the legislature was: Senate—Sewell, 17; Alvah A. Clark (Dem.), 4. House of Representatives—Sewell, 45; Clark, 13; not voting, 2.

North Carolina.—The legislature of North Carolina on January 22 elected F. M. Simmons (Dem.) United States Senator to succeed Marion Butler (Pop.) for the term ending March 4, 1907. Mr. Simmons had been previously nominated by the Democratic voters of the State in a primary election contest. The vote in the two branches of the legislature was: Senate—Simmons, 36; Richmond Pearson (Rep.), 8; not voting, 6. House of Representatives—Simmons, 88; Pearson, 18; not voting, 14.

Oregon.—The legislature of Oregon on February 24 elected John H. Mitchell (Rep.) United States Senator to succeed George W. McBride (Rep.) for the term ending March 4, 1907. The legislature, which met at Salem on January 14, contained 90 members—30 Senators and 60 Representatives. Twenty Senators and 36 members of the House were Republicans. Ten Senators and 24 Representatives were elected as Democrats and Fusionists, or on a Citizens' Legislative ticket voted for in Multnomah County, in which the city of Portland is situated. About half of the 56 Republicans in the body favored the election of Henry W. Corbett, but at no time could a call for a caucus be secured signed by 46—a majority of the joint assembly. The first ballot in the separate branches of the legislature, taken on January 22, showed this result: Senate—H. W. Corbett (Rep.), 8; George W. McBride (Rep.), 10; Binger Hermann (Rep.), 2; George H. Williams (Rep.), 1; C. W. Fulton (Rep.), 1; T. C. Taylor (Ind.), 1; William Smith (Dem.), 6; not voting, 1. House of Representatives—Corbett, 20; McBride, 9; Hermann, 6; Williams, 1; Fulton, 1; M. C. George (Ind.), 1; F. A. Moore (Rep.), 1; Smith, 20; not voting, 1. In joint assembly the following day no choice was made and a deadlock ensued, which lasted until within a few minutes of final adjournment. On January 29, on the fifth ballot, the vote was: Corbett, 29; McBride, 19; Hermann, 8; Fulton, 2; Moore, 2; Williams, 2; Lowell (Ind.), 1; Smith, 26; not voting, 1. On February 5 McBride received 21 votes, to 29 for Corbett, 8 for Hermann and 26 for Smith. On February 6 Corbett's vote rose to 30 and Hermann's fell to 7. Two days later Corbett made another gain of 1, Hermann lost 1, and McBride's vote declined from 21 to 19. On February 9 McBride withdrew from the contest, his followers taking up George H. Williams, whose vote in joint assembly on that day rose to 20. Three days later the McBride forces transferred their support from Williams to Hermann, the latter getting 29 votes. Corbett had 32 votes and Smith (Dem.) 22. Smith was dropped as a candidate by the Fusionists on February 15, and Robert Inman, who was substituted, received, on February 14, 26 votes. On February 20 Corbett's vote ran up to 34 and Hermann's fell to 27. On February 21 Corbett again received 34 votes to 22 for Williams, 7 for Hermann and 26 for Inman. On the last day of the session, February 23, twenty-five ballots were taken. Corbett's vote rose to 35, and afterward to 36, but could go no higher. On the twenty-first ballot of the day and the forty-ninth of the session John H. Mitchell's name was presented, and he received 35 votes to 36 for Corbett and 19 for A. S. Bennett (Dem.). On the fifty-third and final ballot Mitchell and Corbett were tied, with 35 votes each, when enough changes were announced to Mitchell to give him 46, or a clear majority of the joint assembly. Eleven Democrats and Independents joined with 35 Republicans to accomplish his election.

Pennsylvania.—The legislature of Pennsylvania on January 15 elected Matthew S. Quay (Rep.) to serve out the unexpired term ending March 4, 1905, a vacancy having been caused by the failure of the preceding legislature to elect a Senator to succeed Mr. Quay for the full term beginning March 4, 1899. The Republican legislative caucus, held January 1, was attended by 123 Senators and Representatives—four short of a majority in joint assembly. Mr. Quay received 119 votes to 2 for John Dalzell and 2 for John Stewart, and was then made the unanimous choice of the caucus. Between January 1 and January 15 enough additions were made to the Quay forces to secure a majority in each branch of the legislature. The vote on January 15 was: Senate—M. S. Quay, 26; John Dalzell (Rep.), 10; Charles Emory Smith (Rep.), 1; George E. Huff (Rep.), 1; James M. Guffey (Dem.), 12. House of Representatives—Quay, 104; Dalzell, 24; Smith, 11; Huff, 6; John Stewart (Rep.), 3; Henry C. McCormick (Rep.), 1; William McConway (Rep.), 1; John H. Harris (Rep.), 1; Charles Tubbs

(Rep.), 1; Marlin E. Olmsted (Rep.), 1; Guffey (Dem.), 44; Silas C. Swallow (Ind.), 1; not voting, 5. One Democratic-Populist Senator and one Democratic Representative voted for Mr. Quay, and two Democratic Representatives were absent without pairs.

South Carolina.—Benjamin R. Tillman (Dem.) was chosen on January 15 by the South Carolina Legislature to succeed himself as United States Senator for the term ending March 4, 1907. He received a unanimous vote in each branch of the legislature. On May 25, after a heated joint debate at Gaffney between Mr. Tillman and his colleague, J. L. McLaurin, both Senators agreed to send their resignations to Governor McSweeney. The Governor, after some delay, declined to accept the surrender of the two commissions, and returned them to the senders, who then decided to retain their places in the Senate.

South Dakota.—The legislature of South Dakota on January 22 elected Robert J. Gamble (Rep.) to succeed Richard F. Pettigrew (Silverite) for the term ending March 4, 1907. Mr. Gamble was the unanimous choice of the Republican legislative caucus. The vote in the two branches of the legislature was: Senate—Gamble, 38; Pettigrew, 5; not voting, 2. House of Representatives—Gamble, 75; Pettigrew, 8; not voting, 4. On July 11 A. B. Kittredge (R.) was appointed by Governor Herriod United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death, on July 1, of James H. Kyle (R.).

Tennessee.—The legislature of Tennessee on January 15 elected E. W. Carmack (Dem.) United States Senator to succeed Thomas B. Turley (Dem.) for the term ending March 4, 1907. Mr. Carmack was nominated for the Senatorship after an open contest before the Democratic voters. The vote in the two branches of the legislature was: Senate—Carmack, 29; Thomas N. Burkett (Rep.), 3; not voting, 1. House of Representatives—Carmack, 70; Burkett, 21; not voting, 8. One Republican Senator voted for Mr. Carmack.

Texas.—On January 22 the Texas Legislature elected Joseph W. Bailey (Dem.) United States Senator to succeed Horace Chilton (Dem.) for the term ending March 4, 1907. Mr. Bailey had no opposition within the party, his only rival, Mr. Chilton, having withdrawn several months before from the caucus for the nomination. The vote in the two branches of the legislature was: Senate—Bailey, 27; E. A. Atlee (Dem.), 2; not voting, 2. House of Representatives—Bailey, 110; Chilton, 2; John H. Reagan (Dem.), 1; M. M. Crane (Dem.), 1; not voting, 14.

Utah.—On January 23 the legislature of Utah elected Thomas Kearns (Rep.) United States Senator to serve out the unexpired term ending March 4, 1905, a preceding legislature having failed to elect a successor to Frank J. Cannon (Silverite), whose term ended March 3, 1899. Mr. Kearns was nominated at a caucus of Republican members held on January 22. Ten ballots were taken, the vote on the last standing: Kearns, 19; Arthur Brown, 8; McCormick, 9; O. J. Salisbury, 1. In the legislature the first ballot in the separate houses resulted in no election. The vote was: Senate—Brown (Rep.), 3; Frank J. Cannon (Rep.), 3; O. J. Salisbury (Rep.), 1; Allen (Rep.), 1; A. W. McCune (Dem.), 9; not voting, 1. House of Representatives—Kearns (Rep.), 6; Brown (Rep.), 4; McCormick (Rep.), 8; Thomas (Rep.), 7; Smoot (Rep.), 3; Cannon (Rep.), 1; McCune (Dem.), 14; not voting, 2. The following day, in joint assembly, the vote was: Kearns, 37; McCune, 25; not voting, 1.

West Virginia.—The West Virginia Legislature on January 22 elected Stephen B. Elkins (Rep.) United States Senator to succeed himself for the term ending March 4, 1907. Mr. Elkins received a unanimous renomination in the Republican legislative caucus. The vote in the two branches of the legislature was: Senate—Elkins, 15; John T. McGraw (Dem.), 5; not voting, 5. House of Representatives—Elkins, 46; McGraw, 18; not voting, 7.

Wyoming.—The legislature of Wyoming on January 22 elected Francis E. Warren (Rep.) United States Senator to succeed himself for the term ending March 4, 1907. His renomination by the Republican legislative caucus was unanimous. The vote in the two branches of the legislature was: Senate—Warren, 18; John E. Osborne (Dem.), 1. House of Representatives—Warren, 34; Osborne, 2; not voting, 1.

THE SENATE.

WILLIAM P. FRYE, of Maine, President of the Senate.
CHARLES G. BENNETT, of New-York, Secretary.
Republicans, 52; Democrats, 33; Silverite, 1; vacancies, 2; total, 90.

Term exp.	ALABAMA.	Home P. O.
1903	E. W. Pettus (D.)	Selma.
1907	John T. Morgan (D.)	Selma.
	ARKANSAS.	
1903	James K. Jones (D.)	Washington.
1907	James H. Berry (D.)	Bentonville.
	CALIFORNIA.	
1903	George C. Perkins (R.)	Oakland.
1905	Thomas R. Bard (R.)	Hueneme.
	COLORADO.	
1903	Henry M. Teller (Sil.)	Central City.
1907	Thos. M. Patterson (D.)	Denver.
	CONNECTICUT.	
1903	Orville H. Platt (R.)	Meriden.
1905	Jos. R. Hawley (R.)	Hartford.

Term. exp.	DELAWARE.	Home P.O.
1905	Vacant.	
1907	Vacant.	
	FLORIDA.	
1903	S. R. Mallory (D.)	Pensacola.
1905	Jas. P. Taliaferro (D.)	Jacksonville.
	GEORGIA.	
1903	A. S. Clay (D.)	Marietta.
1907	A. O. Bacon (D.)	Macon.
	IDAHO.	
1903	[3]Henry Heitfeld (D.)	Lewiston.
1907	Fred. T. Dubois (D.)	Boise City.
	ILLINOIS.	
1903	Wm E. Mason (R.)	Chicago.
1907	Shelby M. Cullom (R.)	Springfield.

Term exp.	INDIANA.	Home P.O.
1903	C. W. Fairbanks (R.)	Indianapolis.
1905	A. J. Beveridge (R.)	Indianapolis.

IOWA.

1903	Wm. B. Allison (R.)	Dubuque.
1907	[1]J. P. Dolliver (R.)	Fort Dodge.

KANSAS.

1903	[2]Wm A. Harris (D.)	Linwood.
1907	J. R. Burton (R.)	Abilene.

KENTUCKY.

1903	Wm. J. Deboe (R.)	Marion.
1907	J. C. S. Blackburn (D.)	Versailles.

LOUISIANA.

1903	[2]S. D. McEnery (D.)	New-Orleans.
1907	Murphy J. Foster (D.)	New-Orleans.

MAINE.

1905	Eugene Hale (R.)	Ellsworth.
1907	William P. Frye (R.)	Lewiston.

MARYLAND.

1903	G. L. Wellington (D.)	Cumberland.
1905	Louis E. McComas (R.)	Williamsport.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1905	Henry C. Lodge (R.)	Nahant.
1907	George F. Hoar (R.)	Worcester.

MICHIGAN.

1905	Julius C. Burrows (R.)	Kalamazoo.
1907	James McMillan (R.)	Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

1905	Moses E. Clapp (R.)	St. Paul.
1907	Knute Nelson (R.)	Alexandria.

MISSISSIPPI.

1905	H. de S. Money (D.)	Carrollton.
1907	A. J. McLaurin (D.)	Brandon.

MISSOURI.

1903	George G. Vest (D.)	Sweet Springs.
1905	F. M. Cockrell (D.)	Warrensburg.

MONTANA.

1905	Paris Gibson (D.)	Great Falls.
1907	William A. Clark (D.)	Helena.

NEBRASKA.

1905	Chas. H. Dietrich (R.)	Hastings.
1907	Joseph H. Millard (R.)	Omaha.

NEVADA.

1903	[3]John P. Jones (R.)	Gold Hill.
1905	Wm. M. Stewart (R.)	Virginia City.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1903	J. H. Gallinger (R.)	Concord.
1907	H. E. Burnham (R.)	Manchester.

NEW-JERSEY.

1905	John Kean (R.)	Elizabeth.
1907	Wm. J. Sewell (R.)	Camden.

NEW-YORK.

1903	Thomas C. Platt (R.)	Owego.
1905	Ch. M. Depew (R.)	New-York.

Term exp.	NORTH CAROLINA.	Home P.O.
1903	Jeter C. Pritchard (R.)	Marshall.
1907	F. M. Simmons (D.)	New-Bern.

NORTH DAKOTA.

1903	H. C. Hansbrough (R.)	Devils Lake.
1905	P. J. McCumber (R.)	Wahpeton.

OHIO.

1903	Jos. B. Foraker (R.)	Cincinnati.
1905	Marcus A. Hanna (R.)	Cleveland.

OREGON.

1903	Joseph Simon (R.)	Portland.
1907	John H. Mitchell (R.)	Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1903	Boies Penrose (R.)	Philadelphia.
1905	M. S. Quay (R.)	Beaver.

RHODE ISLAND.

1905	Nelson W. Aldrich (R.)	Providence.
1907	Geo. P. Wetmore (R.)	Newport.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1903	J. L. McLaurin (D.)	Bennettsville.
1907	B. R. Tillman (D.)	Trenton.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1903	[4]A. B. Kittredge (R.)	Sioux Falls.
1907	Robert J. Gamble (R.)	Yankton.

TENNESSEE.

1905	William B. Bate (D.)	Nashville.
1907	E. W. Carmack (D.)	Memphis.

TEXAS.

1905	Chas. A. Culberson (D.)	Dallas.
1907	Jos. W. Bailey (D.)	Gainesville.

UTAH.

1903	Jos. L. Rawlins (D.)	Salt Lake.
1905	Thomas Kearns (R.)	Salt Lake.

VERMONT.

1903	W. P. Dillingham (R.)	Waterbury.
1905	Redfield Proctor (R.)	Proctor.

VIRGINIA.

1905	John W. Daniel (D.)	Lynchburg.
1907	Thos. S. Martin (D.)	Scottsville.

WASHINGTON.

1903	George Turner (D.)	Spokane.
1905	Addison G. Foster (R.)	Tacoma.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1905	Nathan B. Scott (R.)	Wheeling.
1907	Stephen B. Elkins (R.)	Elkins.

WISCONSIN.

1903	John C. Spooner (R.)	Madison.
1905	Joseph V. Quarles (R.)	Milwaukee.

WYOMING.

1905	Clarence D. Clark (R.)	Evanston.
1907	Francis E. Warren (R.)	Cheyenne.

[1]Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of John H. Gear. No meeting of the Legislature till January, 1902. [2]Re-elected for full term beginning March 4, 1903. [3]Senator Jones announced his return to the Republican party October 26, 1901. [4]Appointed vice James H. Kyle, who died July 1, 1901. [5]Affiliated with the Democratic party since December 2, 1901.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

DAVID B. HENDERSON (R.), Iowa, Speaker.

ALEXANDER M'DOWELL, Pennsylvania, Clerk.

Republicans, 197; Democrats, 150, Fusionists, 9; total, 357.

LVIIITH CONGRESS.

ALABAMA.

1.	G. W. Taylor (D.)	Demopolis.
2.	A. A. Wiley (D.)	Montgomery.
3.	H. D. Clayton (D.)	Eufala.
4.	S. J. Bowie (D.)	Talladega.
5.	C. W. Thompson (D.)	Tuskegee.
6.	J. H. Bankhead (D.)	Fayette.
7.	J. L. Burnett (D.)	Gadsden.
8.	W. Richardson (D.)	Huntsville.
9.	O. W. Underwood (D.)	Birmingham.

ARKANSAS.

1.	P. D. McCulloch, jr. (D.)	Marianna.
2.	John S. Little (D.)	Greenwood.
3.	Thos. C. McRae (D.)	Prescott.
4.	Charles C. Reid (D.)	Morrilton.
5.	Hugh A. Dinsmore (D.)	Fayetteville.
6.	S. Brundidge, jr. (D.)	Searcy.

CALIFORNIA.

1.	F. L. Coombs (R.)	Napa.

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2. S. D. Woods (R.).....Stockton.
3. Victor H. Metcalf (R.)..Oakland.
4. Julius Kahn (R.).....San Francisco.
5. E. F. Loud (R.).....San Francisco.
6. J. McLachlan (R.).....Los Angeles.
7. J. C. Needham (R.).....Modesto.

COLORADO.

1. J. F. Shafroth (Fus.)....Denver.
2. John C. Bell (Fus.).....Montrose.

CONNECTICUT.

1. E. Stevens Henry (R.)..Rockville.
2. N. D. Sperry (R.).....New-Haven.
3. Chas. A. Russell (R.)...Killingly.
4. Ebenezer J. Hill (R.)....Norwalk.

DELAWARE.

L. H. Ball (R.).....Faulkland.

FLORIDA.

1. S. M. Sparkman (D.)....Tampa.
2. R. W. Davis (D.).....Palatka.

GEORGIA.

1. Rufus E. Lester (D.)....Savannah.
2. James M. Griggs (D.)....Dawson.
3. E. B. Lewis (D.).....Montezuma.
4. W. C. Adamson (D.).....Carrollton.
5. L. F. Livingston (D.)....Kings.
6. Chas. L. Bartlett (D.)...Macon.
7. John W. Maddox (D.)....Rome.
8. Wm. M. Howard (D.)...Lexington.
9. Farish C. Tate (D.).....Jasper.
10. W. H. Fleming (D.).....Augusta.
11. W. G. Brantley (D.).....Brunswick.

IDAHO.

Thomas L. Glenn (Fus.) Paris.

ILLINOIS.

1. James R. Mann (R.).....Chicago.
2. John J. Feeley (D.).....Chicago.
3. Geo. P. Foster (D.).....Chicago.
4. Jas. McAndrews (D.).....Chicago.
5. W. F. Mahoney (D.).....Chicago.
6. Henry S. Boutell (R.)....Chicago.
7. George E. Foss (R.).....Chicago.
8. Albert J. Hopkins (R.)...Aurora.
9. Robert R. Hitt (R.).....Mt. Morris.
10. Geo. W. Prince (R.).....Galesburg.
11. Walter Reeves (R.).....Streator.
12. Jos. G. Cannon (R.).....Danville.
13. Vespasian Warner (R.)...Clinton.
14. Joseph V. Graff (R.).....Peoria.
15. J. Ross Mickey (D.).....Macomb.
16. T. J. Selby (D.).....Hardin.
17. B. F. Caldwell (D.).....Chatham.
18. Thomas M. Jett (D.).....Hillsboro.
19. J. B. Crowley (D.).....Robinson.
20. J. R. Williams (D.).....Carmi.
21. F. J. Kern (D.).....Belleville.
22. Geo. W. Smith (R.).....Murphysboro.

INDIANA.

1. Jas. A. Hemenway (R.)..Boonville.
2. Robert W. Miers (D.)....Bloomington.
3. W. T. Zenor (D.).....Corydon.
4. F. M. Griffith (D.).....Vevay.
5. E. S. Holliday (R.).....Brazil.
6. James E. Watson (R.)...Rushville.
7. Jesse Overstreet (R.).....Indianapolis.
8. Geo. W. Cromer (R.).....Muncie.
9. Chas. B. Landis (R.)....Delphi.
10. E. D. Crumpacker (R.)...Valparaiso.
11. Geo. W. Steele (R.).....Marion.
12. J. M. Robinson (D.).....Fort Wayne.
13. Abraham L. Brick (R.). South Bend.

IOWA.

1. Thos. Hedge (R.).....Burlington.
2. J. N. W. Rumple (R.)..Marengo.
3. D. B. Henderson (R.)....Dubuque.
4. G. N. Haugen (R.).....Northwood.
5. Rob't G. Cousins (R.)...Tipton.
6. John F. Lacey (R.).....Oskaloosa.
7. John A. T. Hull (R.).....Des Moines.
8. Wm. P. Hepburn (R.)....Clarinda.
9. Walter I. Smith (R.)....Council Bluffs.
10. J. P. Conner (R.).....Denison.
11. Lot Thomas (R.).....Storm Lake.

KANSAS.

At Large—C. F. Scott (R.)...Iola.
1. Chas. Curtis (R.).....Topeka.
2. J. D. Bowersock (R.).....Lawrence.
3. A. M. Jackson (Fus.).....Winfield.
4. J. M. Miller (R.).....Council Grove.
5. W. A. Calderhead (R.)....Marysville.
6. W. A. Reeder (R.).....Logan.
7. Chester I. Long (R.)....Med. Lodge.

KENTUCKY.

1. Chas. K. Wheeler (D.)....Paducah.
2. H. D. Allen (D.).....Morganfield.
3. John S. Rhea (D.).....Russellville.
4. D. H. Smith (D.).....Hodgenville.
5. H. S. Irwin (R.).....Louisville.
6. D. L. Gooch (D.).....Covington.
7. South Trimble (D.).....Frankfort.
8. G. G. Gilbert (D.).....Shelbyville.
9. James N. Kehoe (D.)....Marysville.
10. J. B. White (D.).....Irvine.
11. Vincent Boreing (R.)....London.

LOUISIANA.

1. Adolph Meyer (D.).....New-Orleans.
2. Robert C. Davey (D.)....New-Orleans.
3. Rob't F. Broussard (D.)..New-Iberia.
4. T. Brazeale (D.).....Natchitoches.
5. Joseph E. Ransdell (D.)..L. Providence.
6. S. M. Robertson (D.)..... Baton Rouge.

MAINE.

1. Amos L. Allen (R.).....Alfred.
2. Chas. E. Littlefield (R.)..Rockland.
3. E. C. Burleigh (R.).....Augusta.
4. [1]Llewellyn Powers (R.)...Houlton.

MARYLAND.

1. W. H. Jackson (R.).....Salisbury.
2. A. A. Blakeney (R.).....Lutherville.
3. F. C. Wachter (R.).....Baltimore.
4. Charles R. Schirm (R.)...Baltimore.
5. Sydney E. Mudd (R.)....La Plata.
6. George A. Pearre (R.)...Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Geo. P. Lawrence (R.)....North Adams.
2. Fred'k H. Gillett (R.)....Springfield.
3. J. R. Thayer (D.).....Worcester.
4. C. Q. Terrell (R.).....Natick.
5. Wm. S. Knox (R.).....Lawrence.
6. Wm. H. Moody (R.).....Haverhill.
7. E. W. Roberts (R.).....Chelsea.
8. Sam'l W. McCall (R.)....Winchester.
9. J. A. Conry (D.).....Boston.
10. Henry F. Naphen (D.)...Boston.
11. Samuel C. Powers (R.)...Newton.
12. Wm. C. Lovering (R.)...Taunton.
13. Wm. S. Greene (R.).....Fall River.

MICHIGAN.

1. John B. Corliss (R.).....Detroit.
2. H. C. Smith (R.).....Adrian.
3. W. Gardner (R.).....Albion.
4. E. L. Hamilton (R.).....Niles.
5. Wm. A. Smith (R.).....Grand Rapids.
6. Samuel W. Smith (R.)..Pontiac.
7. Edgar Weeks (R.).....Mount Clemens
8. J. W. Fordney (R.).....Saginaw.
9. Roswell P. Bishop (R.)..Ludington.
10. [2]H. H. Aplin (R.).....West Bay.
11. A. B. Darragh (R.).....St. Louis.
12. Carlos D. Shelden (R.)....Houghton.

MINNESOTA.

1. James A. Tawney (R.)...Winona.
2. Jas. T. McCleary (R.)...Mankato.
3. Joel P. Heatwole (R.)...Northfield.
4. F. C. Stevens (R.).....St. Paul.

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5. Loren Fletcher (R.).....Minneapolis.
6. Page Morris (R.).....Duluth.
7. Frank M. Eddy (R.).....Glenwood.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. E. S. Candler, jr. (D.)...Corinth.
2. Thomas Spight (D.).....Ripley.
3. Patrick Henry (D.).....Vicksburg.
4. A. F. Fox (D.).....West Point.
5. John S. Williams (D.)...Yazoo City.
6. F. A. McLain (D.).....Gloster.
7 Charles E. Hooker (D.)...Jackson.

MISSOURI.

1. James T. Lloyd (D.).....Shelbyville.
2. W. W. Rucker (D.).....Keytesville.
3. John Dougherty (D.).....Liberty.
4. C. F. Cochran (D.).....St Joseph.
5. Wm. S. Cowherd (D.).....Kansas City.
6. D. A. De Armond (D.).....Butler.
7. James Cooney (D.).....Marshall.
8. D. W. Shackleford (D.)...Jefferson City.
9. Champ Clark (D.).....Bowling Green.
10. Rich'd Bartholdt (R.).....St. Louis.
11. Charles F. Joy (R.).....St. Louis.
12. James J. Butler (D.).....St Louis.
13. Edward Robb (D.).....Perryville.
14. W. D. Vandiver (D.).....Cape Girardeau
15. M. E. Benton (D.).....Neosho.

MONTANA.

Caldwell Edwards (D.)....Bozeman.

NEBRASKA.

1. E. J. Burkett (R.).....Lincoln.
2. David H. Mercer (R.)...Omaha.
3. John S. Robinson (Fus.).Madison.
4. Wm. L. Stark (Fus.)....Aurora.
5. A.C. Shallenberger(Fus.).Alma.
6. Wm. Neville (Fus.).....North Platte.

NEVADA.

F. G. Newlands (Fus.)... Reno.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1 Cyrus A. Sulloway (R.)..Manchester.
2. Frank D. Currier (R.)...Canaan.

NEW-JERSEY.

1. H. C. Loudenslager (R.).. Paulsboro.
2. John J. Gardner (R.)....Atlantic City.
3. Benj. F. Howell (R.)....Paterson.
4. Joshua S. Salmon (D.)...Newark.
5. James F. Stewart (R.)...Jersey City.
6. R. Wayne Parker (R.)...Elizabeth.
7. Allan L. McDermott (D.). Boonton.
8. Chas. N. Fowler (R.)....N. Brunswick.

NEW-YORK.

1. Frederick Storm (R.).....Bayside.
2. John J. Fitzgerald (D.)..Brooklyn.
3. Henry Bristow (R.).....Brooklyn.
4. H. A. Hanbury (R.).....Brooklyn.
5. Frank E. Wilson (D.)...Brooklyn.
6. George H. Lindsay (D.). Brooklyn.
7. ——————.....——————.
8. T. J. Creamer (D.)..... New-York.
9. H. M. Goldfogle (D.)..... New-York.
10. Amos J. Cummings (D.).. New-York.
11. William Sulzer (D.)..... New-York.
12. Geo. B. McClellan (D.)....New-York.
13. O. H. P. Belmont (D.)...New-York.
14. W. H. Douglass (R.).... New-York.
15. Jacob Ruppert, jr. (D.).. New-York.
16. C. A. Pugsley (D.)..... Peekskill.
17. A. S. Tompkins (R.)..... Nyack.
18. John H. Ketcham (R.)... Dover Plains.
19. William H. Draper (R.)..Lansingburg.
20. Geo. N. Southwick (R.)..Albany.
21. J. K. Stewart (R.)..... Amsterdam.
22. L. N. Littauer (R.)..... Gloversville.
23. L. W. Emerson (R.)..... Warrensburg.
24. [1]Charles L. Knapp (R.)..Lowville.
25. James S. Sherman (R.).. Utica.
26. George W. Ray (R.)..... Norwich.
27. M. E. Driscoll (R.)..... Syracuse.
28. Sereno E. Payne (R.).... Auburn.
29. Chas. W. Gillet (R.)..... Addison.
30. Jas. W. Wadsworth (R.). Geneseo.
31. J. B. Perkins (R.)..... Rochester.
32. W. H. Ryan (D.)..... Buffalo.
33. D. S. Alexander (R.)..... Buffalo.
34. E. B. Vreeland (R.)..... Salamanca.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. John H. Small (D.)..... Washington.
2. Claude Kitchin (D.)..... Scotland Neck.
3. C. R. Thomas (D.)..... New-Bern.
4. E. W. Pau (D.)..... Smithfield.
5. W. W. Kitchin (D.)..... Roxboro.
6. John D. Bellamy (D.)....Wilmington.
7. Theo. F. Kluttz (D.)..... Salisbury.
8 Spencer Blackburn (R.).. Winston.
9. J. H. Moody (R.)..... Waynesville.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Thomas F. Marshall (R.)..Okes.

OHIO.

1. Wm. B. Shattuc (R.).... Cincinnati.
2 Jacob H Bromwell (R.)...Cincinnati.
3. Robert M. Nevin (R.)..... Dayton.
4. R. B. Gordon (D.)..... St. Marys.
5. John S. Snook (D.)..... Paulding.
6. Chas. Q. Hildebrant (R.). Wilmington.
7. Thomas S. Kyle (R.).... Troy.
8. Wm. R. Warnock (R.).... Urbana.
9. James H. Southard (R.)...Toledo.
10. Stephen Morgan (R.).....Oak Hill.
11. Chas. H. Grosvenor (R.).. Athens.
12. Emmett Tompkins (R.)..Columbus.
13. James A. Norton (D.)... Tiffin.
14. C. E. Skiles (R.)..... Shelby.
15. H. C. Van Voorhis (R.). Zanesville.
16. Joseph J. Gill (R.)..... Steubenville.
17. John W. Cassingham (D.). Coshocton.
18. Robert W. Tayler (R.).. Lisbon.
19. Charles Dick (R.)..... Akron.
20. Jacob A. Beidler (R.).... Cleveland.
21. Theodore E. Burton (R.).. Cleveland.

OREGON.

1. Thomas H. Tongue (R.)...Hillsboro.
2. Malcolm A. Moody (R.)... The Dalles.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At Large—G. A. Grow (R.)...Glenwood.
R. H. Foerderer, jr. (R.). Philadelphia.
1. H. H. Bingham (R.)..... Philadelphia.
2. Robert Adams, jr. (R.).. Philadelphia.
3. Henry Burk (R.)..... Philadelphia.
4. James R. Young (R.).... Philadelphia.
5. E. de V. Morrell (R.).... Philadelphia.
6 Thos. S. Butler (R.)..... West Chester.
7. Irving P. Wanger (R.)... Norristown.
8. Howard Mutchler (D.)... Easton.
9 Henry D. Green (D.)..... Reading.
10. [1]H. Burd Cassel (R.).... Marietta.
11. William Connell (R.)..... Scranton.
12. Henry W. Palmer (R.)... Wilkesbarre.
13. G. R. Patterson (R.)..... Ashland.
14. Marlin E. Olmsted (R.).. Harrisburg.
15. Charles F. Wright (R.)...Susquehanna.
16. Elias Deemer (R.)..... Williamsport.
17. R. K. Polk (D.)..... Danville.
18. Thaddeus M. Mahon (R.)..Chambersburg.
19. Robert J. Lewis (R.)..... York.
20. Alvin Evans (R.)..... Ebensburg.
21. S. M. Jack (R.)..... Indiana.
22. John Dalzell (R.)..... Pittsburg.
23. W. H. Graham (R.)..... Allegheny City.
24 Ernest F. Acheson (R.)... Washington.
25. J. B. Showalter (R.)....Chicora.
26. Arthur A. Bates (R.)..... Meadville.
27. Joseph C. Sibley (R.).... Franklin.
28. J. K. P. Hall (D.)..... Ridgway.

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RHODE ISLAND.
1. Melville Bull (R.)..... Middletown.
2. Adin B. Capron (R.).... Stillwater.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. William Elliott (D.)..... Beaufort.
2. W. Jasper Talbert (D.).... Parksville.
3. Asbury C. Latimer (D.)... Belton.
4. J. T. Johnson (D.)..... Spartanburg.
5. D. E. Finley (D.)..... Yorkville.
6. R. B. Scarborough (D.)... Conway.
7. [6]A. F. Lever (D.)..... Lexington.

SOUTH DAKOTA.
At Large—C. H. Burke (R.).. Pierre.
E. W. Martin (R.)..... Deadwood.

TENNESSEE.
1. Walter P. Brownlow (R.) Jonesboro.
2 Henry R. Gibson (R.).... Knoxville.
3. John A. Moon (D.)..... Chattanooga.
4. C. E. Snodgrass (D.)..... Crossville.
5. Jas. D. Richardson (D.)... Murfreesboro.
6. J. W. Gaines (D.)..... Nashville.
7. L. P. Padgett (D.)..... Columbia.
8. T. W. Sims (D.)..... Linden.
9 Rice A. Pierce (D.)..... Union City.
10. M. R. Patterson (D.)..... Memphis.

TEXAS.
1. Thomas H. Ball (D.)..... Huntsville.
2. Sam. B. Cooper (D.)..... Beaumont.
3. R. C. de Graffenreid (D.).. Longview.
4. J. L. Sheppard (D.)..... Texarkana.
5. C. B. Randall (D.)..... Sherman.
6. [6]D. G. Wooten (D.)..... Dallas.
7. R. L. Henry (D.)..... Waco.
8. S. W. T. Lanham (D.)..... Weatherford.
9. A. S. Burleson (D.)..... Austin.
10. Geo. F. Burgess (D.)..... Gonzales.
11. Rudolph Kleberg (D.)..... Cuero.
12. J. L. Slayden (D.)..... San Antonio.
13. John H. Stephens (D.)... Vernon.

UTAH.
George Sutherland (R.).. Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.
1. D. J. Foster (R.)..... Burlington.
2. Kittridge Haskins (R.).... Brattleboro.

VIRGINIA.
1. William A. Jones (D.).... Warsaw.
2. H. L. Maynard (D.)..... Portsmouth.
3. John Lamb (D.)..... Richmond.
4. F. R. Lassiter (D.)..... Petersburg.
5. Claude A. Swanson (D.)... Chatham.
6. Peter J. Otey (D.)..... Lynchburg.
7. James Hay (D.)..... Madison.
8. J. F. Rixey (D.)..... Brandy.
9. Wm. F. Rhea (D.)..... Bristol.
10. Henry D. Flood (D.)..... W. Appomattox

WASHINGTON.
At Large—W. L. Jones (R.).. North Yakima.
F. W. Cushman (R.)..... Tacoma.

WEST VIRGINIA.
1. B. B. Dovener (R.)..... Wheeling.
2 Alston G. Dayton (R.)... Philippi.
3. Joseph H. Gaines (R.)... Charleston.
4. James A. Hughes (R.)... Huntington.

WISCONSIN.
1. Henry A. Cooper (R.).... Racine.
2. H. B. Dahle (R.)..... Mount Horeb.
3. Joseph W. Babcock (R.)... Necedah.
4. Theobald Otjen (R.)..... Milwaukee.
5. Sam'l S. Barney (R.)..... West Bend.
6. J. H. Davidson (R.)..... Oshkosh.
7. J. J. Esch (R.)..... La Crosse.
8. Edward S. Minor (R.)..... Sturgeon Bay.
9. Webster F. Brown (R.).. Rhinelander.
10. John J. Jenkins (R.)..... Chippewa Falls

WYOMING.
F. W. Mondell (R.)..... Newcastle.

Territorial Delegates.

ARIZONA.
Mark A. Smith (D.)..... Tucson.

HAWAII.
Robert W. Wilcox (Ind. Royalist), Honolulu.

NEW-MEXICO.
B. S. Rodey (R.)..... Albuquerque.

OKLAHOMA.
Dennis T. Flynn (R.).... Guthrie.

[1]Elected April 8, 1901, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles A. Boutelle (R.). [2]Elected October 15, 1901, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Rousseau O. Crump (R.) [3]Elected November 5, 1901, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Albert D. Shaw (R.). [4]Elected November 5, 1901, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Marriott Brosius (R.). [5]Elected November 5, 1901, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. William Stokes (D.). [6]Elected November 5, 1901, to fill vacancy caused by the death of R. E. Burke (D.).

DIFFERENCES IN TIME BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

Add to or deduct from the time at New-York.

EUROPE.	H.M.		H.M.		H.M.		H.M.
Amsterdam	*5 15	London	*5 00	Batavia	*12 03	Barbadoes	* 58
Antwerp	*5 00	Londonderry	*4 31	Bombay	*9 47	Belize	† 57
Athens	*6 31	Madrid	*4 42	Calcutta	*10 50	Bermuda	* 37
Belfast	*4 36	Manchester	*4 51	Hong-Kong	*12 33	Cayenne	*1 27
Berne	*5 25	Marseilles	*5 22	Manila	*13 04	Georget'n, Demerara	*1 03
Berlin	*5 49	Milan	*5 37	Shanghai	*13 02	Guayaquil	† 23
Bremen	*5 31	Moscow	*7 26	Singapore	*11 52	Guatemala	†1 06
Brussels	*5 00	Munich	*5 47	Teheran	*8 22	Havana	† 33
Christiania	*5 39	Newcastle – on Tyne	*4 54	Yokohama	*14 15	Kingston, Jam.	† 11
Constantinople	*6 52	Odessa	*7 03	AFRICA.	H.M.	Lima	† 12
Copenhagen	*5 46	Paris	*5 05	Alexandria	*6 55	Mexico	†1 40
Dublin	*4 35	Queenstown	*4 27	Cairo	*7 01	Montevideo	*1 11
Dundee	*4 48	Rome	*5 46	Zanzibar	*7 32	Panama	† 12
Edinburgh	*4 47	Southampton	*4 54	Auckland	*16 33	Para	*1 42
Genoa	*5 30	St. Petersburg	*6 57	Melbourne	*14 36	Pernambuco	*2 36
Gibraltar	*4 39	Stockholm	*6 08	Sydney	*15 00	Porto Rico	* 30
Glasgow	*4 43	Vienna	*6 01	WEST INDIES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.	H.M.	St. Thomas	* 37
Hamburg	*5 35	Venice	*5 49			Santos	*1 50
Havre	*5 00	Warsaw	*6 24			Trinidad	* 50
Leith	*4 47	ASIA.				Valparaiso	* 10
Lisbon	*4 20	Aden	*7 56	Bahia	*2 23	Vera Cruz	†1 29
Liverpool	*4 48	Bangkok	*11 39	Buenos Ayres	*1 04		

*Add. †Deduct.

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STATE GOVERNMENTS.

ALABAMA—CAPITAL, MONTGOMERY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	[2]William D. Jelks	2 years	December 1, 1902	$3,500
Secretary of State	Robert P. McDavid	2 years	December 1, 1902	1,800
Auditor	J. L. Sowell	2 years	December 1, 1902	2,400
Treasurer	J. Craig Smith	2 years	December 1, 1902	2,100
Attorney-General	Charles G. Brown	2 years	December 1, 1902	2,500
Chief Justice	Thomas N. McClellan	6 years	November, 1902	3,600
Comm'r Agriculture	R. R. Pool	2 years	September 1, 1902	2,100
Supt. Public Instruction	J. W. Abercrombie	2 years	December 1, 1902	2,250

ALASKA TERRITORY—CAPITAL, SITKA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	John G. Brady	4 years	June 6, 1904	$5,000
Surveyor-General and ex-officio secretary	William L. Distin	4 years	June 7, 1904	2,500
General Agent Education	Sheldon Jackson	Unlimited		2,000

ARIZONA TERRITORY—CAPITAL PHŒNIX.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	N. O. Murphy	4 years	July, 1901	$2,000
Secretary of Territory	Isaac T. Stoddard	4 years	June, 1905	1,800
Treasurer	T. W. Pemberton	2 years	July, 1903	1,000
Attorney-General	Charles F. Ainsworth	2 years	July, 1903	3,000

ARKANSAS—CAPITAL, LITTLE ROCK.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Jeff Davis	2 years	January, 1903	$3,500
Lieutenant-Governor	M. P. Huddleston	2 years	January, 1903	*
Secretary of State	J. W. Crockett	2 years	January, 1903	1,800
[1]Auditor	T. C. Monroe	2 years	January, 1903	2,250
Treasurer	H. P. Tipton	2 years	January, 1903	2,250
Attorney-General	G. W. Murphy	2 years	January, 1903	2,500
Chief Justice	Henry G. Bunn	8 years	January, 1903	3,000
Land Commissioner	J. W. Colquitt	2 years	January, 1903	1,800
Supt. Public Instruction	J. J. Doyne	2 years	January, 1903	1,800
Comm'r Agriculture	Frank Hill	2 years	January, 1903	1,800

CALIFORNIA—CAPITAL, SACRAMENTO.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Henry T. Gage	4 years	January, 1903	$6,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Jacob H. Neff	4 years	January, 1903	*
Secretary of State	Charles F. Curry	4 years	January, 1903	3,000
Controller	Edward P. Colgan	4 years	January, 1903	3,000
Treasurer	Truman Reeves	4 years	January, 1903	3,000
Chief Justice	W. H. Beatty	4 years	January, 1903	5,000
Attorney-General	Tirey L. Ford	4 years	January, 1903	3,000
Surveyor-General	M. J. Wright	4 years	January, 1903	3,000
Supt. Public Instruction	Thomas J. Kirk	4 years	January, 1903	3,000
Insurance Commissioner	A. J. Clunie	Appointed	April, 1902	3,000

COLORADO—CAPITAL, DENVER.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	James B. Orman	2 years	January, 1903	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	David C. Coates	2 years	January, 1903	1,000
Secretary of State	David A. Mills	2 years	January, 1903	3,000
Auditor	Charles W. Crouter	2 years	January, 1903	2,500
Treasurer	James N. Chipley	2 years	January, 1903	6,000
Chief Justice	J. C. Campbell	9 years	January, 1903	5,000
Attorney-General	Charles C. Post	2 years	January, 1903	3,000
Supt. Public Instruction	Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell	2 years	January, 1903	3,000

CONNECTICUT—CAPITAL, HARTFORD.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	George P. McLean	2 years	January, 1903	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Edwin O. Keeler	2 years	January, 1903	500

[1]Also Insurance Commissioner. [2]Ten dollars a day as President of Senate during session of legislature. [3]Succeeded on the death of Governor Samford. *$10 a day actual service.

CONNECTICUT—CAPITAL, HARTFORD—(Continued).

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Secretary of State	Charles G. R. Vinal	2 years	January, 1903	$1,500
Controller	Abiram Chamberlain	2 years	January, 1903	1,500
Auditors	Walter A. Riley	4 years	July, 1903	1
	James P. Bree	4 years	July, 1905	1
Treasurer	Henry H. Gallup	2 years	January, 1903	1,500
Attorney-General	Charles Phelps	4 years	January, 1903	4,000
Chief Justice	David Torrance	8 years	October, 1909	4,500
Insurance Commissioner	Edwin L. Schofield	4 years	July, 1903	3,500

DELAWARE—CAPITAL, DOVER.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	John Hunn	4 years	January, 1905	$2,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Philip L. Cannon	4 years	January, 1905	[6]
Auditor	Purnal B. Norman, jr	2 years	January, 1903	1,200
Treasurer	Martin B. Burris	2 years	January, 1903	2,000
Chancellor	John R. Nicholson	12 years	June, 1909	3,800
Chief Justice	Charles B. Lore	12 years	June, 1909	3,800
Attorney-General	Herbert H. Ward	4 years	January, 1905	2,000
Insurance Commissioner	George W. Marshall	4 years	January, 1905	1,500

FLORIDA—CAPITAL, TALLAHASSEE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	William S. Jennings	4 years	January, 1905	$3,500
Secretary of State	John L. Crawford	4 years	January, 1905	2,000
Controller	A. C. Croom	4 years	January, 1905	2,000
Treasurer	James B. Whitfield	4 years	January, 1905	2,000
Attorney-General	William B. Lamar	2 years	January, 1905	2,000
Chief Justice	R. F. Taylor	6 years	January, 1905	3,000
Comm'r Agriculture	B. E. McLin	4 years	January, 1905	2,000
Supt. Public Instruction	William M. Sheats	4 years	January, 1905	2,000

GEORGIA—CAPITAL, ATLANTA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Allen D. Candler	2 years	November 1, 1902	$3,000
Secretary of State	Philip Cook	2 years	November 1, 1902	2,000
Controller	William A. Wright	2 years	November 1, 1902	2,000
Treasurer	Robert E. Park	2 years	November 1, 1902	2,000
Chief Justice	Thomas J. Simmons	6 years	October 29, 1904	3,000
Attorney-General	J. M. Terrell	2 years	November 1, 1902	2,000
Comm'r Agriculture	O. B. Stevens	2 years	November 1, 1902	2,000
Supt. Public Instruction	G. R. Glenn	2 years	November 1, 1902	2,000
Insurance Commissioner	W. A. Wright	2 years	November 1, 1902	Fees

HAWAII (TERRITORY)—CAPITAL, HONOLULU.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary.
[2]Governor	Sanford B. Dole	4 years	June 14, 1904	$5,000
[2]Secretary of Territory	Henry E. Cooper	4 years	June 14, 1904	3,000
[2]Chief Justice	Walter F. Frear	4 years	June 14, 1904	5,500
[3]Auditor	H. C. Austin	4 years	June 14, 1904	3,600
[3]Treasurer	W. H. Wright	4 years	May 4, 1905	4,500
[3]Attorney-General	E. P. Dole	4 years	June 14, 1904	4,500
[3]Land Commissioner	J. F. Brown	4 years	June 14, 1904	4,500
[3]Supt. Public Instruction	A. T. Atkinson	4 years	June 14, 1904	3,600

IDAHO—CAPITAL, BOISE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Frank W. Hunt	2 years	January, 1903	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Thomas F. Terrell	2 years	January, 1903	[4]
Secretary of State	C. J. Bassett	2 years	January, 1903	1,800
Auditor	E. W. Jones	2 years	January, 1903	1,800
Treasurer	J. J. Plummer	2 years	January, 1903	1,000
Attorney-General	Frank Martin	2 years	January, 1903	2,000
Chief Justice	Ralph P. Quarles	6 years	January, 1903	3,000
Supt. Public Instruction	Permeal French	2 years	January, 1903	1,500
Inspector of Mines	M. H Jacobs	2 years	January, 1903	1,200

ILLINOIS—CAPITAL, SPRINGFIELD.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Richard Yates	4 years	January, 1905	$6,000
Lieutenant-Governor	William A. Northcott	4 years	January, 1905	1,000

[1]Ten dollars per day. [2]Appointed by the President. [3]Appointed by the Governor.
[4]Five dollars a day for sixty days. [5]Five dollars a day while presiding as Speaker of

ILLINOIS—CAPITAL, SPRINGFIELD—(Continued).

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Secretary of State	James A. Rose	4 years	January, 1905	$3,500
Auditor	James S. McCullough	4 years	January, 1905	3,500
Treasurer	M. O. Williamson	2 years	January, 1905	3,500
Attorney-General	J. H. Hamlin	4 years	January, 1905	3,500
Chief Justice	Carroll C. Boggs	1 year	1901	7,000

INDIANA—CAPITAL, INDIANAPOLIS.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	W. T. Durbin	4 years	January, 1905	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	N. W. Gilbert	4 years	January, 1905	1,000
Secretary of State	Union B. Hunt	2 years	January, 1903	6,500
Auditor	W. H. Hart	2 years	January, 1903	7,500
Treasurer	Leopold Levy	2 years	January, 1903	6,500
Attorney-General	W. L. Taylor	2 years	November, 1902	7,500
Judge Supreme Court	Francis Baker	6 years	January, 1905	4,500
Judge Supreme Court	Alexander Dowling	6 years	January, 1905	4,500
Judge Supreme Court	J. V. Hadley	6 years	January, 1905	4,500
Judge Supreme Court	Leander Monks	6 years	January, 1907	4,500
Judge Supreme Court	James H. Jordan	6 years	January, 1907	4,500
State Statistician	B. F. Johnson	2 years	January, 1903	2,000
State Geologist	W. H. Blatchley	4 years	January, 1903	2,500
Supt. Public Instruction	Frank Jones	2 years	January, 1903	2,500

IOWA—CAPITAL, DES MOINES.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
[1]Governor	Albert B. Cummins	2 years	January, 1902	$4,100
Lieutenant-Governor	John Herriott	2 years	January, 1902	[2]1,100
[1]Secretary of State	W. B. Martin	2 years	January, 1093	2,700
[1]Auditor	Frank F. Merriam	2 years	January, 1903	2,700
[1]Treasurer	G. S. Gilbertson	2 years	January, 1903	2,700
Attorney-General	C. W. Mullan	2 years	January, 1903	4,000
Chief Justice	Scott M. Ladd	1 year	January, 1903	4,000
Supt. Public Instruction	R. C. Barrett	2 years	January, 1904	2,200

KANSAS—CAPITAL, TOPEKA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	W. E. Stanley	2 years	January, 1903	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	H. E. Richter	2 years	January, 1903	[3]700
Secretary of State	George A. Clark	2 years	January, 1903	2,500
Auditor	George E. Cole	2 years	January, 1903	2,500
Treasurer	Frank E. Grimes	2 years	January, 1903	2,500
Attorney-General	A. A. Godard	2 years	January, 1903	2,500
Chief Justice	Frank Doster	6 years	January, 1903	3,000
Insurance Commissioner	W. V. Church	2 years	January, 1903	2,000

KENTUCKY—CAPITAL, FRANKFORT.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	J. C. W. Beckham	4 years	December, 1903	$6,500
Lieutenant-Governor	L. H. Carter		January 1, 1902	[4]
Secretary of State	C. B. Hill	4 years	December, 1903	3,000
Auditor	Gus G. Coulter	4 years	December, 1903	3,600
Treasurer	S. W. Hager	4 years	December, 1903	3,600
Attorney-General	R. J. Breckinridge	4 years	December, 1903	4,000

LOUISIANA—CAPITAL, BATON ROUGE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	W. W. Heard	4 years	April, 1904	[5]$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Albert Estopinal	4 years	April, 1904	1,500
[6]Secretary of State	John T. Michel	4 years	April, 1904	[7]1,800
Auditor	W. S. Frazee	4 years	April, 1904	2,500
Treasurer	LeDoux E. Smith	4 years	April, 1904	2,500
Attorney-General	Walter Guion	4 years	May, 1904	3,500
Chief Justice	F. T. Nichols	12 years	May, 1904	5,000
Supt. Public Instruction	Joseph V. Calhoun	4 years	May, 1904	2,000
Land Commissioner	James M. Smith	4 years	July, 1904	[7]1,800

MAINE—CAPITAL, AUGUSTA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	John F. Hill	2 years	January 1, 1903	$2,000
Secretary of State	Byron Boyd	2 years	January 1, 1903	1,500
Treasurer	Oramandel Smith	2 years	January 1, 1903	2,000

[1]Five hundred dollars a year extra as members of Executive Council. [2]Allowance for session of Legislature. [3]And $6 per day during session of Legislature. [4]Ten dollars per day while Legislature is in session. [5]And mansion. [6]Also Insurance Commissioner. [7]And fees.

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MAINE—CAPITAL, AUGUSTA—(Continued).

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Adjutant-General	John T. Richards	2 years	January 1, 1903	$1,500
Chief Justice	Andrew P. Wiswell	7 years	September 19, 1905	3,500
Attorney-General	George M. Seiders	2 years	January 1, 1903	1,000
Land Agent	Charles E. Oak	3 years	February 18, 1903	1,000
Supt. Public Instruction	W. W. Stetson	3 years	January, 1903	1,500

MARYLAND—CAPITAL, ANNAPOLIS.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	John W. Smith	4 years	January, 1904	$4,500
Controller	Dr. J. W. Hering	2 years	January, 1904	2,500
Attorney-General	Isidor Rayner	4 years	January, 1904	3,000
Chief Justice	James McSherry	15 years	1902	4,800
Supt. of Education	M. Bates Stevens	4 years	January, 1904	3,000

[2]MASSACHUSETTS—CAPITAL, BOSTON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	W. Murray Crane	1 year	January, 1903	$8,000
Lieutenant-Governor	John L. Bates	1 year	January, 1903	2,000
Secretary Commonwealth	William M. Olin	1 year	January, 1903	3,500
Attorney-General	Herbert Parker	1 year	January, 1903	5,000
Auditor	Henry E. Turner	1 year	January, 1903	3,500
Treasurer	E. S. Bradford	1 year	January, 1903	5,000
Chief Justice	Oliver Wendell Holmes	Life		8,500

MICHIGAN—CAPITAL, LANSING.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Aaron T. Bliss	2 years	January, 1903	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	O. W. Robinson	2 years	January, 1903	[3]
Secretary of State	Fred M. Warner	2 years	January, 1903	800
Auditor-General	Perry F. Powers	2 years	January, 1903	3,000
Treasurer	Daniel McCoy	2 years	January, 1903	1,000
Attorney-General	Horace M. Oren	2 years	January, 1903	800
Chief Justice	Robert B. Montgomery	2 years	December 31, 1901	7,000
Insurance Commissioner	Harry H. Stevens	Appointed		2,000
Land Commissioner	A. E. Wildey	2 years	January, 1903	800
Supt. Public Instruction	Delve Fall	2 years	January, 1903	1,000

MINNESOTA—CAPITAL, ST. PAUL.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Samuel R. Van Sant	2 years	January, 1903	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Lyndon A. Smith	2 years	January, 1903	[4]
Secretary of State	Peter E. Hanson	2 years	January, 1903	3,500
Auditor	Robert C. Dunn	4 years	January, 1903	3,600
Treasurer	Julius H. Block	2 years	January, 1903	3,500
Attorney-General	W. B. Douglas	2 years	January, 1903	3,500
Chief Justice	Charles M. Start	6 years	January, 1907	5,000
Insurance Commissioner	E. H. Dearth	2 years	January, 1903	2,500

MISSISSIPPI—CAPITAL, JACKSON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	A. H. Longino	4 years	January, 1904	$3,500
Lieutenant-Governor	James T. Harrison	4 years	January, 1904	[5]
Secretary of State	J. W. Power	2 years	January, 1904	2,000
Auditor	W. Q. Cole	4 years	January, 1904	2,500
Treasurer	George W. Carlisle	2 years	January, 1904	2,500
Attorney-General	M. McClurg	4 years	January, 1904	2,500
Land Commissioner	E. H. Nall	4 years	January, 1904	1,800

MISSOURI—CAPITAL, JEFFERSON CITY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Alexander M. Dockery	4 years	January, 1905	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	John A. Lee	4 years	January, 1905	[6]1,000
Secretary of State	Sam B. Cook	4 years	January, 1905	3,000
Treasurer	Robert P. Williams	4 years	January, 1905	3,000
Auditor	Albert O. Allen	4 years	January, 1905	3,000
Chief Justice	James B. Gantt	10 years	December 31, 1910	4,500

[1]Appointed by Governor January 2, 1900, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of John A. Peters. [2]The Justices of the Supreme and Superior Courts are also, by a new law, allowed $500 a year each for travelling expenses. [3]Three dollars a day during session of Legislature. [4]Ten dollars a day for ninety days. [5]Five hundred dollars for regular session of Legislature, and $6 per day for special session. [6]Seven dollars addi-

MISSOURI—CAPITAL, JEFFERSON CITY—(Continued).

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Attorney-General	Ed. C. Crow	4 years	January, 1905	$3,500
Supt. Public Instruction	Wm. T. Carrington	4 years	January, 1903	2,500
Insurance Supt.	E. T. Orear	4 years	March, 1901	3,000

MONTANA—CAPITAL, HELENA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Joseph K. Toole	4 years	January, 1905	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Frank G. Higgins	4 years	January, 1905	[illegible]
Secretary of State	George M. Hays	4 years	January, 1905	3,000
Auditor & Ins. Com.	J. H. Calderhead	4 years	January, 1905	3,000
Treasurer	A. H. Barrel	4 years	January, 1905	3,000
Attorney-General	James Donovan	4 years	January, 1905	3,000
Chief Justice	Theodore H. Brantley	6 years	January, 1905	6,000
Land Commissioner	Henry Neill	Appointed		2,000

NEBRASKA—CAPITAL, LINCOLN.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	E. P. Savage	2 years	January, 1903	$2,500
Lieutenant-Governor	C. F. Steele	2 years	January, 1903	600
Secretary of State	George W. Marsh	2 years	January, 1903	2,000
Auditor	Charles Weston	2 years	January, 1903	2,500
Treasurer	William Stuefer	2 years	January, 1903	3,000
Attorney-General	Frank N. Prout	2 years	January, 1903	2,000
Chief Justice	J. J. Sullivan	6 years	January, 1903	3,000
Land Commissioner	George D. Follmer	2 years	January, 1903	2,000
Supt. Public Instruction	William K. Fowler	2 years	January, 1903	——

NEVADA—CAPITAL, CARSON CITY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Reinhold Sadler	4 years	January, 1903	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	James R. Judge	4 years	January, 1903	1,800
Secretary of State	Eugene Howell	4 years	January, 1903	2,400
Controller	Samuel P. Davis	4 years	January, 1903	2,400
Treasurer	D. M. Ryan	4 years	January, 1903	2,400
Attorney-General	William Woodburn	4 years	January, 1903	2,000
Chief Justice	W. A. Massey	6 years	January, 1903	4,500
Surveyor General	E. D. Kelley	4 years	January, 1903	2,400
Supt. Public Instruction	Orvis R. Ring	4 years	January, 1903	2,000
State Printer	A. Maute	4 years	January, 1903	2,000

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—CAPITAL, CONCORD.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Chester B. Jordan	2 years	January, 1903	$2,000
Secretary of State	Edward N. Pearson	2 years	January, 1903	2,500
Treasurer	Solon A. Carter	2 years	January, 1903	1,500
Adjutant-General	Augustus D. Ayling	2 years	January, 1903	1,500
Chief Justice	Isaac N. Blodgett	70 yrs. age	March 6, 1903	3,500
Attorney-General	Edwin G. Eastman	5 years	January, 1902	2,200
Supt. Public Instruction	Charning Folsom	2 years	September, 1902	2,500
Insurance Commissioner	John C. Linehan	3 years	October, 1902	2,000

NEW-JERSEY—CAPITAL, TRENTON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Franklin Murphy	3 years	January, 1905	$10,000
Secretary of State	George Wurts	5 years	April 1, 1902	6,000
Controller	William S. Hancock	3 years	April 2, 1903	6,000
Treasurer	George B. Swain	3 years	April 2, 1903	6,000
Adjutant-General	Alexander C. Oliphant	Life		1,701
Attorney-General	Samuel H. Grey	5 years	April, 1902	7,000
Chancellor	W. J. Magie	7 years	January 14, 1903	10,000
Chief Justice	William S. Gummere	7 years	November 16, 1905	10,000
Supt. Public Instruction	Charles J. Baxter	3 years	April 1, 1903	3,000
Insurance Commissioner	William Bettle	3 years	April 1, 1903	4,000

[1]Ten dollars per day during session of Legislature.

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NEW-MEXICO TERRITORY—CAPITAL, SANTA FE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Miguel A. Otero	4 years	June 6, 1901	$3,000
Secretary	J. W. Raynolds	4 years	April, 1905	1,800
Auditor	W. G. Sargent	4 years	April, 1905	3,000
Treasurer	J. H. Vaughan	2 years	March, 1903	2,500
Chief Justice	William J. Mills	4 years	February, 1902	3,000
Land Commissioner	A. A. Keen	2 years	March, 1901	2,000
Supt. Public Instruction	M. C de Baca	2 years	March, 1901	2,500

[1]NEW-YORK—CAPITAL, ALBANY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	B. B. Odell, jr	2 years	January, 1903	$10,000
Lieutenant-Governor	T. L. Woodruff	2 years	January, 1903	5,000
Secretary of State	J. T. McDonough	2 years	January, 1903	5,000
Treasurer	John P. Jaeckel	2 years	January, 1903	5,000
Engineer & Surveyor	Edward A. Bond	2 years	January, 1903	5,000
Attorney-General	John C. Davies	2 years	January, 1903	5,000
Insurance Commissioner	Francis Hendricks	3 years	February 11, 1903	7,000

NORTH CAROLINA—CAPITAL, RALEIGH.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	C. B. Aycock	4 years	January, 1905	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	W. D. Turner	4 years	January, 1905	[2]
Secretary of State	J. Bryan Grimes	4 years	January, 1905	2,000
Auditor	B. F. Dixon	4 years	January, 1905	1,500
Treasurer	B. R. Lacy	4 years	January, 1905	3,000
Chief Justice	William T. Faircloth	8 years	January, 1903	2,750
Attorney-General	R. D. Gilmer	4 years	January, 1905	2,000
Insurance Commissioner	James R. Young	4 years	January, 1905	2,000
Supt. Public Instruction	Thomas F. Toon	4 years	January, 1905	1,500

NORTH DAKOTA—CAPITAL, BISMARCK.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Frank White	2 years	January, 1903	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	David Bartlett	2 years	January, 1903	1,000
Secretary of State	E. F. Porter	2 years	January, 1903	2,000
Auditor	A. N. Carlblom	2 years	January, 1903	2,000
Treasurer	D. H. McMillan	2 years	January, 1903	2,000
Attorney-General	O. D. Comstock	2 years	January, 1903	2,000
Insurance Commissioner	Ferdinand Leutz	2 years	January, 1903	2,000
Chief Justice	Alfred Wallin	6 years	January, 1903	4,000
Land Commissioner	D. J. Laxdahl	2 years	August, 1901	1,500
Supt. Public Instruction	J. M. Devine	2 years	January, 1903	2,000
Com. of Agr. and Labor	R. J. Turner	2 years	January, 1903	2,000

OHIO—CAPITAL, COLUMBUS.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	George K. Nash	2 years	January, 1904	$8,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Carl L. Nippert	2 years	January, 1904	800
Secretary of State	Lewis C. Laylin	2 years	January, 1903	4,000
Auditor	W. D. Guilbert	4 years	January, 1904	4,500
Treasurer	Isaac B. Cameron	2 years	January, 1902	4,500
Attorney-General	John M. Sheets	2 years	January, 1904	4,500
Chief Justice	Marshall J. Williams	6 years	February, 1903	4,000

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY—CAPITAL, GUTHRIE.

Office.	Name	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Thomas B. Ferguson	4 years	May, 1905	$2,600
Secretary	William Grimes	4 years	June, 1905	1,800
Chief Justice	John H. Burford	4 years	February, 1902	3,000

OREGON—CAPITAL, SALEM.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	T. T. Geer	4 years	January, 1903	[3]$1,500
Secretary of State	Frank I. Dunbar	4 years	January, 1903	[4]1,500
Treasurer	Charles S. Moore	4 years	January, 1903	[5]800
Attorney-General	D. R. N. Blackburn	4 years	January, 1903	3,000

[1]For other officials of New-York State see Index. [2]Six dollars per day during session of Legislature. [3]And specific sums for various duties, in all about $4,350 per annum. [4]And fees as Auditor, Land Commissioner and Insurance Commissioner. [5]Also fees as Land Commissioner.

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OREGON—CAPITAL, SALEM—(Continued).

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Chief Justice	R. S. Bean	6 years	July, 1902	$3,500
State School Supt	J. H. Ackerman	4 years	January, 1903	2,000
State Food & Dairy Com.	J. W. Bailey	4 years	January, 1903	[1]1,000

PENNSYLVANIA—CAPITAL, HARRISBURG.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	William A. Stone	4 years	January, 1903	$10,000
Lieutenant-Governor	John P. S. Gobin	4 years	January, 1903	5,000
Secretary of Int. Affairs	James W. Latta	4 years	January, 1903	4,000
Auditor-General	E. B. Hardenbergh	3 years	May, 1904	4,000
Treasurer	J. E. Barnett	2 years	January, 1902	5,000
Attorney-General	J. P. Elkin	Pleasure of Governor.		[2]3,500
Chief Justice	J. Brewster McCollum	20 years.	January, 1910	8,500
Insurance Commissioner	I. W. Durham	Appointed		3,000

RHODE ISLAND—CAPITAL, PROVIDENCE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
*Governor	Charles D. Kimball	1 year	January, 1903	$3,000
Secretary of State	Charles P. Bennett	1 year	January, 1903	3,500
Auditor	Charles C. Gray	1 year	January, 1903	[1]1,000
Treasurer	Walter A. Read	1 year	January, 1903	2,500
Attorney-General	Charles F. Stearns	1 year	January, 1903	4,500
Chief Justice	John H. Stiness	Life		5,500
Supt. Public Instruction	Thomas B. Stockwell	1 year	June, 1903	3,000
Railroad Comm'r	Edward L. Freeman	3 years	May 1, 1904	[2]2,500

SOUTH CAROLINA—CAPITAL, COLUMBIA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Miles B. McSweeney	2 years	January, 1903	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	James H. Tillman	2 years	January, 1903	[4]
Secretary of State	M. R. Cooper	2 years	January, 1903	1,900
Controller-General	J. P. Derham	2 years	January, 1903	1,900
Treasurer	R. H. Jenning	2 years	January, 1903	1,900
Supt. of Education	John J. McMahan	2 years	January, 1903	1,900
Adjutant and Insp.-Gen.	J. W. Floyd	2 years	January, 1903	1,500
Attorney-General	G. D. Bellinger	2 years	January, 1903	1,900
Chief Justice	Henry McIver	8 years	July, 1906	2,850

SOUTH DAKOTA—CAPITAL, PIERRE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Charles N. Herried	2 years	January, 1903	$2,500
Lieutenant-Governor	George W. Snow	2 years	January, 1903	[5]
Secretary of State	O. C. Berg	2 years	January, 1903	1,800
Auditor	James D. Reeves	2 years	January, 1903	1,800
Treasurer	John Schamber	2 years	January, 1903	1,800
Attorney-General	John L. Pyle	2 years	January, 1903	1,000
Chief Justice	H. G. Fuller	6 years	January, 1907	2,500
Supt. Public Instruction	E. E. Collins	2 years	January, 1903	1,800
Com. School & Pub. L'ds	David Eastman	2 years	January, 1903	1,800

TENNESSEE—CAPITAL, NASHVILLE.

Office	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Benton McMillin	2 years	January, 1903	$4,000
Secretary of State	John W. Morton	4 years	February, 1905	3,000
Controller	Theodore F. King	2 years	February, 1903	3,500
*Treasurer	Beau E. Folk	2 years	February, 1903	3,500
Attorney-General	George W. Pickle	6 years	August, 1902	3,000
Chief Justice	D. L. Snodgrass	6 years	August, 1902	3,500

TEXAS—CAPITAL, AUSTIN.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Joseph D. Sayers	2 years	January 17, 1903	$4,000
Lieutenant Governor	J. N. Browning	2 years	January, 1903	[7]
[8]Secretary of State	John G. Tod	2 years	January 17, 1903	2,000
Controller	R. M. Love	2 years	January, 1903	2,500
Treasurer	John W. Robbins	2 years	January, 1903	2,500
Attorney-General	Thomas S. Smith	2 years	January, 1903	[9]2,500
Chief Justice	R. R. Gaines	6 years	January 15, 1907	4,000
Land Commissioner	Charles Rogan	2 years	January 17, 1903	2,500

[1]And $500 for travelling expenses. [2]And fees. [3]Paid by railroad corporations. [4]Ten dollars per day while Senate is in session. [5]Ten dollars a day during session of Legislature, sixty days. [6]Also Insurance Commissioner. [7]Five dollars per day during session of Legislature. [8]And fees. [9]Appointed by the Governor. *Succeeded on death of Governor Gregory, December 16, 1901.

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UTAH—CAPITAL, SALT LAKE CITY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Heber M. Wells	4 years	January, 1905	$2,000
Secretary of State	J. T. Hammond	4 years	January, 1905	2,000
Auditor	C. S. Tingey	4 years	January, 1905	1,500
Treasurer	John De Grey Dixon	4 years	January, 1905	1,000
Attorney-General	M. A. Breeden	4 years	January, 1905	1,500
Chief Justice	James A. Miner	7 years	January, 1903	3,000
Supt. Public Instruction	A. C. Nelson	4 years	January, 1905	1,500

VERMONT—CAPITAL, MONTPELIER.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Wm. W. Stickney	2 years	October, 1902	$1,500
Lieutenant-Governor	Martin F. Allen	2 years	October, 1902	[1]
Secretary of State	F. A. Howland	2 years	October, 1902	[2]1,700
Auditor	O. M. Barber	2 years	October, 1902	[2]1,700
Treasurer	J. L. Bacon	2 years	October, 1902	[2]1,700
Chief Judge	Russell S. Taft	2 years	October, 1902	[3]3,000
Supt. of Education	Walter E. Ranger	2 years	October, 1902	[3]2,000

VIRGINIA—CAPITAL, RICHMOND.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	A. J. Montague	4 years	January 1, 1906	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Joseph E. Willard	4 years	January 1, 1906	600
Sec. of Commonwealth	D. Q. Eggleston	2 years	January 1, 1904	2,000
Auditor	Morton Marye	2 years	January 1, 1904	3,000
Treasurer	A. W. Harman, jr.	2 years	January 1, 1904	1,750
Attorney-General	W. A. Anderson	4 years	January 1, 1906	2,500
Chief Justice	James Keith	12 years	January 1, 1907	3,300
Supt. Public Instruction	J. W. Southall	4 years	March 15, 1906	2,000
Register Land Office	J. W. Richardson	2 years	January 1, 1902	1,200
Railroad Commissioner	J. C. Hill	4 years	July 1, 1904	1,800

WASHINGTON—CAPITAL, OLYMPIA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	John R. Rogers	4 years	January, 1905	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Henry McBride	4 years	January, 1905	1,000
Secretary of State	S. H. Nichols	4 years	January, 1905	2,500
Auditor	J. D. Atkinson	4 years	January, 1905	2,000
Treasurer	C. W. Maynard	4 years	January, 1905	2,000
Chief Justice	J. B. Reavis	4 years	January, 1905	4,000
Attorney-General	W. B. Stratton	4 years	January, 1905	2,000
Land Commissioner	S. A. Callvert	4 years	January, 1905	2,000
Supt. of Schools	R. B. Bryan	4 years	January, 1905	2,500

WEST VIRGINIA—CAPITAL, CHARLESTON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	A. B. White	4 years	March, 1905	$2,700
Lieutenant-Governor	Anthony Smith	2 years	January, 1903	—
[4]Secretary of State	W. M. O. Dawson	4 years	March, 1905	[5]1,000
Auditor	Arnold C. Scherr	4 years	March, 1905	[6]2,000
Treasurer	Peter Silman	4 years	March, 1905	1,400
Attorney-General	R. H. Freer	4 years	March, 1905	1,300
Superintendent Schools	T. C. Miller	4 years	March, 1905	1,500

WISCONSIN—CAPITAL, MADISON.

Office.	Name	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Robert M. La Follette	2 years	January 6, 1903	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Jesse Stone	2 years	January 6, 1903	1,000
[4]Secretary of State	W. H. Froehlich	2 years	January 6, 1903	5,000
Treasurer	J. O. Davidson	2 years	January 6, 1903	5,000
Attorney-General	Emmett R. Hicks	2 years	January 6, 1903	3,000
Supt. Public Instruction	L. D. Harvey	2 years	January 6, 1903	1,200
Insurance Commissioner	Emil Giljohann	2 years	January 6, 1903	3,000
Chief Justice	John B. Cassoday	10 years	January, 1910	5,000

WYOMING—CAPITAL, CHEYENNE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	De Forest Richards	4 years	January, 1903	$2,500
Secretary of State	F. Chatterton	4 years	January, 1903	2,000
Auditor	Le Roy Grant	4 years	January, 1903	2,000
Treasurer	George E. Abbott	4 years	January, 1903	2,000
Attorney-General	J. A. Van Orsdel	2 years	Appointed	2,000
Chief Justice	Charles N. Potter	8 years	January, 1903	3,000
Supt. Public Instruction	T. T. Tynan	4 years	January, 1903	2,000

[1]Six dollars per day during session of Legislature, and 60 per cent of fees as Insurance Commissioner. [2]And fees as Insurance Commissioner. [3]And travelling expenses. [4]Appointed. [5]And fees. [6]Also Auditor.

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ELECTIONS IN STATES.

"R." or "Rep." denotes Republican; "D." or "Dem.," Democrat; "Dem. (Sil.)," Silver Democrat; "Dem. (S. M.)," Sound Money Democrat; "Nat. Dem.," National Democrat; "Pop.," Populist; "M. of R.," Middle-of-the-Road Populists; "Sil.," Silver party; "Nat. Pro.," National Prohibition; "Pro.," Prohibition; "Soc. Lab.," Socialist Labor; "Fus.," Fusion; "Ind.," Independent. Where appears "Pop.-Dem.," "Dem.-Pop.," or similar combinations, it means that the candidate is the nominee of the first organization designated, and was indorsed by the others. The numerals in tables of votes for Congress nominees indicate the districts.

ALABAMA.

Counties (66).	PRESID'T. —1900.—		GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan.	Rep. Steele.	Dem. Samford...
Autauga	523	980	58	960
Baldwin	361	444	292	487
Barbour	177	2685	67	1685
Bibb	457	725	635	1198
Blount	1131	1402	533	1058
Bullock	216	1581	24	1295
Butler	1153	744	596	1693
Calhoun	1329	1794	228	2475
Chambers	829	2837	716	3014
Cherokee	1132	1167	351	1320
Chilton	776	469	99	969
Choctaw	350	649	270	1007
Clarke	294	2044	212	2024
Clay	1022	980	267	1414
Cleburne	593	660	601	1159
Coffee	499	989	168	1853
Colbert	1232	1516	882	1415
Conecuh	763	703	601	778
Coosa	844	959	104	1333
Covington	159	560	56	1209
Crenshaw	484	1092	288	1867
Cullman	780	1167	457	1320
Dale	842	1134	451	1417
Dallas	76	4708	18	1890
De Kalb	1656	1873	1533	1791
Elmore	1040	1768	367	2373
Escambia	425	603	257	1093
Etowah	1711	1734	894	2010
Fayette	854	681	546	872
Franklin	1118	814	842	880
Geneva	633	671	111	1261
Greene	94	964	18	1451
Hale	347	1557	112	1166
Henry	543	1888	276	2606
Jackson	1663	1923	1267	2574
Jefferson	2837	4576	395	4382
Lamar	499	879	252	1225
Lauderdale	1423	1369	——	1586
Lawrence	965	1170	1180	1516
Lee	587	1698	1288	3139
Limestone	1158	1063	350	1507
Lowndes	1457	1770	5	1342
Macon	376	1103	62	899
Madison	1659	3641	1527	3525
Marengo	234	2006	40	2514
Marion	666	1137	559	1216
Marshall	1079	1398	767	1587
Mobile	2187	2939	1315	3855
Monroe	132	904	52	1282
Montgomery	480	3047	88	2926
Morgan	1285	1747	330	2346
Perry	78	1744	52	1265
Pickens	194	797	14	2146
Pike	473	1413	309	2212
Randolph	1360	1501	1062	2292
Russell	135	1416	57	1418
Shelby	1567	740	308	1321
St. Clair	1146	794	603	889

ALABAMA—(Continued).

Counties (66).	PRESID'T. —1900.—		GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan.	Rep. Steele.	Dem. Samford...
Sumter	200	1053	363	1127
Talladega	1354	1602	259	2087
Tallapoosa	1173	2557	660	2213
Tuscaloosa	883	1173	257	2410
Walker	1620	1244	1167	2168
Washington	257	402	172	1096
Wilcox	30	2031	29	3225
Winston	519	589	469	722
Totals	58869	96368	28288	115187
Plurality		42609		86899
Per cent.	34.57	62.07	17.43	70.96
Scattering	5203		18844	
Whole vote	155240		162319	

The scattering vote for President included the following: Barker (Pop.), 3,796; Woolley (Pro.), 1,407.

The scattering vote for Governor included the following: Crowe (Pop.), 17,543; Hargett (Pro.), 1,301.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Secretary of State—R. P. McDavid (D.), 106,066; Porter (R.), 22,470; Powell (Pop.), 16,642; Whitten (Pro.), 2,373.

State Treasurer—J. Craig Smith (D.), 104,550; P. M. Long (R.), 21,485; O. L. McKinstry (Pop.), 13,964; D. C. Bachelor (Pro.), 2,488.

Auditor—T. L. Sowell (D.), 102,774; J. C. Swan (R.), 21,371; M. W. Whatley (Pop.), 14,802; R. C. Simpson (Pro.), 4,009.

Attorney-General—C. G. Brown (D.), 102,607; C. D. Alexander (R.), 22,247; Leroy Watson (Pop.), 13,469; H. L. Martin (Pro.), 2,465.

Superintendent of Education—J. W. Abercrombie (D.), 105,685; J. I. Abercrombie (R.), 25,626; W. M. Wood (Pop.), 14,775.

Commissioner of Agriculture—Robert R. Poole (D.), 105,420; John E. Shields (R.), 21,525; J. M. Askew (Pop.), 14,151; C. D. Alverson (Pro.), 2,293.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. George W. Taylor (D.), 9,804; John W. Schell (R.), 2,046.

II. A. A. Wiley (D.), 12,496. Scattering—S. J. Thrower, 23; W. O. Mulkey, 124; A. J. Milstead, 3.

III. H. D. Clayton (D.), 13,429; W. O. Mulkey (R.), 2,179. Scattering—T. P. Hudmon, 137; Crenshaw, 1; William Howard, 2; G. B. Crowe, 1; H. R. Gholston, 1.

IV. S. J. Bowie (D.), 10,738; W. F. Aldrich (R.), 283; scattering, 14.

V. C. W. Thompson (D.), 15,767; A. J. Milstead (R.), 7,782; scattering, 5.

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ALABAMA—(Continued).

VI. J. H. Bankhead (D.), 8,073; T. B. Morton (R.), 4,25.

VII. J. L. Burnett (D.), 10,549; N. B. Spears (R.), 2,802.

VIII. W. M. Richardson (D.), 13,193; A. N. Holland (R.), 8,900.

IX. O. W. Underwood (D.), 10,591; scattering, 14.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	1	1	2
Democrats	32	91	123
Populists	—	8	8
Dem. majorities	31	82	113

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pus.	Plu.
1892—Gov.	——	126959	115522	11437
1892—Pres.	9197	138138	85181	52957
1894—Gov.	——	110865	83283	27582
	R. and Pop.			
1896—Gov.	89290	128541	——	39251
	Rep.		N. D.	
1896—[1]Pres.	54737	107137	6462	76189
1898—Gov.	52844	113113	——	60269
			Pop.	
1900—Pres.	58660	96368	3796	42699
1900—Gov.	252 88	115187	17543	86899

[1]Bryan and Watson (Pop.), 24,089.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The following are the more important changes proposed by the constitution adopted in Alabama at an election on November 11, 1901:

The limit of State taxation is reduced from 75 cents on the $100 to 65 cents.

A limitation is placed on the amount of indebtedness a city or county can incur, and no city or county bonds can be issued until the question is voted on by the voters and indorsed by them.

It provides for the examination of private and State banks and bankers, and such institutions are required to make a public statement of their condition at least twice a year.

The legislature will meet only once in every four years instead of every two, as now provided for, and the sessions are limited to forty days after the first session, which may hold fifty days.

It does away with almost every species of local legislation, and such matters must be covered by general legislation.

A Lieutenant Governor is to be elected by the people. This office was done away with in the present constitution, the office of Governor, when it should become vacant, being filled by the President of the Senate.

Circuit solicitors are to be elected by the people instead of the legislature, as at present.

State elections will be held only once in four years instead of two, as at present and the election for State officers will be held on the same day as the national election.

Members of the legislature and judicial officers are prohibited from riding on free passes, and a penalty is provided for in such cases.

The minimum of appropriations for school purposes at present is $100,000 a year, interest on the sixteenth section fund and the poll taxes. The new provision is that three mills on the dollar, or six-thirteenths of the whole State taxes, together with the poll taxes, shall be set apart for the public schools.

The people of any location may, by a three-fifths vote, levy an additional 10 cents on the $100 for the support of the public schools of the county.

There are two systems of registration provided for, called the temporary and the permanent plans. Under the temporary plan, which extends to January 1, 1903, there are three registrars appointed in each county by a board consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State and the State auditor.

Under the temporary plan the following male citizens of this State having the necessary residence qualifications can vote:

First—All who have honorably served in the land or naval forces of the United States in the War of 1812, or in the war with Mexico, or in any war with the Indians, or in the war between the States, or in the war with Spain, or who honorably served in the land or naval forces of the Confederate States, or of the State of Alabama in the war between the States; or.

Second—The lawful descendants of persons who honorably served in the land or naval forces of the United States in the war of the American Revolution, or in the War of 1812, or in the war with Mexico, or in any war with the Indians, or in the war between the States, or in the land or naval forces of the Confederate States, or of the State of Alabama in the war between the States; or.

Third—All persons who are of good character and who understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

The legislature has to provide the means for the permanent registration.

Under the permanent plan, to be entitled to vote one must have been registered under the temporary plan, or be able to read and write a section of the constitution of the United States in the English language, or pay taxes on $300 worth of real or personal property, or on forty acres of land, or be the husband of a woman who pays taxes on forty acres of land or owns $300 worth of real or personal property and have paid his poll taxes for the preceding year. The payment of poll taxes is purely voluntary, and no process will issue to collect same.

The Governor holds office for four years, and is not eligible to re-election to succeed himself; neither can he be appointed or elected to the United States Senate or any office under the State or general government until after one year from the time his term as Governor expires. His term of office is now two years.

VOTE ON NEW CONSTITUTION, 1901.

For ratification	108,613
Against ratification	81,734
Majority for ratification	26,879
Total vote cast	190,347

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ARKANSAS.

Counties (75).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. H. L. Remmel	Dem. Jeff Davis
Arkansas	598	990	476	857
Ashley	524	1381	383	975
Baxter	287	723	267	684
Benton	1087	2980	1174	2742
Boone	641	1338	570	1268
Bradley	153	842	56	613
Calhoun	214	654	59	581
Carroll	735	1205	804	1208
Chicot	430	269	172	670
Clark	753	1232	541	1360
Clay	627	1195	670	1332
Cleburne	205	520	206	697
Cleveland	286	876	167	772
Columbia	606	1440	358	1373
Conway	805	1635	716	1598
Craighead	489	1326	432	1546
Crawford	1060	1449	1353	1851
Crittenden	381	327	128	672
Cross	312	638	200	918
Dallas	514	746	370	875
Desha	168	328	126	351
Drew	569	1099	345	993
Faulkner	682	1191	673	1390
Franklin	485	1367	602	1139
Fulton	397	984	415	984
Garland	708	940	850	1507
Grant	175	574	137	637
Greene	419	1091	422	1296
Hempstead	1330	1352	1288	1793
Hot Spring	423	763	289	958
Howard	585	986	279	903
Independence	782	1526	667	1550
Izard	381	1119	437	1313
Jackson	598	1050	594	1112
Jefferson	1477	1363	1029	1473
Johnson	552	1317	702	1362
Lafayette	448	422	402	472
Lawrence	476	958	410	1003
Lee	1296	2850	1022	1338
Lincoln	392	794	143	897
Little River	281	751	152	998
Logan	848	1557	1096	1707
Lonoke	679	1337	352	1575
Madison	1289	1475	1514	1818
Marion	375	905	383	913
Miller	759	855	962	916
Mississippi	378	591	465	1047
Monroe	403	708	276	1026
Montgomery	293	468	257	713
Nevada	744	732	632	1137
Newton	690	443	1030	657
Ouachita	1143	1120	816	1137
Perry	293	459	217	596
Phillips	388	1349	294	1657
Pike	413	566	327	744
Poinsett	180	520	187	660
Polk	411	922	548	1292
Pope	835	1871	901	1941
Prairie	496	856	376	865
Pulaski	1932	2009	1609	2566
Randolph	428	1385	496	1881
Saline	342	811	305	1065
Scott	313	733	303	778
Searcy	869	567	1047	779
Sebastian	964	2094	971	1783
Sevier	360	772	262	936
Sharp	394	1059	275	1014
St. Francis	703	634	375	743
Stone	231	520	295	730
Union	336	1238	93	1392
Van Buren	445	599	566	903
Washington	1347	2658	1587	2594
White	811	1694	907	2129
Woodruff	549	990	393	1397
Yell	798	1554	738	1621
Totals	44800	81142	40701	88654
Plurality		36359		47894
Per cent.	35.03	63.45	30.60	66.66
Scattering		1924		3641
Whole vote		127866		132996

The scattering vote for President in 1900 includes: Wharton Barker (Pop.), 972; John G. Woolley (Pro.), 584; Seth Ellis (Union Reform), 341; Debs (Soc.), 27.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Secretary of State—John W. Crockett (Dem.), 117,406.

Auditor—T. C. Monroe (Dem.), 117,076

Treasurer—Thomas E. Little (Dem.), 117,282.

Attorney-General—George W. Murphy (Dem.), 117,288.

Associate Justice—Carroll D. Wood (Dem.), 117,959.

Land Commissioner—J. W. Colquitt (Dem.), 115,906.

Commissioner of Agriculture—Frank Hill (Dem.), 116,388.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. J. Doyne (Dem.), 117,745.

Railroad Commissioners—F. M. Hanley (Dem.), 112,272; Abner Gaines (Dem.), 109,882; J. G. Wallace (Dem.), 109,065.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. P. D. McCulloch (Dem.), 17,066; T. O. Fitzpatrick (Rep.), 6,496.

II. J. S. Little (Dem.), 13,792; E. H. Vance (Rep.), 6,522.

III. Thomas C. McRae (Dem.), 14,945; Ben. M. Foreman (Rep.), 8,664.

IV. Charles C. Reid (Dem.), 12,266; Samuel Davis (Rep.), 6,556.

V. Hugh A. Dinsmore (Dem.), 13,924; U. S. Bratton (Rep.), 8,885.

VI. S. Brundidge (Dem.), 12,256; Charles Cole (Rep.), 5,527.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	0	2	2
Democrats	32	97	129
Populists	0	1	1
Dem. majorities	32	94	126

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892—President	46884	87057	11831	40628
1894—Governor	26085	74809	24541	48724
1896—Governor	35836	91124	13900	55288
1896—President	37512	110103	——	72591
1898—Governor	27524	75362	8332	47838
1900—President	44800	81142	972	36359
1900—Governor	40701	88654	——	47894

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CALIFORNIA.

Counties (57).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1898.— Rep. Gage.	Fus. Maguire
Alameda	14324	6677	12080	8308
Alpine	69	15	64	28
Amador	1384	1200	1351	1304
Butte	2322	2011	2245	2012
Calaveras	1600	1288	1609	1432
Colusa	648	1075	634	1079
Contra Costa.	2165	1549	1893	1472
Del Norte	334	291	354	305
El Dorado	1193	1406	1340	1428
Fresno	3590	3300	2783	3400
Glenn	494	737	828	561
Humboldt	3902	1698	3171	2207
Inyo	396	505	478	508
Kern	1692	1960	1723	1886
Kings	1032	872	918	898
Lake	584	746	627	757
Lassen	549	326	558	438
Los Angeles	19200	13158	14983	12052
Madera	764	737	558	565
Marin	1681	904	1345	945
Mariposa	505	717	521	747
Mendocino	2192	1861	2004	2188
Merced	811	1081	801	1074
Modoc	446	532	375	549
Mono	284	258	335	241
Monterey	1964	1825	1995	2050
Napa	2017	1432	1947	1578
Nevada	2449	1758	2577	1971
Orange	2135	1777	1992	1781
Placer	2009	1592	2216	1808
Plumas	640	442	660	544
Riverside	2329	1134	2118	1518
Sacramento	5506	4325	5689	3414
San Benito	724	786	738	984
San Ber'dino	3135	2347	2688	2506
San Diego	3800	2678	3496	3253
San Francisco	35208	25212	26719	25098
San Joaquin	3318	2873	3894	3018
S. L. Obispo	1564	1713	1657	1828
San Mateo	1645	914	1587	1098
S'ta Barbara	1988	1590	2072	1736
Santa Clara	7107	4607	6821	4883
Santa Cruz	2173	1635	3149	2081
Shasta	1681	1948	1598	2018
Sierra	702	436	757	480
Siskiyou	1898	1668	1737	1722
Solano	3114	2262	3304	2262
Sonoma	4381	3517	4063	3587
Stanislaus	1058	1270	1127	1336
Sutter	819	642	880	704
Tehama	1210	1138	1088	1170
Trinity	544	485	687	584
Tulare	1755	2246	1725	2245
Tuolumne	1309	1530	1219	1598
Ventura	1708	1333	1644	1369
Yolo	1510	1687	1695	1651
Yuba	1179	971	1237	104
Totals	164755	124985	148354	129261
Plurality	39770		19093	
Per cent.	54.49	42.34	51.68	45.03
Scattering	14053			
Whole vote	303793		277064	

The scattering vote for President in 1900 included the following: Debs (S. D.), 7554; Woolley (Pro.), 5,024; others, 1,475.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Jacob H. Neff (R.), 146,323; Edward I. Hutchinson (Fus.), 118,921; James Andres (S. L.), 8,784; Robert Summers (Pro.), 6,307.

Secretary of State.—Charles F. Curry (R.), 131,447; R. A. Thompson (Fus.), 129,510; Emil Liess (S. L.), 8,386; J. W. Webb (Pro.), 7,770.

Controller.—E. P. Colgan (R.), 149,128; T. W. Maples (Fus.), 110,889; T. L. Hierlihy (Pro.), 7,017; John Robertson (S. L.), 7,585.

Treasurer.—Truman Reeves (R.), 141,545; William S. Green (Fus.), 118,108; C. B. Williams (Pro.), 6,926.

Attorney-General.—Tirey L. Ford (R.), 127,703; H. P. Andrews (Fus.), 117,107; J. H. Blanchard (Pro.), 10,636; A. F. Strawn-Hamilton (S. L.), 7,144.

Surveyor-General.—M. J. Wright (R.), 138,014; I. H. Mulholland (Fus.), 116,470; G. Spurrier (Pro.), 8,886; J. G. Smith (S. L.), 8,753.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Thomas J. Kirk (R.), 142,120; C. Runckle (Fus.), 109,071; Fanny M. Pugh (Pro.), 9,619; P. B. Gallagher (S. L.), 5,710.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Frank L. Coombs (R.), 21,227; James F. Farraher (D.), 16,270; Charles F. Clark (R.), 310; William Morgan (S. D.), 599.

II. Samuel D. Woods (R.), full term, 23,019; Samuel D. Woods (R.), unexpired term, 22,799; J. D. Sproul (D.), full term, 21,851; J. D. Sproul (D.), unexpired term, 21,917; W. B. Barron (Pro.), 371; W. F. Lockwood (S. D.), 402; scattering, 29.

III. Victor H. Metcalf (R.), 22,109; Frank Freeman (D.), 14,408; Alvin W. Holt (Pro.), 431; R. A. Dague (S. D.), 996; scattering, 1.

IV. Julius Kahn (R.), 17,111; R. Porter Ashe (D.), 11,742; Joseph Rowell (Pro.), 84; C. C. O'Donnell (Ind.), 1,116; S. B. Barron (S. D.), 969.

V. Eugene F. Loud (R.), 23,443; J. H. Henry (D.), 17,365; Frederick E. Caton (Pro.), 322; C. H. King (S. D.), 942.

VI. James McLachlan (R.), 27,081; William Graves (D.), 19,793; James Campbell (Pro.), 1,693; H. G. Wilshire (S. D.), 3,674.

VII. James Carson Needham (R.), 23,450; W. D. Crichton (D.), 18,981; A. H. Hensley (Pro.), 919; N. A. Richardson (S. D.), 1,385.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	34	59	93
Democrats	6	21	27
Rep. majorities	28	38	66

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Nat. D.	Plu.
1892, [1]Pres.	118,027	118,151	——	124
1894, Gov.	110,738	111,944	——	1,206
1896, Pres.	146,588	144,766	2,006	1,822
1898, Gov.	148,354	Fus. 129,261	——	19,093
1900, Pres.	164,755	124,985	S. D. 7,554	39,770

[1]Dem. and Rep. electors were chosen.

COLORADO.

Counties (37).	PRESID'T. 1900. Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. 1900. Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. 1900. Rep. Goudy.	GOV'RNOR. 1900. [1]Fus. Orman.
Arapahoe	2546	3375	2462	3125
Archuleta	578	391	584	373
Baca	157	134	159	128
Bent	569	546	564	541
Boulder	3719	5117	3790	5086
Chaffee	1033	1890	1107	1817
Cheyenne	128	97	124	98
Clear Creek	761	2309	890	2199
Conejos	1853	912	1911	862
Costilla	884	453	915	416
Custer	510	870	515	886
Delta	822	1352	855	1281
Dolores	66	412	60	340
Douglas	642	650	628	636
Eagle	412	943	440	892
Elbert	626	646	669	602
El Paso	7755	6230	7804	5520
Fremont	2572	3094	2606	2967
Garfield	826	1700	860	1634
Gilpin	1371	1498	1418	1471
Grand	171	182	21	
Gunnison	945	1559	1003	1457
Hinsdale	230	505	320	527
Huerfano	2272	1022	2281	971
Jefferson	1807	2138	1873	2051
Kiowa	151	144	147	146
Kit Carson	384	259	384	250
Lake	2385	4755	2511	4642
La Plata	999	1844	918	1789
Larimer	2343	2456	2348	2403
Las Animas	3832	4294	3833	4140
Lincoln	255	124	252	123
Logan	594	583	598	572
Mesa	1317	1968	1410	1814
Mineral	208	709	253	653
Montezuma	653	1058	732	989
Montrose	220	732	231	721
Morgan	722	538	729	512
Otero	1913	2266	1957	2224
Ouray	610	1656	664	1552
Park	579	940	585	915
Phillips	347	275	354	271
Pitkin	458	2305	550	2177
Prowers	769	633	811	600
Pueblo	6028	5877	5837	6089
Rio Blanco	276	391	285	373
Rio Grande	752	1118	934	925
Routt	575	828	692	796
Saguache	731	1085	782	933
San Juan	362	1135	368	1108
San Miguel	717	1604	747	1538
Sedgwick	256	163	262	155
Summit	394	967	408	929
Teller	4738	9659	5187	9019
Washington	312	191	315	189
Weld	2786	3386	2726	3053
Yuma	316	392	317	392
Totals	93067	122733	94056	115993
Plurality		29666		21937
Per cent.	42.03	55.44	44.78	55.22
Scattering	5577			
Whole vote	221377		210049	

[1]Fusion of Democrats and Populists.

The scattering vote for President, 1900, included the following: Woolley (Pro.), 3,790; Barker (Pop.), 389; Debs (S. D.), 714; Malloney (S. L.), 684.

COLORADO—(Continued).

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor — D. C. Coates (Fus.), 119,226; P. S. Rider (Rep.), 94,198; A. De Guelle (S. L.), 648; R. M. Hurwitz (Soc.), 455; P. W. Doyle (S. D.), 703; J. C. Calderwood (Pop.), 767.

Secretary of State—D. A. Mills (Fus.), 119,262; J. W. Milsom (Rep.), 94,010; A. W. Webster (Soc. L.), 672; A. W. Sanders (S. D.), 711; C. W. McCone (State L.), 378.

State Treasurer—J. N. Chipley (Fus.), 119,791; Orson Adams (Rep.), 94,016; Fred Hoffman (S. L.), 794; Geo. Seitz (S. D.), 682; Henry Marcadahl (Pop.), 343.

Auditor—C. W. Crouter (Fus.), 119,310; J. S. Murphy (Rep.), 93,762; A. H. Lampe (S. L.), 861; W. G. Henry (Pop.), 927.

Attorney-General—C. C. Post (Fus.), 119,311; R. F. Yeaman (Rep.), 93,695; R. M. Dawes (S. L.), 932.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Helen L. Grenfell (Fus.), 122,473; Ione T. Hanna (Rep.), 92,245.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Robert W. Bonynge (R.), 41,518; John F. Shafroth (Sil. R., Fus.), 54,590; S. H. Shellenger (Pro.), 1,024; W. H. Leonard (S. L.), 487; Nixon Eahart (S. D.), 338; Joseph Smith (Mid. Road Pop.), 326.

II. H. M. Hogg (R.), 51,293; John C. Bell (Pop., Fus.), 66,421; C. M. Davis (Pro.), 320.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. Bal.
Republicans	2	6	8
Democrats	19	37	56
Teller Silver Reps.	6	9	15
Populists	8	13	21

Elected on fusion of Dem., Pop. and Sil. Rep., 25; elected on fusion of Pop. and Teller Sil. Rep., 1; elected on straight Democratic ticket, 4; elected on straight Populist ticket, 8

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	[1]Fus.	Pop.	Plu.
1892—President	38620	53581 Dem.	——	14961
1894—Sup. C'rt.	30843	9634	76487	24356
1896—President.	26279	158880	——	134792
1897—Sup. C'rt.	64947	68888 [2]Fus.	——	3941
1898—Governor.	50880	94274 Dem.	——	43394
1900—President.	93067	122733 Fus.	3790	29666
1900—Governor.	94056	115993	——	21937

[1]Fusion of Pop. and Sil. Dem. [2]Fusion of Dem., Pop., Nat. Pop., Teller Sil. Rep. and Liberty Union.

CONNECTICUT.

Counties (8).	PRESID'T. 1900. Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. 1900. Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. 1900. Rep. Geo. P. McLean.	GOV'RNOR. 1900. Dem. Samuel Bronson.
Fairfield	21317	15455	20052	16725
Hartford	22425	14490	21421	15734
Litchfield	8534	4564	7707	5442

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CONNECTICUT—(Continued).

Counties (8).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Geo. P. McLean	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— [1]Fus. Samuel Bronson
Middlesex ...	5000	3102	4846	3345
New-Haven..	27766	25351	24821	28416
New-London	9582	6824	9262	7197
Tolland	2997	1678	2898	1936
Windham ...	4951	2560	4815	2761
Totals	102572	74014	95822	81420
Plurality	28558		14400	
Per cent.....	56.92	41.07	53.02	45.05
Scattering ...	3609		3480	
Whole vote...	180195		180723	

The scattering vote for President includes: Woolley (Pro.), 1,617; Debs (S. D.), 1,029; Malloney (S. L.), 908; Leonard W. Bacon (Ind. Pres. Elec.), 45; scattering, 10.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor—Edwin O. Keeler (R.), 100,302; Cyrus G. Beckwith (D.), 77,223.

Secretary of State—Charles G. R. Vinal (R.), 100,711; James P. Woodruff (D.), 77,069.

Treasurer—Henry H. Gallup (R.), 100,859; Edwin C. Pinney (D.), 76,946.

Controller—Abram Chamberlain (R.), 101,036; William L. Huntting (D.), 75,682.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. E. Stevens Henry (R.), 25,048; Joseph P. Tuttle (D.), 16,836.

II. Nehemiah D. Sperry (R.), 33,205; Oliver Gildersleeve (D.), 28,349.

III. Charles A. Russell (R.), 14,727; James H. Potter (D.), 9,284.

IV. E. J. Hill (R.), 29,579; Charles P. Lyman (D.), 20,520.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	22	201	223
Democrats	2	54	56
Rep. majorities...	20	147	167

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892—President	77013	82380	——	5367
1894—Governor ..	84283	68316	——	15697
1896—President .	110285	56740	4336	53545
1898—Governor ..	81015	64277	——	16738
			Pro.	
1900—President ..	102572	74014	1617	28558
1900—Governor ..	95822	81420	——	14400

DELAWARE.

Counties (3).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Hunn.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Ford.
Kent	3930	3857	3978	3815
New Castle..	13646	10644	13485	10636

DELAWARE—(Continued).

Counties (3).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1898.— Rep. Hunn.	GOV'RNOR. —1898.— Fus. Ford.
Sussex	4961	4364	4958	4357
Totals	22537	18865	22421	18808
Plurality	3672		3613	
Per cent.....	53.65	44.91	54.38	45.62
Scattering ...	603			
Whole vote...	42005		41229	

The scattering vote for President, 1900, was as follows: Woolley (Pro.), 546; Debs (S. D.), 57.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor—Philip L. Cannon (R.), 22,404; Dr. William F. Hoey (D.), 19,023; [2]John Hutton (Pro.), 556; Paul Schewler (S. D.), 54.

Treasurer—Martin B. Burris (R.), 22,375; William L. Sirman (D.), 19,144; William Ridgeway (Pro.), 542.

Attorney-General—Herbert H. Ward (R.), 22,371; Peter L. Cooper, jr. (D.), 19,093.

Auditor—Purnal B. Norman, jr. (R.), 22,392; Waller Donoho (D.), 18,912; Daniel B. Maloney (Pro.), 546.

Insurance Commissioner—Dr. George W. Marshall (R.), 22,276; Francis D. Baldwin (D.), 19,122; Charles H. Mason (Pro.), 541.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1900.

L. H. Ball (R.), 21,711; A. M. Daly (D.), 18,529; L. W. Brosius (Pro.), 539; N. Shtofman (S. D.), 52.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	9	20	29
Democrats	8	15	23
Rep. majorities...	1	5	6

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Plu.
1892—President	18,077	18,581	504
1894—Governor	19,882	18,657	1,225
1896—President	20,452	16,615	3,837
1898—Treasurer	17,549	14,811	2,738
1900—President	22,537	18,865	3,672
1900—Governor	22,421	18,808	3,613

FLORIDA.

Counties (45).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. M. B. Macfarlane.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Wm. S. Jennings.
Alachua	397	1346	326	1367
Baker	100	198	76	195
Bradford	296	734	181	755
Brevard	118	513	120	534
Calhoun	35	196	49	195
Citrus	16	413	15	408
Clay	142	308	89	323

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FLORIDA—(Continued).

Counties (45).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. M. B. Macfarlane.	Dem. Wm. S. Jennings.
Columbia	307	663	244	640
Dade	390	806	420	970
De Soto	134	526	145	528
Duval	747	1857	520	2061
Escambia	432	1435	267	1566
Franklin	146	239	138	232
Gadsden	61	684	30	692
Hamilton	106	322	80	334
Hernando	18	252	16	249
Hillsborough	349	2257	532	2367
Holmes	69	339	49	372
Jackson	178	978	141	928
Jefferson	143	711	96	699
La Fayette	21	326	20	329
Lake	141	492	125	540
Lee	39	278	44	306
Leon	162	932	178	943
Levy	157	383	62	429
Liberty	10	127	15	132
Madison	29	510	28	516
Manatee	60	535	76	539
Marion	306	1132	175	1128
Monroe	252	747	270	745
Nassau	127	441	123	412
Orange	409	857	389	896
Osceola	31	266	—	254
Pasco	32	492	49	505
Polk	133	983	150	945
Putnam	275	648	225	676
Santa Rosa	38	519	26	626
St. Johns	201	764	201	818
Sumter	61	343	34	350
Suwanee	133	677	101	642
Taylor	105	254	9	287
Volusia	258	755	248	776
Wakulla	10	254	39	256
Walton	139	382	92	283
Washington	291	387	226	394
Totals	7604	28261	6438	29251
Plurality		20657		22813
Per cent.	19.12	71.06	18.03	81.96
Scattering	3905			
Whole vote	39770		35689	

The scattering vote for President, 1900, included the following: Woolley (Pro.), 2,234; Debs (S. D.), 601; Barker (Pop.), 1,070.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Secretary of State—George W. Allen (R.), 5,772; John L. Crawford (D.), 27,892.

Attorney-General — Frederick Cubberly (R.), 5,265; William B. Lamar (D.), 27,436.

Treasurer—Walter G. Robinson (R.), 5,768; James B. Whitfield (D.), 26,265.

Controller—John W. Powell (R.), 5,438; William H. Reynolds (D.), 26,549.

Railroad Commissioner — Lambert M. Ware (R.), 5,191; John L. Morgan (D.), 25,475.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—George W. Holmes (R.), 6,014; William N. Sheats (D.), 27,081.

Commissioner of Agriculture—Otto C. Butterwick (R.), 5,635; Benjamin E. McLin (D.), 25,508.

FLORIDA—(Continued).

Justice of the Supreme Court—Henry C. Goodell (R.), 5,179; Francis B. Carter (D.), 26,255.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. G. Browne Patterson (R.), 2,005; Stephen M. Sparkman (D.), 13,440.

IL John M. Cheney (R.), 3,249; Robert W. Davis (D.), 13,011.

Legislature of 1902—Senate, 32 members; House, 68 members. All Democrats.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, President	——	30143	4843	25300
1896, President	11257	29981	——	20701
1898, Treasurer	3999	20788	——	16789
			Pro.	
1900, President	7604	28261	2234	20657
1900, Governor	6438	29251	——	22813

GEORGIA.

Counties (137).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Candler	Pop. Traylor
Appling	446	477	843	588
Baker	87	478	764	0
Baldwin	76	500	433	44
Banks	269	402	823	711
Bartow	823	891	1606	148
Berrien	101	509	383	10
Bibb	250	1876	847	0
Brooks	103	429	115	7
Bryan	165	246	521	10
Bulloch	178	767	553	8
Burke	157	620	274	2
Butts	104	563	440	10
Calhoun	97	289	163	16
Camden	210	284	239	79
Campbell	233	350	542	183
Carroll	697	1270	1649	844
Catoosa	144	399	534	60
Charlton	64	168	301	11
Chatham	887	335	1843	3
Chattahoochee	177	114	289	287
Chattooga	440	601	1446	56
Cherokee	550	545	1140	588
Clarke	199	672	459	23
Clay	81	271	273	127
Clayton	179	346	295	30
Clinch	202	290	423	53
Cobb	311	1156	1397	288
Coffee	614	412	786	687
Columbia	42	215	134	4
Colquitt	217	310	279	6
Cowetta	232	1063	599	2
Crawford	30	344	241	6
Dade	78	235	471	30
Dawson	194	224	471	40
Decatur	260	1007	1015	165
De Kalb	216	756	571	124
Dodge	211	541	641	19
Dooly	3	720	377	9
Dougherty	29	360	159	1
Douglas	300	345	593	388
Early	42	355	414	59
Echols	38	130	388	0
Effingham	65	387	167	3
Elbert	7	782	550	40
Emanuel	444	513	1350	728
Fannin	367	633	515	0

GEORGIA—(Continued).

Counties (137).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Candler	Pop. Traylor
Fayette	141	471	346	22
Floyd	638	1450	2071	97
Forsyth	270	310	726	693
Franklin	176	580	1301	1260
Fulton	1676	5075	4128	18
Gilmer	493	502	989	—
Glascock	62	157	209	167
Glynn	254	674	656	64
Gordon	504	637	686	164
Greene	303	493	422	50
Gwinnett	373	1052	1872	1127
Habersham	218	589	857	95
Hall	262	880	1414	448
Hancock	16	526	342	11
Haralson	666	457	777	892
Harris	422	636	1180	490
Hart	185	639	1418	261
Heard	32	548	222	9
Henry	372	639	1263	653
Houston	82	798	403	5
Irwin	583	700	2524	10
Jackson	477	836	2037	1635
Jaspar	32	630	222	5
Jefferson	128	394	357	15
Johnson	321	276	599	722
Jones	106	408	203	5
Laurens	395	94	1577	870
Lee	149	269	220	3
Liberty	304	248	739	246
Lincoln	4	173	109	96
Lowndes	277	443	351	40
Lumpkin	308	410	590	91
Macon	182	463	293	10
Madison	66	754	397	7
Marion	116	280	191	101
McDuffie	289	177	844	6
McIntosh	211	259	232	2
Meriwether	234	734	753	123
Miller	19	183	346	13
Milton	116	308	667	492
Mitchell	274	465	212	2
Monroe	92	810	482	22
Montgomery	232	608	775	10
Morgan	222	484	307	8
Murray	360	361	779	218
Muscogee	272	1245	443	1
Newton	294	780	632	22
Oconee	148	281	331	385
Oglethorpe	20	625	323	3
Paulding	609	496	1014	1069
Pickens	599	295	226	26
Pierce	290	267	401	293
Pike	168	759	607	62
Polk	1019	490	1043	228
Pulaski	26	631	288	9
Putnam	8	331	188	0
Quitman	84	173	288	4
Rabun	70	244	611	21
Randolph	108	602	252	12
Richmond	215	2045	808	9
Rockdale	184	393	500	133
Schley	163	221	196	52
Screven	377	488	1332	846
Spalding	82	782	314	1
Stewart	107	471	757	24
Sumter	217	780	272	10
Talbot	107	405	231	10
Taliaferro	100	216	245	210
Tattnall	611	738	1243	1040

GEORGIA—(Continued).

Counties (137).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Candler	Pop. Traylor
Taylor	29	298	193	51
Telfair	122	568	996	2
Terrell	213	679	280	38
Thomas	532	1145	743	144
Towns	326	295	262	34
Troup	60	837	519	79
Twiggs	56	321	328	0
Union	397	417	489	112
Upson	133	468	771	228
Walker	566	752	1884	28
Walton	385	836	1595	528
Ware	107	608	362	1
Warren	230	317	387	304
Washington	282	720	950	113
Wayne	213	364	644	352
Webster	16	204	229	5
White	100	191	472	250
Whitfield	412	587	1009	557
Wilcox	228	407	918	0
Wilkes	4	581	331	54
Wilkinson	184	422	262	36
Worth	430	599	1096	126
Totals	34028	77353	91729	21622
Plurality		43325	70107	
Per cent.	29.03	65.84	80.92	19.08
Scattering	5944			
Whole vote	117325		113351	

The scattering vote for President in 1900 included Barker (Pop.), 4,548; Woolley (Pro.), 1,396.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Secretary of State—Philip Cook (Dem.), 93,995; L. L. Clements (Pop.), 24,770.

Controller-General—William A. Wright (Dem.), 93,528; J. T. Holbrook (Pop.), 25,096.

Treasurer—Robert E. Park (Dem.), 93,370; J. W. Park (Pop.), 24,875.

Attorney-General—J. M. Terrell (Dem.), 93,884; T. H. Saffold (Pop.), 24,962.

Commissioner Agriculture—O. B. Stevens (Dem.), 93,120; A. H. Talley (Pop.), 24,885.

Insurance Commissioner—William A. Wright (Dem.), 93,528; J. T. Holbrook (Pop.), 25,096.

State School Commissioner—G. R. Glenn (Dem.), 91,466; W. T. Flint (Pop.), 25,504.

Justices Supreme Court—W. A. Little (Dem.), 78,539; H. T. Lewis (Dem.), 78,124. Time expires 1906. Salary $3,000. No opposition to Justices of Supreme Court.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Rufus E. Lester (Dem.), 7,272; W. R. Leaken (Rep.), 4,098.

II. J. M. Griggs (Dem.), 7,299; scattering, 24.

III. E. B. Lewis (Dem.), 6,119; scattering, 7.

IV. W. C. Adamson (Dem.), 7,234; A. H. Freeman (Rep.), 2,238; scattering, 49.

V. L. F. Livingston (Dem.), 8,828; Charles I. Brannan (Ind.), 2,685; scattering, 7.

VI. Charles L. Bartlett (Dem.), 7,375; J. T. Dickey (Pop.), 449; scattering, 12.

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GEORGIA—(Continued).

VII. John W. Maddox (Dem.), 9,113; S. J. McKnight (Pop.), 4,574; J. J. Hamilton (Rep.), 1,006.

VIII. W. M. Howard (Dem.), 6,952; S. P. Bond (Pop.), 597; scattering, 4.

IX. F. C. Tate (Dem.), 9,140; H. L. Peeples (Pop.), 1,690; scattering, 106.

X. W. H. Fleming (Dem.), 5,585; scattering, 475.

XI. W. G. Brantley (Dem.), 8,587; W. H. Marston (Rep.), 4,263.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	1	4	5
Democrats	43	162	205
Populists	0	9	9
Dem. majorities	42	149	191

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Nat.D.	Plu.
1892, Pres.	48,305	129,386	——	81,081
1894, Gov.	96,888	121,049	——	24,161
1896, Pres.	60,091	94,232	2,708	34,141
	Pop.			
1898, Gov.	50,841	117,455	——	66,614
			Pop.	
1900, Pres.	34,028	77,353	4,548	43,325
1900, Gov.	——	91,729	21,622	70,107

IDAHO.

Counties (21).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. D. W. Standrod	Dem. Fus. Frank W. Hunt
Ada	2706	2072	2942	2135
Bannock	1684	1581	1757	1530
Bingham	1436	1683	1467	1555
Bear Lake	1055	1077	995	1120
Blaine	634	1345	647	1249
Boise	695	852	690	825
Canyon	1350	1314	1284	1179
Cassia	674	624	657	648
Custer	261	590	251	515
Elmore	393	565	372	558
Fremont	2174	2153	2138	2087
Idaho	1527	1884	1447	1785
Kootenai	1472	1871	1413	1809
Latah	2013	2004	1981	1934
Lemhi	523	897	511	895
Lincoln	370	355	342	359
Nez Perce	2184	2168	2136	2117
Oneida	1891	1222	1635	1424
Owyhee	584	884	593	811
Shoshone	2378	2994	2505	2791
Washington	1194	1349	1155	1302
Totals	27198	29414	26468	28628
Plurality		2216		2160
Per cent.	46.96	50.79	46.96	50.78
Scattering	1302		1277	
Whole vote	57914		56373	

The scattering vote for President was as follows: Woolley (Pro.), 857; Barker (Pop.), 213; Anti-Fusion Bryan Populists, 232.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor—A. A. Crane (Rep.), 26,247; Thomas F. Terrell (Fus.), 28,109; scattering, 1,134.

Secretary of State—Mart Patrie (Rep.), 26,081; C. J. Bassett (Fus.), 28,110; scattering, 1,428.

Auditor—H. J. Syms (Rep.), 26,008; R. W. Jones (Fus.), 28,186; scattering, 1,178.

Treasurer—George W. Kester (Rep.), 25,886; J. J. Plumer (Fus.), 27,976; scattering, 1,432.

Attorney-General—Geo. E. Gray (Rep.), 26,018; Frank Martin (Fus.), 28,172; scattering, 1,152.

Chief Justice—Edgar C. Steele (Rep.), 26,501; C. O. Stockslager (Fus.), 28,161; scattering, 292.

Superintendent of Schools—Jessie Riley (Rep.), 26,198; Permeal French (Fus.), 28,267.

Inspector of Mines—Robert Bell (Rep.), 26,313; M. H. Jacobs (Fus.), 27,656; scattering, 1,043.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

John T. Morrison (Rep.), 26,880; Thomas L. Glenn (Pop. Fus.), 28,087; Amanda M. Way (Pro.), 798; John F. Stark (M. of R. Pop.), 231.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	7	20	27
Democrats (Fus.)	11	16	27
Populists (Fus.)	2	6	8
Silver Rep. (Fus.)	1	7	8

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Peo.	Plu.
1892, Pres.	8,350	——	10,330	1,980
1894, Gov.	10,208	7,057	——	3,989
		D.-P.		
1896, Pres.	6,314	23,135	——	16,821
1898, Gov.	13,794	19,407	——	5,613
			Pro.	
1900, Pres.	27,198	29,414	857	2,216
		D.-F.		
1900, Gov.	26,468	28,628	——	2,160

ILLINOIS.

Counties (102).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Yates	Dem. Altgeld
Adams	8047	8844	7493	8205
Alexander	2790	1760	2737	1725
Bond	2101	1629	2126	1607
Boone	3159	704	3084	766
Brown	988	1048	991	1064
Bureau	5478	3523	5410	3589
Calhoun	873	1175	891	1163
Carroll	2425	1266	2395	1274
Cass	1846	2626	1851	2620
Champaign	6660	5015	6659	5019
Christian	3686	4519	3693	4462
Clark	2929	3009	2923	3007
Clay	2356	2295	2345	2280
Clinton	1964	2637	1953	2625
Coles	4706	3921	4674	3942
Cook	203760	186193	190622	198169
Crawford	2301	2290	2303	2274

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ILLINOIS—(Continued).

Counties (102).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Yates.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Altschuler.
Cumberland	1870	1993	1866	1993
De Kalb	5923	1881	5771	2054
De Witt	2694	2361	2675	2392
Douglas	2733	2106	2728	2101
Du Page	3869	1947	3720	2121
Edgar	3766	3783	3753	3793
Edwards	1577	823	1579	821
Effingham	1853	2979	1848	2972
Fayette	2920	3423	2914	3418
Ford	2936	1469	2906	1482
Franklin	2117	2226	2121	2206
Fulton	6130	5762	6119	5812
Gallatin	1432	2004	1427	2003
Greene	2131	3785	2135	3755
Grundy	3735	1687	3672	1724
Hamilton	1911	2467	1904	2461
Hancock	3907	4657	3905	4649
Hardin	753	839	745	834
Henderson	1772	976	1763	974
Henry	6892	2809	6828	2903
Iroquois	5243	3736	5202	3724
Jackson	4054	3723	4047	3711
Jasper	1923	2591	1913	2581
Jefferson	2805	3332	2791	3330
Jersey	1496	2145	1510	2141
Jo Daviess	3444	2543	3404	2583
Johnson	1940	1271	1942	1271
Kane	12031	5259	10626	6772
Kankakee	5798	2674	5541	2954
Kendall	2121	713	2059	781
Knox	7810	3299	7746	3427
Lake	5136	2235	5060	2289
La Salle	11781	5671	11440	8961
Lawrence	1961	2021	1964	2012
Lee	4820	2528	4725	2599
Livingston	5805	4024	5771	4075
Logan	3501	3672	3481	3702
Macon	6088	4874	6081	4946
Macoupin	4814	5472	4802	5471
Madison	8106	6753	8066	6710
Marion	3221	3928	3218	3929
Marshall	2210	1908	2175	1908
Mason	2027	2508	2024	2500
Massac	2057	796	2041	801
McDonough	4076	3444	4060	3450
McHenry	5234	2076	5107	2184
McLean	9487	6613	9508	6658
Menard	1632	2078	1636	2074
Mercer	3304	2110	3305	2121
Monroe	1535	1757	1532	1750
Montgomery	3583	4078	3592	4068
Morgan	4341	4321	4373	4325
Moultrie	1728	1975	1730	1972
Ogle	5255	2171	5185	2221
Peoria	10700	9433	10507	9523
Perry	2336	2321	2343	2313
Piatt	2648	1905	2654	1905
Pike	3045	4715	3073	4668
Pope	1817	908	1811	910
Pulaski	2039	1077	2037	1073
Putnam	738	450	735	451
Randolph	3045	3278	3055	3280
Richland	1793	2042	1789	2034
Rock Island	8209	4786	8088	5037
Saline	2495	2186	2495	2175
Sangamon	9769	9499	9798	9459
Schuyler	1791	2167	1797	2157
Scott	1204	1585	1209	1572
Shelby	3365	4514	3368	4505
Stark	1665	939	1660	936
St. Clair	9764	9827	9704	9864
Stephenson	4677	3983	4611	4049
Tazewell	3957	4048	3945	4065
Union	1895	2900	1690	2893
Vermilion	9852	6147	9772	6151
Wabash	1226	1643	1226	1647
Warren	3618	2501	3599	2527
Washington	2351	2081	2342	2087
Wayne	3117	3062	3111	3065
White	2658	3170	2650	3177
Whiteside	5663	2758	5567	2800
Will	10056	6655	9842	6771
Williamson	3723	2760	3710	2745
Winnebago	8103	2498	7979	2555
Woodford	2421	2564	2396	2584
Totals	597985	503061	579747	518966
Plurality	94924		60781	
Per cent	52.83	44.44	48.15	43.11
Scattering	30851		105163	
Whole vote	1131897		1203876	

The scattering vote for President in 1900 was as follows: Woolley (Pro.), 17,626; Leonard (United Christian), 352; Barker (Pop.), 1,141; Ellis (Union Reform), 672; Malloney (S. L.), 1,373; Debs (S. D.), 9,687.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1900 was as follows: Barnes (Pro.), 15,643; Vantine (Peo.), 1,106; Perry (S. D.), 8,611; Hoffman (S. L.), 1,319; Cordingly (U. Chris.), 334; Spencer (Un. Ref.), 650.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor—Wm. A. Northcott (R.), 584,717; Elmer A. Perry (D.), 509,686; J. J. Harris (Pro.), 16,452; James Ferris (Peo.), 1,146; W. W. Cox (S. L.), 1,313; A. Pierson (S. D.), 8,891; C. H. Thomas (U. Chris.), 310; L. A. Quellmalz (Un. Ref.), 651.

Secretary of State—James A. Rose (R.), 586,319; J. F. O'Donnell (D.), 507,469; B. J. Radford (Pro.), 16,787; Frank Gayer (S. L.), 1,780; T. G. Kerwin (S. D.), 8,597; William Whitehead (U. Chris.), 347; W. E. Mann (Un. Ref.) 658.

Treasurer—M. O. Williamson (R.), 585,002; M. F. Dunlap (D.), 508,720; H. C. Tunison (Pro.), 16,618; Jacob Cosad (Peo), 1,242; T. B. Allen (S. L.), 1,356; J. Winnen (S. D.), 8,881; R. J. Caverly (U. Chris.), 307; W. Burnham (Un. Ref.), 621.

Attorney-General—H. J. Hamlin (R.), 590,051; James Todd (D.), 502,651; F. S. Regan (Pro.), 16,665; N. Kilburn (Peo.), 1,101; J. Boul (S. L.), 1,345; C. H. Soelke (S. D.), 9,049; J. W. Stephens (U. Chris.), 321; C. A. Story (Un. Ref.), 636.

Auditor—James S. McCullough (R.), 591,518; George B. Parsons (D.), 502,302; James A. Stone (Pro.), 16,622; W. S. Saylor (Peo.), 1,180; V. Martis (S. L.), 1,332; James Wright (S. D.), 9,092; W. R. Struble (U. Chris.), 335; N. H. Kane (Un. Ref.) 645.

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ILLINOIS—(Continued).

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. James R. Mann (R.), 52,775; Leon Hornstein (D.), 28,858; William P. Ferguson (Pro.), 899; William H. Collins (S. D.), 1,208.

II. William Lorimer (R.), 32,921; John J. Feely (D.), 34,946; Raymond T. Cookingham (Pro.), 797; William H. Banigan (Peo.), 87; Nicholas Krump (S. D.), 1,064.

III. William E. O'Neill (R.), 17,920; George P. Foster (D.), 23,142; Charles A. Kelly (Pro.), 246; Edward Mulloy (Peo.), 26; H. C. Dreirvogt (S. D.), 388; John S. McGrath (S. T.), 43; August E. Gans (Ind.), 9.

IV. Daniel W. Mills (R.), 19,346; James McAndrews (D.), 24,435; Braman Loveless (Pro.), 362; Warren D. Coon (Peo.), 43; A. M. Simons (S. D.), 710; Charles W. Kellogg (S. T.), 44.

V. Charles C. Carnahan (R.), 19,254; William F. Mahony (D.), 23,648; Horace H. Maddock (Pro.), 354; William League (Peo.), 23; John Collins (S. D.), 653; John O'Connor (S. T.), 35.

VI. Henry S. Boutell (R.), 22,655; Emil Hoechster (D.), 22,125; Ira J. Mason (Pro.), 251; William Hopp (Peo.), 44; Julius Bark (S. D.), 676; P. Cullman (S. T.), 43.

VII. George Edmund Foss (R.), 41,841; William Peacock (D.), 28,581; Harlan P. Davidson (Pro.), 797; J. W. Bartels (S. D.), 1,535.

VIII. Albert J. Hopkins (R.), 32,452; John W. Leonard (D.), 13,683; Benjamin R. Morse (Pro.), 1,259.

IX. Robert R. Hitt (R.), 32,616; Hiram A. Brooks (D.), 15,692, Joseph H. Keagle (Pro.), 1,326.

X. George W. Prince (R.), 33,454; La Vergne B. De Forest (D.), 16,699; Charles R. Logan (Pro.), 1,122.

XI. Walter Reeves (R.), 25,367; Edgar P. Holly (D.), 18,835; John H. Wilson (Pro.), 1,055.

XII. Joseph G. Cannon (R.), 30,633; C. M. Briggs (D.), 19,226· Jacob M. Galser (Pro.), 1,039.

XIII. Vespasian Warner (R.), 26,865; John Eddy (D.), 19,397; William P. Allin (Pro.), 1,328.

XIV. Joseph V. Graff (R.), 25,169; Jesse Black, jr. (D.), 24,775; George W. Warner (Pro.), 635; A. D. Shafer (Peo.), 46; S. E. Edwards (S. D.), 228.

XV. Benjamin F. Marsh (R.), 24,175; J. Ross Mickey (D.), 24,491; Norton M. Rigg (Pro.), 819.

XVI. Thomas Worthington (R.), 19,618; Thomas J. Selby (D.), 25,795; John W. Webb (Pro.), 609; J. W. McGlothlin (S. L.), 82; George W. Riley (S. D.), 251.

XVII. David Ross (R.), 23,648; Benjamin F. Caldwell (D.), 25,673; Edward D. Henry (Pro.), 726; F. B. Bullard (Peo.), 58.

XVIII. John Jacob Brenholt (R.), 21,245; Thomas M. Jett (D.), 22,847; Charles J. Upton (Pro.), 731; Diedrich Balster (Peo.), 154.

XIX. Horace S. Clark (R.), 23,057; Joseph B. Crowley (D.), 24,536; Daniel B. Turney (Pro.), 732; Charles E. Palmer (Peo.), 78.

XX. Alexander M. Funkhauser (R.), 19,716; James R. Williams (D.), 21,976; William H. Hughes (Pro.), 770.

XXI. William A. Rodenberg (R.), 24,810; Frederick J. Kern (D.), 25,299; Henry D. East (Pro.), 486; Gust A. Jennings (S. L.), 232.

XXII. George W. Smith (R.), 22,349; Lindorf O. Whitnel (D.), 17,528; Joseph L. Meads (Pro.), 373.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	32	81	113
Democrats	19	72	91
Rep. majorities...	13	9	22

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, Pres....	399288	426281	22207	26993
1894, Treas....	455788	321551	60067	134237
		D. and Pop.	Nat. Dem.	
1896, Pres.....	607130	464523	6307	142607
		Dem.	Pop.	
1898, Treas....	448940	405490	7886	43450
			Pro.	
1900, Pres.....	597985	503061	17626	94924
1900, Gov.....	579747	518966	15643	6078

INDIANA.

Counties (92).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Durbin.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Kern.
Adams	1688	3337	1670	3226
Allen	8250	10764	8110	10665
Bartholomew	3275	3300	3250	3236
Benton	2032	1563	1993	1543
Blackford ...	2121	2191	2106	2151
Boone	3360	3718	3341	3694
Brown	707	1450	690	1419
Carroll	2585	2690	2571	2684
Cass	4308	4672	4235	4655
Clark	3855	4134	3816	4097
Clay	3873	4114	3813	4019
Clinton	3677	3603	3644	3563
Crawford	1529	1731	1516	1704
Daviess	3298	3424	3257	3374
Dearborn ...	2553	3371	2509	3315
Decatur	2900	2598	2876	2583
Dekalb	3218	3488	3127	3430
Delaware ...	8301	4647	8194	4633
Dubois	1362	3192	1345	3112
Elkhart	6270	4950	6233	4913
Fayette	2320	1600	2306	1600
Floyd	3597	3781	3529	3714
Fountain	3015	2896	2984	2864
Franklin	1738	2781	1720	2708
Fulton	2313	2358	2266	2314
Gibson	3648	3509	3588	3453
Grant	8832	5312	8735	5251
Greene	3502	3491	3452	3450
Hamilton ...	4788	2931	4754	2915
Hancock	2295	2830	2274	2802
Harrison	2482	2824	2472	2787
Hendricks ..	3426	2359	3377	2354
Henry	4047	2754	4018	2735
Howard	4308	2823	4162	2856
Huntington .	4122	3691	4099	3628
Jackson	2795	3849	2739	3747
Jasper	2083	1580	2055	1552
Jay	3518	3422	3487	3391
Jefferson	3371	2636	3335	2561
Jennings	2155	1925	2115	1881

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INDIANA—(Continued).

County (92).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley...	Dem. Bryan...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Durbin.	Dem. Kern....
Johnson	2367	3088	2341	3045
Knox	3554	4443	3463	4290
Kosciusko	4422	3265	4396	3235
Lagrange	2329	1431	2319	1408
Lake	5337	3733	5325	3750
Laporte	4809	4783	4729	4722
Lawrence	3535	2558	3470	2502
Madison	9891	8298	9729	8286
Marion	29272	23660	28614	23937
Marshall	2947	3449	2891	3410
Martin	1712	1660	1679	1627
Miami	3812	3849	3738	3816
Monroe	2788	2397	2739	2358
Montgomery	4507	4102	4478	4086
Morgan	2904	2630	2889	2620
Newton	1715	1164	1649	1115
Noble	3400	3077	3350	3053
Ohio	730	632	726	622
Orange	2247	1851	2222	1836
Owen	1706	2057	1692	2022
Parke	3138	2630	3062	2583
Perry	2078	2278	2060	2254
Pike	2420	2460	2401	2433
Porter	2797	1848	2707	1737
Posey	2553	3177	2512	3097
Pulaski	1501	1909	1491	1881
Putnam	2632	3251	2605	3193
Randolph	5050	2393	5009	2366
Ripley	2737	2732	2720	2708
Rush	2913	2503	2901	2491
Scott	874	1221	864	1203
Shelby	3201	3846	3252	3791
Spencer	2979	2816	2930	2778
Starke	1340	1315	1319	1296
Steuben	2715	1522	2705	1497
St. Joseph	8127	6948	8045	6865
Sullivan	2326	4008	2305	3934
Switzerland	1631	1713	1624	1707
Tippecanoe	6317	4673	6266	4661
Tipton	2410	2436	2391	2411
Union	1060	897	1049	882
Vanderburgh	8228	7178	8126	7104
Vermillion	2322	1799	2295	1766
Vigo	7992	7472	7876	7438
Wabash	4423	2882	4396	2855
Warren	2167	1117	2125	1099
Warrick	2540	2828	2520	2770
Washington	2152	2723	2134	2679
Wayne	6736	4020	6594	4011
Wells	2290	3599	2253	3520
White	2562	2510	2526	2474
Whitely	2271	2361	2247	2347
Totals	336063	309581	331532	308370
Plurality	26842		23162	
Per cent.	50.60	46.61	50.38	46.86
Scattering	18446		18066	
Whole vote	664090		657968	

Scattering vote for President in 1900 included the following: Barker (Pop.), 1,438; Woolley (Pro.), 13,717; Debs (S. D.), 2,374; Ellis (Union Reform), 254; Malloney (S. L.), 663.

Scattering vote for Governor in 1900 included the following: Eckhart (Pro.), 13,451; Burkhart (Pop.), 1,504; Moore (S. L.), 644; Kelly (S. D.), 2,240; Wilson (Union Reform), 227.

INDIANA—(Continued).

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Gilbert (R.), 331,774; Lawler (D.), 305,934; Clark (Pro.), 13,409; Walter (Pop.), 1,488; Dryer (S. L.), 652; Backus (S. D.), 2,228; Perry (Un. Ref.), 248.

Secretary of State.—Hunt (R.), 331,860; Heimberger (D.), 305,957; Pretlow (Pro.), 13,487; Carmichael (Pop.), 1,467; Byram (S. L.), 647; Evinger (S. D.), 2,234; Wheeler (Un. Ref.), 238.

Auditor.—Hart (R.), 332,066; Minor (D.), 305,255; McKinney (Pro.), 13,449; Wales (Pop.), 1,470; Soules (S. L.), 649; Croke (S. D.), 2,235; Withrow (Un. Ref.), 238.

Treasurer.—Levy (R.), 331,863; Herff (D.), 306,292; Hiatt (Pro.), 13,421; Kunse (Pop.), 1,472; Fritz (S. L.), 662; Hulsman (S. D.), 2,213.

Attorney-General.—Taylor (R.), 332,010; Drummond (D.), 305,787; Krauss (Pro.), 13,393; Boger (Pop.), 1,474; Youngman (S. L.), 650; Thornton (S. D.), 2,226.

Reporter Supreme Court.—Remy (R.), 332,024; Yergen (D.), 305,706; Wade (Pro.), 13,327; Hoffman (Pop.), 1,475; Fesler (S. D.), 2,152.

Superintendent Public Instruction.—Jones (R.), 332,006; Greathouse (D.), 305,751; Ayres (Pro.), 13,368; Beasley (Pop.), 1,476; Stoner (S. L.), 642; Thorndyke (S. D.), 2,218; Carter (Un. Ref.), 245.

Chief Bureau Statistics.—Johnson (R.), 331,737; Horuff (D.), 305,834; Bonsig (Pro.), 13,167; Grindle (Pop.), 1,468; Singer (S. L.), 653; Ehreshardt (S. D.), 2,116; Coppock (Un. Ref.), 233.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Hemenway (R.), 22,262; Owen (D.), 22,060; Norman (Pro.), 454; Hallenderger (Pop.), 9. Hemenway's plurality, 202.

II. Wadsworth (R.), 21,799; Miers (D.), 24,420; Crowder (Pro.), 382; Presler (Pop.), 424. Miers's plurality, 2,621.

III. O'Connor (R.), 19,440; Zenor (D.), 24,049; Speedy (Pro.), 243; Curry (Pop.), 68. Zenor's plurality, 4,609.

IV. Powell (R.), 22,641; Griffiths (D.), 24,249; Church (Pro.), 384; Hammond (Pop.), 62. Griffiths's plurality, 1,608.

V. Holliday (R.), 25,998; Horner (D.), 24,285; Wells (Pro.), 656; Allen (Pop.), 337. Holliday's plurality, 1,713.

VI. Watson (R.), 24,263; McKee (D.), 20,320; Pitts (Pro.), 953; Nipp (Pop.), 36. Watson's plurality, 3,883.

VII. Overstreet (R.), 30,857; Burke (D.), 26,811; Allen (Pro.), 782; Miller (S. D.), 148. Overstreet's plurality, 4,046.

VIII. Cromer (R.), 31,949; Day (D.), 28,180; Powell (Pro.), 1,239; Hurley (Pop.), 303. Cromer's plurality, 3,769.

IX. Landis (R.), 24,138; Allen (D.), 22,624; Van Cleve (Pro.), 955; Gill (Pop.), 206. Landis's plurality, 1,514.

X. Crumpacker (R.), 29,537; Ross (D.), 23,045; Bone (Pro.), 638. Crumpacker's plurality, 6,482.

XI. Steele (R.), 29,177; Houck (D.), 23,688; Johnson (Pro.), 1,914. Steele's plurality, 5,488.

XII. Hanna (R.), 22,122; Robinson (D.), 22,740; Nawhorter (Pro.), 599; Haines (Pop.), 168. Robinson's plurality, 618.

XIII. Brick (R.), 26,592; Bowers (D.), 24,376; Uline (Pro.), 980; Wiley (Pop.), 108. Brick's plurality, 2,216.

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INDIANA—(Continued).
LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	33	62	95
Democrats	17	38	55
Rep. majorities	16	24	40

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Peo.	Plu.
1892, Pres.	256,355	262,817	22,208	G 482
1894, Sec. St.	283,505	238,732	——	44,773
1896, Pres.	323,748	306,206	——	17,542
1898, Sec. St.	286,641	269,125	——	17,516
			Pro.	
1900, Pres.	336,063	309,581	13,717	26,842
1900, Gov.	331,532	308,370	13,451	23,162

IOWA.

Counties (99).	GOVERNOR. —1901.— Rep. Albert B. Cummins	GOVERNOR. —1901.— Dem. P. J. Phillips.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.
Adair	1859	1103	2327	1618
Adams	1606	1149	1873	1428
Allamakee	2206	1549	2659	1850
Appanoose	2798	1702	3538	2690
Audubon	1633	1003	1821	1301
Benton	2947	2130	3609	2575
Black Hawk	2711	1186	5010	2512
Boone	2769	1240	4151	2264
Bremer	1870	1908	2178	1929
Buchanan	2346	1763	2958	2053
Buena Vista	1459	374	2632	936
Butler	1751	663	2902	1167
Calhoun	1717	687	2973	1224
Carroll	1761	1991	2224	2434
Cass	2583	1602	3128	2010
Cedar	2191	1699	2740	2131
Cerro Gordo	1435	481	3345	1320
Cherokee	1742	854	2432	1253
Chickasaw	1903	1852	2985	2063
Clarke	1604	1040	1800	1322
Clay	1220	307	2292	782
Clayton	2487	2189	3336	2884
Clinton	3655	3941	5344	4758
Crawford	1951	1931	2268	2578
Dallas	2046	793	3601	1940
Davis	1570	1653	1656	2155
Decatur	2073	1603	2415	2058
Delaware	1671	809	2805	1570
Des Moines	2957	2943	4315	3909
Dickinson	1238	259	1352	445
Dubuque	4511	4775	4752	6655
Emmet	911	265	1618	595
Fayette	2870	1695	3984	2708
Floyd	1948	819	2843	1295
Franklin	1347	341	2537	748
Fremont	1828	1930	2170	2399
Greene	1890	661	2777	1300
Grundy	1565	897	2025	1203
Guthrie	2209	1264	2806	1824
Hamilton	2022	676	3259	1134
Hancock	1478	478	2186	827
Hardin	2132	682	3741	1268
Harrison	2891	2266	3303	2837
Henry	2241	1220	2794	1907
Howard	1662	1208	1914	1420
Humboldt	1178	267	2214	595
Ida	1301	1057	1599	1304
Iowa	2003	1777	2336	1983

IOWA—(Continued).

Counties (99).	GOVERNOR. —1901.— Rep. Albert B. Cummins	GOVERNOR. —1901.— Dem. P. J. Phillips.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.
Jackson	2500	2202	2964	2854
Jasper	3434	2190	3894	3163
Jefferson	1852	1166	2482	1612
Johnson	2493	2684	3010	3182
Jones	2048	1337	3021	2052
Keokuk	2743	2264	3339	2663
Kossuth	2[illegible]5	1[illegible]0	3122	17[illegible]7
Lee	3283	3591	4488	5182
Linn	4911	2456	7745	5019
Louisa	1708	710	2185	1172
Lucas	1661	1045	2225	1458
Lyon	1291	865	1666	1289
Madison	2253	1458	2590	1907
Mahaska	3362	2442	4480	3596
Marion	2400	2055	2950	2950
Marshall	2778	1235	4878	2329
Mills	1929	1437	2212	1733
Mitchell	1401	355	2450	981
Monona	1841	1431	2161	1934
Monroe	2077	1269	2233	1705
Montgomery	1898	776	2927	1467
Muscatine	2944	2238	3905	3021
O'Brien	1860	1069	2386	1461
Osceola	861	774	1100	799
Page	2230	894	3424	1889
Palo Alto	1577	1206	1908	1477
Plymouth	2131	1707	2712	2307
Pocahontas	1496	710	2176	1287
Polk	9[illegible]20	2579	12[illegible]28	6180
Pottawa'mie	5141	3807	6525	5373
Poweshiek	2265	1022	3199	1765
Ringgold	1747	706	2319	1311
Sac	1605	422	2786	1214
Scott	4905	3678	6327	5157
Shelby	1920	1753	2182	2010
Sioux	2641	1850	3025	1809
Story	2508	571	4032	1343
Tama	2742	2239	3290	2736
Taylor	2068	1182	2792	1984
Union	1975	1551	2462	2718
Van Buren	2041	1506	2547	1863
Wapello	3962	3199	4742	3902
Warren	2101	1087	2906	1876
Washington	2191	1750	2844	2234
Wayne	2022	1642	2294	2001
Webster	3073	1581	4221	2262
Winnebago	1078	132	2052	474
Winneshiek	2940	1619	3486	1855
Woodbury	4063	1970	7045	4796
Worth	1160	216	1730	475
Wright	1819	466	2990	891
Totals	226848	143715	307778	209266
Plurality	83133		98512	
Per cent.	58.09	36.80	58.04	39.48
Scattering	19953		3282	
Whole vote	390516		530326	

The scattering vote for Governor in 1901 was as follows: A. U. Coates (Pro.), 15,658, James Baxter (Soc.), 3,485; L. H. Weller (Peo.), 809; E. H. Conger, 1.

The scattering vote for President (1900) included the following: Woolley (Pro.), 9,502; Barker (Pop.), 613; Malloney (S. L.), 259; Leonard (U. Chris.), 166; Debs (S. D.), 2,742.

IOWA—(Continued).

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Secretary of State—Martin (Rep.), 305,821; Crane (Dem.), 209,767.

Auditor—Merriam (Rep.), 305,644; Gibson (Dem.), 209,593.

Treasurer—Gilbertson (Rep.), 305,552; Williams (Dem.), 209,614.

Attorney-General—Mullan (Rep.), 305,554; Harper (Dem.), 209,612.

Supreme Court Judge—McClain (Rep.), 305,722; Freeland (Dem.), 209,329.

Railroad Commissioner—Palmer (Rep.), 306,342; Anderson (Dem.), 209,731.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Thomas Hedge (Rep.), 21,419; D. J. O'Connell (Dem.), 18,051; scattering, 838.

II. J. N. W. Rumple (Rep.), 23,202; Henry Vollmer (Dem.), 21,737; scattering, 1,601.

III. D. B. Henderson (Rep.), 30,181; W. N. Birdsall (Dem.), 18,856; scattering, 145.

IV. G. N. Hangan (Rep.), 27,659; John Foley (Dem.), 16,796; scattering, 763.

V. Robert G. Cousins (Rep.), 27,124; Daniel Kerr (Dem.), 18,266; scattering, 168.

VI. John F. Lacey (Rep.), 22,956; A. C. Steck (Dem.), 19,812; scattering, 400.

VII. J. A. T. Hull (Rep.), 28,508; Geo. C. Crozier (Dem.), 16,365; scattering, 1,402.

VIII. W. P. Hepburn (Rep.), 26,795; V. R. McGinnis (Dem.), 21,347; scattering, 836.

IX. Walter I. Smith (Rep.), 27,155; S. B. Wadsworth (Dem.), 20,207; scattering, 418.

X. J. P. Conner (Rep.), 36,584; Robert F. Dale (Dem.), 20,648; scattering, 899.

XI. Lot Thomas (Rep.), 32,716; William Mulvaney (Dem.), 20,564; scattering, 1,111.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans ...	39	84	123
Democrats	11	16	27
Rep. majorities.	28	68	96

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Plu.
1892. President.....	219,384	196,419	22,965
1894. Sec. State....	229,376	149,980	79,396
1895. Governor.....	208,659	149,189	59,470
		Dem. & Pop.	
1896. President.....	289,293	223,741	65,552
1897. Governor.....	224,728	194,843	29,855
1898. Sec. State....	236,524	173,000	63,524
1899. Governor.....	239,543	183,326	56,217
1900. President.....	307,778	209,266	98,512
1900. Sec. of State..	305,821	208,777	97,044

KANSAS.

Counties (105).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Stanley.	Fus. Breidenthal.
Allen	2680	2073	2591	2107
Anderson ...	1846	1757	1827	1778
Atchison	3390	2682	3214	2760

KANSAS—(Continued).

Counties (105).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Stanley.	Fus. Breidenthal.
Barber	862	783	847	790
Barton	1564	1772	1541	1772
Bourbon	3024	2799	2956	2859
Brown	3137	2298	3052	2362
Butler	2947	2752	2918	2776
Chase	1084	956	1040	992
Chautauqua.	1618	1280	1606	1255
Cherokee	4478	5302	4407	5271
Cheyenne	348	286	347	279
Clark	201	199	199	204
Clay	2001	1826	1944	1880
Cloud	2315	2045	2270	2060
Coffey	2159	2066	2167	2064
Comanche ...	249	194	240	196
Cowley	3670	3436	3611	3444
Crawford	4722	4824	4577	4767
Decatur	848	1158	831	1160
Dickinson ...	2771	2352	2727	2364
Doniphan	2464	1244	2341	1291
Douglas	3453	2333	3345	2430
Edwards	523	592	513	599
Elk	1632	1311	1597	1334
Ellis	627	1228	605	1202
Ellsworth ...	1333	1006	1289	1023
Finney	525	336	521	336
Ford	653	610	624	638
Franklin	2842	2605	2887	2062
Geary	1240	1009	1217	1023
Gove	368	253	356	265
Graham	561	694	560	684
Grant	58	53	58	51
Gray	188	145	183	144
Greeley	118	36	112	36
Greenwood ..	2204	1917	2152	1925
Hamilton	182	194	186	191
Harper	1190	1261	1163	1274
Harvey	2266	1658	2279	1647
Haskell	79	44	78	44
Hodgeman ..	323	245	302	257
Jackson	2291	1745	2250	1767
Jefferson	2374	1912	2295	1990
Jewell	2448	2192	2391	2257
Johnson	2393	2171	2349	2207
Kearny	164	137	146	130
Kingman	1286	1183	1262	1206
Kiowa	322	293	309	294
Labette	3319	3425	3160	3558
Lane	239	172	239	174
Leavenworth	4162	4109	4119	4092
Lincoln	1110	1250	1062	1256
Linn	2270	2043	2240	2070
Logan	319	176	320	186
Lyon	3083	2865	3048	2916
Marion	2623	1729	2579	1744
Marshall	3413	2660	3341	2700
McPherson ..	2640	2121	2600	2140
Meade	238	209	235	210
Miami	2663	2401	2639	2414
Mitchell	1764	1702	1728	1740
Montgomery.	3433	3213	3383	3238
Morris	1650	1326	1616	1347
Morton	51	34	50	35
Nemaha	2761	2348	2702	2394
Neosho	2424	2279	2380	2303
Ness	511	583	519	589
Norton	1329	1212	1293	1212
Osage	3128	2901	3017	2980
Osborn	1555	1250	1529	1245
Ottawa	1509	1367	1490	1382

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KANSAS—(Continued).

Counties (105).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Stanley.	Fus. Breidenthal.
Pawnee	684	727	656	744
Phillips	1691	1511	1664	1513
Pot'watomie	2557	1929	2474	1997
Pratt	821	816	813	829
Rawlins	577	668	566	647
Reno	3769	2859	3680	2930
Republic	2499	1925	2440	1962
Rice	2013	1527	1963	1613
Riley	2119	1279	2055	1325
Rooks	927	925	906	937
Rush	681	717	676	709
Russell	1233	810	1197	809
Saline	2245	2199	2171	2246
Scott	128	159	124	160
Sedgwick	5363	5144	5526	5069
Seward	122	77	119	80
Shawnee	7667	4875	7287	5317
Sheridan	445	499	442	498
Sherman	380	418	387	397
Smith	1770	1978	1732	1994
Stafford	1035	1139	1029	1152
Stanton	50	36	49	36
Stevens	66	89	60	94
Sumner	3184	2982	3161	2956
Thomas	404	551	413	547
Trego	360	361	349	370
Wabaunsee	1793	1263	1709	1307
Wallace	212	102	207	106
Washington	2060	2252	2881	2321
Wichita	201	128	200	125
Wilson	2193	1711	2128	1820
Woodson	1418	1115	1411	1140
Wyandotte	8133	7304	7923	7153
Totals	185952	162695	181978	164803
Plurality	23257		17175	
Per cent.	52.55	45.97	51.88	46.99
Scattering	5210		3923	
Whole vote	353857		350704	

The scattering vote for President included the following: Debs (S. D.), 1,605; Woolley (Pro.), 3,605.

The scattering vote for Governor included the following: Clemens (Soc.), 1,258; Holsinger (Pro.), 2,662; scattering, 3.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor—H. E. Richter (R.), 180,793; A. M. Harvey (Fus.), 162,440; C. R. Mitchell (Soc.), 1,223; W. L. Coryell (Pro.), 2,675; scattering, 2.

Secretary of State—George A. Clark (R.), 181,792; Abram Frakes (Fus.), 160,864; J. W. Forest (Soc.), 1,236; B. H. Moore (Pro.), 2,664.

Auditor—George E. Cole (R.), 181,456; E. J. Westgate (Fus.), 160,471; W. L. Nixon (Soc.), 1,203; W. M. Howie (Pro.), 2,657.

Treasurer—F. E. Grimes (R.), 180,669; Conway Marshall (Fus.), 161,256; Charles A. Gordon (Soc.), 1,190; H. C. Zink (Pro.), 2,672.

Attorney-General—A. A. Godard (R.), 180,577; Hugh P. Farrelly (Fus.), 160,979; Charles W. Gorsuch (Soc.), 1,219; M. V. B. Bennett (Pro.), 2,734.

KANSAS—(Continued).

Associate Justice of Supreme Court—W. A. Johnston (R.), 181,487; David Martin (Fus.), 162,489; A. A. Carnahan (Soc.), 1,208.

Superintendent of Insurance—W. V. Church (R.), 178,184; Webb McNall (Fus.), 163,861; T. J. Maxwell (Soc.), 1,129; A. H. Griesa (Pro.), 2,482.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Frank Nelson (R.), 182,313; Levi C. Humbarger (Fus.), 159,500; Frankie S. Mayberry (Soc.), 1,177; G. I. Winans (Pro.), 2,605.

For the judicial amendment to the Constitution, 123,721; against, 35,474. This amendment increases the number of Justices of the Supreme Court from three to seven.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

At Large.—Charles F. Scott (R.), 180,162; J. D. Botkin (Fus.), 160,950; F. E. Miller (Soc.), 1,124; B. C. Hoyt (Pro.), 2,396.

I. Charles Curtis (R.), 28,733; George W. Glick (Fus.), 19,915.

II. J. D. Bowersock (R.), 28,083; M. S. Peters (Fus.), 25,623; scattering, 7.

III. George W. Wheatley (R.), 20,492; A. M. Jackson (Fus.), 26,760; S. Van Dyke (Soc.), 240; scattering, 2.

IV. J. M. Miller (R.), 24,106; Thomas H. Grisham (Fus.), 20,670.

V. W. A. Calderhead (R.), 22,436; W. D. Vincent (Fus.), 19,211.

VI. W. A. Reeder (R.), 19,659; John R. Dykes (Pop.), 15,083; Tully Scott (D.), 5,430.

VII. Chester I. Long (R.), 31,479; Claud Duval (Fus.), 29,960.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ball.
Republicans	33	83	116
Fusion (Dem-Pop)	7	42	49
Rep. majorities	26	41	67

VOTE ON STATE TICKET SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Peo.	Fus.
1892, Pres.	157,241	——	163,111	3,879
1894, Gov.	148,697	26,709	118,329 F. Sil.	30,368
1895, C.Just.	124,272	—— D.-P.	42,888 N. D.	81,384
1896, Pres.	159,345	171,810	1,209	12,466
1898, Gov.	149,292	134,158 Dem.	—— Pro.	15,134
1900, Pres.	185,952	162,695	3,605	23,257
1900, Gov.	181,978	164,803	2,662	17,175

KENTUCKY.

Counties (119).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Yerkes.	Dem. Beckham.
Adair	1713	1452	1719	1432
Allen	1725	1494	1730	1483
Anderson	1148	1485	1167	1469
Ballard	670	1877	673	1879

KENTUCKY—(Continued).

Counties (119).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Yerkes.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Beckham.
Barren	2234	3170	2243	3162
Bath	1654	1836	1668	1828
Bell	2142	748	2137	751
Boone	759	2302	783	2265
Bourbon	2217	2411	2331	2388
Boyd	1995	1514	1983	1518
Boyle	1646	1577	1649	1584
Bracken	1318	1869	1317	1867
Breathitt	850	1573	840	1569
Breckenridge	2534	2231	2532	2235
Bullitt	772	1442	776	1429
Butler	2333	1131	2333	1129
Caldwell	1623	1475	1643	1457
Calloway	844	2876	867	2859
Campbell	5567	5141	5629	5071
Carlisle	533	1587	533	1589
Carroll	749	1808	782	1780
Carter	2452	1720	2444	1709
Casey	1786	1302	1780	1301
Christian	4473	3264	4467	3273
Clark	1906	2302	1911	2285
Clay	1948	681	1932	676
Clinton	1107	414	1100	407
Crittenden	1865	1517	1867	1514
Cumberland	1239	660	1244	657
Daviess	3738	4910	3710	4945
Edmondson	1154	914	1154	903
Elliott	624	1367	620	1367
Estill	1328	1000	1329	997
Fayette	5302	4296	5356	4272
Fleming	2109	2180	2121	2180
Floyd	1197	1615	1194	1604
Franklin	1854	2946	1862	2932
Fulton	581	1487	585	1430
Gallatin	404	1018	414	1014
Gerrard	1592	1312	1593	1317
Grant	1465	2039	1477	2021
Graves	2076	4759	2134	4694
Grayson	2213	1938	2220	1921
Green	1399	1243	1403	1242
Greenup	1982	1430	1983	1426
Hancock	1113	989	1113	995
Hardin	2053	3059	2095	3003
Harlan	1571	280	1564	279
Harrison	1843	2801	1856	2776
Hart	2140	1937	2157	1900
Henderson	2865	3937	2842	3918
Henry	1609	2366	1626	2348
Hickman	862	1876	867	1875
Hopkins	3024	3321	3066	3301
Jackson	1770	258	1771	256
Jefferson	24579	20883	25893	20701
Jessamine	1320	1565	1338	1545
Johnson	1897	1025	1893	1019
Kenton	5650	7263	5947	7034
Knott	429	1015	471	1012
Knox	2606	976	2584	964
Larue	1036	1420	1033	1414
Laurel	2241	1198	2217	1179
Lawrence	2052	1946	2047	1948
Lee	857	637	850	635
Leslie	1186	110	1174	112
Letcher	1062	501	1055	497
Lewis	2311	1482	2532	1553
Lincoln	1925	1871	1927	1878
Livingston	906	1575	913	1497
Logan	2624	3392	2632	3377
Lyon	789	1005	805	1014
Madison	3084	3046	3082	3039

KENTUCKY—(Continued).

Counties (119).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Yerkes.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Beckham.
Magoffin	1327	955	1318	949
Marion	1491	2070	1505	2446
Marshall	997	1594	1033	1597
Martin	812	246	810	244
Mason	2455	2952	2463	2942
McCracken	2506	3020	2523	2997
McLean	1344	1463	1344	1469
Meade	919	1470	921	1453
Menefee	470	845	473	838
Mercer	1775	1784	1813	1746
Metcalfe	1162	1050	1165	1047
Monroe	1724	867	1715	864
Montgomery	1533	1589	1570	1535
Morgan	1093	1732	1092	1715
Muhlenberg	2493	1857	2497	1449
Nelson	1407	2438	1413	2432
Nicholas	1262	1879	1271	1860
Ohio	3251	2891	3254	2806
Oldham	667	1062	689	1041
Owen	1124	3380	1154	3303
Owsley	1115	255	1105	253
Pendleton	1580	1862	1585	1840
Perry	1019	437	1067	464
Pike	2290	1979	2280	1971
Powell	696	788	697	781
Pulaski	4084	2178	4053	2170
Robertson	494	718	493	711
Rockcastle	1637	1010	1633	1013
Rowan	905	790	908	782
Russell	1206	780	1202	775
Scott	2107	2539	2129	2503
Shelby	1975	2794	1995	2773
Simpson	866	1571	879	1558
Spencer	582	1174	590	1156
Taylor	1131	1286	1144	1273
Todd	1825	1868	1833	1850
Trigg	1455	1533	1463	1514
Trimble	437	1437	448	1424
Union	1437	3104	1422	3085
Warren	2928	3455	3037	3329
Washington	1600	1669	1595	1677
Wayne	1574	1373	1572	1370
Webster	1849	2481	1854	2490
Whitley	3634	989	3623	971
Wolfe	712	959	715	942
Woodford	1617	1712	1607	1717
Totals	226799	234902	229460	232908
Plurality		8103		3538
Per cent.	48.61	50.35	49.61	50.39
Scattering	4788			
Whole vote	466489		462528	

The scattering vote for President was as follows: Woolley (Pro.), 2,262; Barker (Pop.), 1,662; Malloney (S. L.), 408; Debs (S. D.), 456.

The election for Governor was to fill the place made vacant by the death of Governor Goebel.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Wheeler (D.), 25,334; Keys (R.), 16,809.

II. Allen (D.), 23,410; Lynch (R.), 19,780.

III. Rhea (D.), 19,500; Moss (R.), 19,344.

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KENTUCKY—(Continued).

IV. Smith (D.), 24,920; Jally (R.), 21,942.

V. Gregory (D.), 21,374; Irwin (R.), 25,085.

VI. Gooch (D.), 22,572; McShaw (R.), 6,567.

VII. Trimble (D.), 20,325; Stall (R.), 16,810.

VIII. Gilbert (D.), 17,646; Williams (R.), 16,602.

IX. Kehoe (D.), 23,197; Pugh (R.), 22,961.

X. White (D.), 19,443; Hopkins (R.), 18,070.

XI. Boreing R.), 34,506; Smith D.), 17,281.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	12	27	39
Democrats	25	72	97
Independents	1	1	2
Dem. majorities..	12	44	56

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Nat. D.	Plu.
1892, Pres...	135,441	175,461	——	40,020
1895, Gov....	172,436	163,524	——	8,912
1896, Pres...	218,171	217,890	5,114	281
1897, Clerk..	169,128	187,482	9,438	18,354
			I. D.	
1899, Gov....	193,714	191,331	14,050	2,383
			Pro.	
1900, Pres...	226,799	234,902	2,262	8,103
1900, Gov...	229,460	232,998	——	3,538

LOUISIANA.

Counties (59).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Reems...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Heard...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Fus. *Caffery.
Acadia ...	247	577	27	1050	512
Ascension .	638	824	104	807	1136
Assump'n .	507	584	36	805	276
Avoyelles ..	167	951	43	1376	136
Bienville ..	65	889	6	905	182
Bossier	6	635	3	605	6
Caddo	55	1338	8	1378	20
Calcasieu .	639	1559	114	2077	263
Caldwell ..	68	283	23	368	139
Cameron ..	72	185	7	223	57
Catahoula .	144	526	9	735	220
Claiborne .	34	885	6	878	166
Concordia .	17	362	39	310	16
De Soto....	17	923	1	652	38
E.B. Rouge	149	837	66	819	29
E. Carroll..	8	176	1	159	7
E.Feliciana	20	554	13	561	31
Franklin ..	30	362	6	422	119
Grant	156	350	6	600	219
Iberia	668	1030	40	1035	712
Iberville ..	371	674	15	603	227
Jackson ...	82	333	6	531	399
Jefferson ..	59	1282	107	1460	11
Lafayette ..	338	696	8	832	481
Lafourche .	828	1230	14	1540	1121
Lincoln ...	61	517	7	666	448
Livingston.	15	399	7	511	97
Madison ..	5	153	2	131	17
Morehouse .	8	461	3	435	20

LOUISIANA—(Continued).

Counties (59).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Reems...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Heard...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Fus. *Caffery.
N'chitoches	113	845	17	706	85
Orleans ...	4646	18168	888	18226	2740
Ouachita ..	46	663	8	590	237
Plaq'mines.	115	567	22	648	74
P. Coupée..	22	586	17	671	14
Rapides ...	519	1426	17	1590	69
Red River.	6	462	—	488	21
Richland ..	13	304	8	352	30
Sabine	52	543	5	865	170
St. Bernard	43	398	14	624	6
St. Charles.	47	435	3	547	12
St. Helena.	—	—	2	308	34
St. James..	418	395	242	458	524
St.J.Baptist	90	331	50	867	153
St. Landry.	229	1297	37	1986	608
St. Martin.	113	538	5	826	23
St. Mary...	606	818	22	1008	564
St. Tam'ny	159	515	105	601	74
Tangipahoa	229	938	24	473	77
Tensas ...	5	212	1	235	—
Terrebonne	490	740	8	1173	656
Union	105	750	5	808	256
Vermillion	371	625	145	828	103
Vernon	261	522	35	683	365
Wash'ton .	54	449	20	327	23
Webster ...	9	604	6	670	69
W.B.Rouge.	38	185	3	282	28
W. Carroll.	2	173	—	100	11
W. F'ciana	19	320	3	276	8
Winn	234	293	10	515	376
Totals ..	13928	53671	2449	60205	14545
Plurality .		39743		45689	
Per cent...	20.60	79.39	3.17	78.02	18.81
Whole vote		67599		77164	

*Pop. and Rep. fusion vote: Pops. gave 4,939; Reps., 9,277.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor — Earhardt (R.), 2,386; Estopinal (D.), 59,147; Sholars (Pop. and Rep. Fus.), 13,602.

Secretary of State—Thompson (R.), 2,425; Michel (D.), 59,380; C. Taylor Cole (Pop. and Rep. Fus.), 13,485.

Auditor—Forsythe (R.), 2,400; Frazee (D.), 58,982; Deshotel (Pop. and Rep. Fus.), 13,358.

Treasurer—Bloomfield (R.), 2,361; Smith (R.), 59,139; Heaslip (Pop. and Rep. Fus.), 13,318.

Attorney-General—Hunter (R.), 2,398; Guion (D.), 59,137; Wily (Pop. and Rep. Fus.), 13,330.

Superintendent of Education—Lines (R.), 2,337; Calhoun (D.), 59,228; Staples (Pop. and Rep. Fus.), 13,383.

Judge of Court of Appeals—I. D. Moore (D.), 21,343.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. William Brophy (R.), 2,274; Adolf Meyer (D.), 9,727; A. Donaldson (Ind.), 3.

II. S. C. Heaslip (R.), 3,234; R. C. Davey (D.), 11,620; Charles Zimmerman (Ind.), 21.

LOUISIANA—(Continued).

III. F. B. Williams (R.), 5,673; R. F. Broussard (D.), 9,382.

IV. F. M. Welch (R.), 1,290; P. Brazeale (D.), 8,592; scattering, 4.

V. H. E. Hardtner (R.), 628; J. E. Ransdell (D.), 6,172.

VI. J. H. Ducote (R.), 1,455; S. M. Robertson (D.), 7,432.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Democrats	39	113	152
Opposition	—	1	1
Dem. majorities	39	112	151

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Fus.	Plu.
1892, Pres.	25,332	87,922	—	62,590
1896, Gov.	—	116,210	90,138	26,078
			Nat.D.	
1896, Pres.	22,037	77,175	1,834	55,138
1900, Pres.	13,928	53,671	—	39,743
			Fus.	
1900, Gov.	2,449	60,205	14,515	45,690

MAINE.

Counties (16).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. John F. Hill.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Samuel L. Lord.
Androscoggin	4688	3182	5147	3314
Aroostook	4192	1030	5978	1272
Cumberland	8824	5770	10207	5878
Franklin	2235	1085	2208	1117
Hancock	3432	1860	3656	2076
Kennebec	6228	3410	6957	3688
Knox	2762	2765	3229	3326
Lincoln	2212	1419	2334	1331
Oxford	3912	2023	3656	1584
Penobscot	6873	3615	7825	4281
Piscataquis	2023	824	2010	854
Sagadahoc	2245	1025	2194	844
Somerset	3727	1948	3654	2272
Waldo	1468	710	2915	1954
Washington	3705	2110	4135	1992
York	6949	4046	7750	4069
Totals	65475	36822	73855	39852
Plurality	28653		34003	
Per cent.	61.90	34.81	62.61	33.78
Scattering	3463		4240	
Whole vote	105760		117947	

The scattering vote for President included: Woolley (Pro.), 2,585; Debs (S. D.), 878. For Governor: Rogers (Pro.), 3,608; Lermond (Soc.), 632.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Amos L. Allen (R.), 17,803; John J. Lynch (D.), 10,040; Daniel B. Parker (Pro.), 1,533; Clinton Simonton (Soc.), 135; scattering, 3.

II. Charles E. Littlefield (R.), 19,215; Halsey H. Monroe (D.), 11,439; Orren S. French (Pro.), 714; A. L. Carlton (Soc.), 128; scattering, 10.

III. Edwin C. Burleigh (R.), 17,057; Amos F. Gerald (D.), 10,241; William S. Thompson (Pro.), 510; Charles L. Nye (Soc.), 201; scattering, 8.

MAINE—(Continued).

IV. Charles A. Boutelle (R.), 18,833; Thomas White (D.), 8,765; Timothy P. Humphrey (Pro.), 745; Isaac Cushman (Ind. R.), 46; scattering, 5.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1901.

IV. Special election held April 8 to fill vacancy caused by death of Charles A. Boutelle—Llewellyn Powers (R.), 8,359; Thomas White (D.), 5,598; scattering, 18.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	30	132	162
Democrats	1	19	20
Rep. majorities	29	113	142

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Nat.D.	Plu.
1892, Pres.	62,931	48,044	—	14,887
1894, Gov.	69,599	30,621	—	38,978
1896, Pres.	80,465	32,201	1,870	45,877
1898, Gov.	54,266	29,497	310	24,769
1900, Pres.	65,475	36,822	2,585	28,653
1900, Gov.	73,855	39,852	3,608	34,003

MARYLAND.

Counties (23).	CONTROL'R —1901.— Rep. Platt.	CONTROL'R —1901.— Dem. Harlan.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.
Allegany	4122	3251	5044	4528
Anne Arundel	2377	2865	4045	3208
Baltimore—				
City	42412	39115	58880	51979
County	6133	7378	9351	9147
Calvert	787	494	1414	866
Caroline	1367	1524	1798	1774
Carroll	3356	3505	4105	4025
Cecil	2293	2615	2960	2989
Charles	1486	1039	2271	1368
Dorchester	2259	2632	3369	2734
Frederick	5273	4835	6393	5824
Garrett	1589	774	2264	1283
Harford	2330	3166	3146	3599
Howard	1274	1537	1800	1905
Kent	1761	1816	2426	2077
Montgomery	2150	2740	3355	3679
Prince G'ge's	2057	2134	3456	2787
Queen Anne's	1373	1900	1873	2533
Somerset	1777	1798	2855	2019
St. Mary's	1123	1200	2089	1585
Talbot	1865	1910	2573	2233
Washington	4454	3929	5476	4865
Wicomico	1921	2255	2378	2793
Worcester	809	2005	1991	2451
Totals	96356	96477	136212	122271
Plurality	—	121	13941	
Per cent.	48.85	48.91	51.49	46.22
Scattering	4414		6028	
Whole vote	197247		264511	

The scattering vote for State Controller in 1901 was as follows: Kleine (Pro.), 3,740; Parker (Un. R.), 674.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1903.

Clerk of Court of Appeals—Parran (R.), 96,658; Turner (D.), 95,269; Republican majority, 1,389.

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MARYLAND—(Continued).

The scattering vote for President, 1900, includes Woolley (Pro.), 4,582; Ellis (U. R.), 147; Malloney (S. L.), 391; Debs (S. D.), 908.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1901.

I. Brown (D.), 18,650; Kerr (R.), (unfinished term LVIth Congress), 19,320; Moore (D.), 18,173; Jackson (R.), (full term LVIIth Congress), 19,714; Cox (Pro.), 1,351.

II. Talbot (D.), 27,420; Blackeney (R.), 27,710; Angell (Pro.), 1,016; Steele (Ind. D.), 714.

III. Leach (D.), 19,570; Wachter (R.), 21,641; Hillegeist (Pro.), 298; Magness (U. R.), 44; Jones (S. D.), 2,530.

IV. Denny (D.), 20,149; Schirm (R.), 21,932; Gisrich (Pro.), 413; Backman (S. D.), 159.

V. Camalier (D.), 17,305; Mudd (R.), 20,936; Thompson (Pro.), 364.

VI. Little (D.), 20,161; Pearre (R.), 23,541; Hockman (Pro.), 719; Fisher (Ind. R.), 28.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	9	44	53
Democrats	17	51	68
Dem. majorities..	8	7	15

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Plu.
1892, President.....	92,736	113,866	21,130
1893, Controller.....	79,703	98,197	19,494
1895, Governor.....	124,936	106,169	18,767
		D.-F.	
1896, President.....	136,978	104,746	32,232
1897, Controller.....	121,173	114,064	7,109
1899, Governor.....	116,286	128,409	12,123
1900, President.....	136,212	122,271	13,941

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties (14).	GOV'RNOR. —1901.— Rep. Murray Crane.....	Dem Josiah Quincy....	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.....	Dem. Bryan.....
Barnstable ..	3001	508	3372	749
Berkshire ...	8428	3334	8980	5460
Bristol	13126	6709	19396	9355
Dukes	518	93	617	114
Essex	25815	12585	32924	19781
Franklin	3898	1460	4937	1874
Hampden ...	10607	6080	13757	10424
Hampshire ...	4177	1497	5550	2392
Middlesex ...	38593	20403	49638	29456
Nantucket ..	227	58	375	102
Norfolk	11233	5069	15144	7922
Plymouth ...	7684	2929	10813	4665
Suffolk	35326	40871	40951	47534
Worcester ...	23176	12766	32412	17148
Totals	185809	114362	238866	156977
Plurality	71447		81869	
Per cent.....	57.26	35.24	57.66	37.89
Scattering ...	24349		18408	
Whole vote..	324520		414251	

The scattering vote for Governor in 1901 was as follows: George H. Wrenn (D. S.), 10,671; Michael T. Berry (S. L.), 8,898; John B. Lewis, jr. (Pro.), 4,780.

The scattering vote for President in 1900 included the following: Debs (S. D.), 9,607; Malloney (S. L.), 2,599; Woolley (Pro.), 6,202.

MASSACHUSETTS—(Continued).

VOTE FOR STATE TICKET, 1901.

Lieutenant-Governor—R., 183,249; D., 111,248; D. S., 13,126; S. L., 8,310; Pro., 6,507.

Secretary of Commonwealth—R., 176,937; D., 101,108; D. S., 13,393; S. L., 9,631; Pro., 7,121.

Treasurer and Receiver-General—R., 173,026; D., 102,129; D. S., 13,126; S. L., 8,310; Pro., 6,507.

Auditor of Accounts—R., 169,465; D., 104,457; D. S., 12,385; S. L., 9,221; Pro., 6,409.

Attorney-General—R., 171,910; D., 105,027; D. S., 11,502; S. L., 8,839; Pro., 5,895.

VOTE ON CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. George P. Lawrence (R.), 16,520; James H. Bryan (D.), 10,924; Theodore Koehler (S. D.), 543; Herman Kopke (S. L.), 497; all others, 1.

II. Frederick H. Gillett (R.), 17,604; Thomas W. Kenefick (D.), 10,666; Charles Rawbone (S. D.), 657; all others, 1.

III. John R. Thayer (D.), 16,039; Charles G. Washburn (R.), 15,909; all others, 8.

IV. Charles Q. Tirrell (R.), 19,718; Charles D. Lewis (D.), 10,493; all others, 9.

V. William S. Knox (R.), 15,887; Joseph J. Flynn (D.), 15,466; Orion L. Woodbury (S. L.), 402; William S. Searle (Pro.), 310; Charles Franklin Jackman (People's), 115.

VI. William H. Moody (R.), 18,328; Daniel N. Crowley (D.), 6,534; Albert L. Gillen (S. D.), 2,725; Earnest C. Peabody, (S. L.), 778.

VII. Ernest W. Roberts (R.), 19,595; Henry Winn (D.), 10,851; Michael D. Fitzgerald (S. L.), 1,062; John Cramb (S. D.), 1,046.

VIII. Samuel W. McCall (R.), 19,901; Philip T. Nickerson (D.), 7,970; William E. Stacey (S. L.), 806; all others, 3.

IX. Joseph A. Conry (D.), 14,701; Charles T. Witt (R.), 6,633; John Weaver Sherman (S. D.), 718; all others, 1.

X. Henry F. Naphen (D.), 23,507; George B. Pierce (R.), 16,318.

XI. Samuel L. Powers (R.), 21,761; William H. Baker (D.), 10,885; Moorfield Story (Ind.), 2,858; John A. McIsaac (S. D.), 737; all others, 4.

XII. William C. Lovering (R.), 17,788; Charles F. King (D.), 7,434; Charles E. Lowell (S. D.), 2,404; George J. Hunt (S. L.), 843; Herman T. Regnell (Pro.), 483; all others, 4.

XIII. William G. Greene (R.), 16,337; Charles T. Luce (D.), 5,954; Herbert L. Chipman (Pro.), 884; William Swindlehurst (S. L.), 480; all others, 2.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	33	166	199
Democrats	7	72	79
Social Democrats.	—	2	2
Rep. majorities....	26	92	118

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MASSACHUSETTS—(Continued).

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1802.

	Rep.	Dem.	Nat. D.	Plu.
1892, Pres.	202,814	176,813	——	26,001
1893, Gov..	192,613	156,916	——	35,697
1894, Gov..	189,307	123,930	——	65,377
1895, Gov..	186,280	121,599	——	64,681
		D.-P.		
1896, Gov..	258,204	103,662	14,164	154,542
1896, Pres.	278,976	[1]105,711	11,749	173,265
1897, Gov..	165,095	79,552	——	85,543
1898, Gov..	191,146	107,960	——	83,186
		S. D.		
1899, Gov..	168,902	103,802	——	65,100
1900, Pres.	238,866	156,977	9,607	81,889

[1]Includes 15,181 for Bryan and Watson (Pop.).

MICHIGAN.

Counties (82).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley...	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan...	J. SUP. CT. —1901.— Rep. Robt. M. Montgomery	J. SUP. CT. —1901.— Dem. Allen C. Adsit...
Alcona	849	145	461	53
Alger	1016	416	773	208
Allegan	5597	3283	3735	1745
Alpena	2283	1435	1904	973
Antrim	2583	737	1361	217
Arenac	975	860	812	639
Baraga	606	332	361	210
Barry	3292	2896	2557	2048
Bay	6462	5090	5423	4250
Benzie	1472	628	922	280
Berrien	6597	4956	4941	3131
Branch	4298	3416	3355	1593
Calhoun	6226	5562	4554	2561
Cass	3217	2826	2569	2190
Charlevoix ..	2266	779	1338	316
Cheboygan ..	2092	1397	1411	790
Chippewa ...	2474	892	2040	557
Clare	1180	643	818	496
Clinton	3797	2925	2662	1634
Crawford ...	441	253	313	177
Delta	3081	1213	2325	620
Dickinson ...	2857	453	1260	112
Eaton	4808	3909	3913	2475
Emmet	2351	1291	1724	1062
Genesee	6486	3931	5008	2215
Gladwin	978	299	833	154
Gogebic	2168	676	1319	147
G'd Traverse.	3126	1288	2145	692
Gratiot	4261	3207	3116	1949
Hillsdale	4787	3328	3320	1918
Houghton ...	8032	2424	4149	1015
Huron	3669	2134	2630	1176
Ingham	5353	5102	4500	3729
Ionia	5101	4058	3830	2879
Iosco	1402	680	898	356
Iron	1559	259	907	161
Isabella	2970	1997	2439	1567
Jackson	6327	6211	5199	4938
Kalamazoo ..	6007	4708	4581	3254
Kalkaska	1312	360	950	145
Kent	17891	13794	11402	6708
Keweenaw ..	452	31	296	28
Lake	840	350	667	197
Lapeer	3709	2217	3025	1687
Leelanau	1484	637	792	243
Lenawee	6848	5965	5516	4581
Livingston ..	2858	2730	2498	2245

MICHIGAN—(Continued).

Counties (82).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley...	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan...	J. SUP. CT. —1901.— Rep. Robt. M. Montgomery.	J. SUP. CT. —1901.— Dem. Allen C. Adsit...
Luce	405	159	308	133
Mackinac ...	1060	652	871	436
Macomb	4244	3489	3367	2274
Manistee	3146	2340	2222	1786
Marquette ...	5237	1476	3697	694
Mason	2180	1252	1605	797
Mecosta	2804	1376	2124	778
Menominee ..	3122	1543	1864	1027
Midland	1783	1224	1440	524
Missaukee ...	1420	617	1043	320
Monroe	3874	3859	3017	2520
Montcalm ...	4826	2638	3263	1075
Montmorency.	542	233	371	139
Muskegon	5247	2801	3634	2007
Newaygo	2612	1423	2017	971
Oakland	6174	4968	4904	2885
Oceana	2406	1200	1865	617
Ogemaw	1186	518	860	230
Ontonagon ..	982	430	677	266
Osceola	2635	880	1593	469
Oscoda	245	60	140	24
Otsego	1021	435	652	202
Ottawa	5334	3064	3677	1884
Presque Isle..	1322	494	865	45
Roscommon..	328	175	202	71
Saginaw	8414	7618	6177	4898
Sanilac	4177	2064	3252	1014
Schoolcraft ..	1141	461	911	171
Shiawassee...	5051	3443	3834	2131
St. Clair.....	7427	4405	3803	2231
St. Joseph....	3194	3293	2534	2439
Tuscola	4741	2650	3977	1332
Van Buren...	4890	3235	4034	2406
Washtenaw...	5378	5072	4801	4115
Wayne	36745	28416	15516	10709
Wexford	2520	1019	1738	685
Totals	316269	211685	219097	124485
Plurality	104584		94612	
Per cent.....	58.31	39.03	58.12	32.99
Scattering ...	14467		33742	
Whole vote...	542421		377324	

The scattering vote for President in 1900 was as follows: Woolley (Pro.), 9,916; Debs (S. D.), 902; Malloney (S. L.), 825; Barker (Pop.), 2,824.

The scattering vote for Justice of the Supreme Court in 1901 was as follows: Walter S. Westerman (Pro.), 16,320; James E. McBride (Peo. Party), 6,515; Shepard Cowles (Soc. Lab.), 3,400; George A. Eastman, 7,504; Joel E. Gray, 1; W. F. King, 2.

The vote for Regents of the University in 1901 was as follows: Frank W. Fletcher (Rep.), 215,365; Henry W. Carey (Rep.), 215,011; Elmer R. Goldsmith (Dem.), 123,322; Edmund C. Shields (Dem.), 123,384; Archibald Buttars (Pro.), 15,966; Joshua Stansfield (Pro.), 16,068; Powell R. Crosby (Peo. Party), 6,217; Oscar Schermerhorn (Peo. Party), 6,228; Willis F. King (Soc. Lab.), 3,371; Barney Fabinski (Soc. Lab.), 3,309; Edward W. H. Smith, 7,396; Daniel J. Jeannerette, 7,311; Julius Schaeffer, 1; Irene L. Getty, 3; Edward W. H. Kiok, 3.

MICHIGAN—(Continued).

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. John B. Corliss (R.), 24,785; Rufus W. Jacklin (D.), 20,295; scattering, 846.

II. Henry C. Smith (R.), 26,945; Martin G. Loennecker (D.), 23,368; scattering, 1,065.

III. Washington Gardner (R.), 25,998; Stephen D. Williams (D.), 21,306; scattering, 1,518.

IV. Edward L. Hamilton (R.), 26,883; Roman L. Jarvis (D.), 20,498; scattering, 968.

V. William Alden Smith (R.), 27,898; William F. McKnight (D.), 21,497; scattering 791.

VI. Samuel W. Smith (R.), 27,941; Everett L. Bray (D.), 22,532; scattering, 1,393.

VII. Edgar Weeks (R.), 22,915; Justin R. Whiting (D.), 15,938; scattering, 899.

VIII. Joseph W. Fordney (R.), 21,522; Wellington R. Burt (D.), 17,212; scattering, 1,517.

IX. Roswell P. Bishop (R.), 21,408; Frank L. Fowler (D.), 11,539; scattering, 1,387.

X. Rousseau O. Crump (R.), 23,308; Lee E. Joslyn (D.), 15,241; scattering, 738.

XI. Archibald B. Darragh (R.), 28,372; Geo. Killeen (D.), 15,064; scattering, 1,251.

XII. Carlos D. Sheldon (R.), 32,778; Edward F. Legendre (D.), 11,516; scattering, 2,148.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	31	90	121
Democrats	1	10	11
Rep. majorities...	30	80	110

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892—Presid't.	222708	202296	19892	20412
1893—Sup. C't.	164754	148712	14469	16042
1894—Governor	237215	130823	30012	106392
1895—Sup. C't.	189294	108807	25943	80487
		Dem.-Pop.	N. D.	
1896—Presid't.	293327	237251	6930	56076
1898—Governor	243239	168142	—	75097
			Pro.	
1900—Presid't.	316269	211685	11859	104584
1900—Governor	305606	226228	—	79384

MINNESOTA.

Counties (82).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Van Sant	Dem. Lind
Aitkin	988	262	797	461
Anoka	1511	555	1269	835
Antrim	2583	737	2548	761
Arenac	975	860	938	926
Becker	1790	771	1438	1201
Beltrami	1339	767	1004	1017
Benton	849	751	732	813
Big Stone	1081	644	867	878
Blue Earth	3647	2254	3736	2817

MINNESOTA—(Continued).

Counties (82).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Van Sant	Dem. Lind
Brown	1695	1471	1287	1966
Carlton	1119	467	888	670
Carver	1775	1146	1478	1406
Cass	1074	518	849	640
Chippewa	1432	707	1067	1142
Chisago	2354	411	1941	812
Clay	1903	1165	1439	1710
Cook	81	65	64	84
Cottonwood	1368	547	1079	872
Crow Wing	1803	804	1481	1080
Dakota	1904	1878	1563	2286
Dodge	1611	674	1390	893
Douglas	1917	1194	1468	1697
Faribault	2910	936	2617	1364
Fillmore	3741	1364	3247	1806
Freeborn	2934	838	2386	1383
Goodhue	4894	1125	4160	1915
Grant	1062	456	700	859
Hennepin	26902	14498	21115	20558
Houston	1765	884	1556	971
Hubbard	1009	464	825	630
Isanti	1525	504	1083	1033
Itasca	770	413	599	521
Jackson	1757	903	1438	1302
Kanabec	658	210	478	396
Kandiyohi	2343	1204	1822	1755
Kittson	885	562	572	930
Lac qui Parle	1924	642	1383	1280
Lake	639	278	423	575
Le Sueur	1941	1858	1783	1947
Lincoln	866	528	648	773
Lyon	1844	879	1466	1308
McLeod	1691	1540	1429	1736
Marshall	1437	905	977	1485
Martin	1819	1233	1831	1767
Meeker	2032	1300	1520	1822
Mille Lacs	1072	358	816	678
Morrison	1880	1838	1649	2008
Mower	3076	1081	2589	1576
Murray	1358	816	1030	1178
Nicollet	1684	858	1350	1225
Nobles	1709	1101	1369	1311
Norman	1492	964	1141	1452
Olmsted	2818	1597	2491	1867
Otter Tail	3446	3257	2776	3966
Pine	1121	726	844	993
Pipestone	1112	692	933	840
Polk	2863	2533	2115	3361
Pope	1774	481	1424	894
Ramsey	15384	10931	11984	13890
Red Lake	823	1165	554	1535
Redwood	2127	918	1722	1335
Renville	2809	1326	2179	2003
Rice	2924	1688	2402	2166
Rock	1234	573	1075	696
Roseau	632	537	467	722
St. Louis	8851	4667	6978	6044
Scott	996	1588	918	1613
Sherburne	931	373	797	490
Sibley	1736	1272	1385	1658
Stearns	2460	4244	2190	4552
Steele	1833	1188	1617	1295
Stevens	1036	682	842	902
Swift	1378	1028	1089	1411
Todd	2212	1487	1882	1854
Traverse	768	720	584	948
Wabasha	2114	1406	1820	1666
Wadena	949	448	853	561

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MINNESOTA—(Continued).

Counties (82).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Van Sant	Dem. Lind
Waseca	1744	1155	1414	1447
Washington	2984	1279	2109	2097
Watonwan	1509	509	1127	893
Wilkin	812	663	628	827
Winona	3505	3436	3052	3538
Wright	3153	1888	2596	2474
Yellow Medicine	1743	763	1272	1294
Totals	190461	112901	152905	150651
Plurality	77560		2254	
Per cent	60.21	35.69	49.96	49.23
Scattering	12949		2470	
Whole vote	316311		306026	

The scattering vote for President included the following: Woolley (Pro.), 8,555; Debs (S. D.), 3,065; Malloney (S. L.), 1,329.

STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieut.-Governor.—Lyndon A. Smith (R.), 139,503; Thomas J. Meighen (Dem.-Pop.), 126,419; C. B. Wilkinson (Pro.), 7,354; Erick G. Wallinder (Mid. Road Pop.), 2,008.

Secretary of State.—Peter E. Hanson (R.), 174,869; Michael E. Neary (Dem.-Pop.), 121,776; Frank W. Carlisle (Pro.), 9,315.

Treasurer.—Julius H. Block (R.), 174,363; H. C. Koerner (Dem.-Pop.), 121,630; Charles W. Dorsett (Pro.), 8,840; Stephen W. Powell (Mid. Road Pop.), 2,194.

Attorney-General.—Wallace B. Douglas (R.), 180,691; R. C. Saunders (Dem.-Pop.), 123,446.

Chief Justice Supreme Court.—Charles M. Start (R.), no opposition.

Associate Justice Supreme Court.—Loren W. Collins (R.), no opposition.

Railroad Commissioner (four years).—Ira B. Mills (R.), 166,133; Josiah G. Miller (R.), 157,997; P. M. Ringdal (Dem.-Pop.), 122,009; T. J. Knox (Dem.-Pop.), ——; M. R. Parks (Mid. Road Pop.), 4,386; M. P. Moran (Mid. Road Pop.), 3,454. Two years—Charles F. Staples (R.), 166,254; S. M. Owen (Dem.-Pop.), 114,728; John J. Hubbard (Mid. Road Pop.), 2,808.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. James A. Tawney (R.), 23,112; L. L. Brown (D.), 18,130.

II. James T. McCleary (R.), 30,438; M. E. Mathews (D.), 18,808.

III. Joel P. Heatwole (R.), 23,119; Albert Schaller (D.), 16,458; J. R. Lowe (Midroad Pop.), 475.

IV. Frederick C. Stevens (R.), 21,747; Alex. J. Stone (D.), 15,226.

V. Loren Fletcher (R.), 24,724; S. A. Stockwell (D.), 14,269; John W. Johnson (S. L.), 992; Adolph Hirschfield (S. D.), 725; Edwin Phillips (Ind. Pro.), 933.

VI. Page Morris (R.), 9,517; Henry Truelson (D.), 2,055; —— Seberger (Midroad Pop.), 700.

MINNESOTA—(Continued).

VII. Frank M. Eddy (R.), 25,739; M. J. Daly (D.), 20,949; Hans Aaker (Pro.), 2,304.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	43	96	139
Democrats	15	12	27
Dem.-Pop. (Fus.)	1	9	10
Populists	3	2	5
Independent	1	—	1
Rep. majorities	23	73	96

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, President	122736	100579	——	22157
1892, Governor	109229	91600	39863	14020
1894, Governor	147944	53379	87931	60013
1896, President	193503	139735	——	53768
1898, Governor	110531	Fus. 131738	——	21207
1900, President	190461	Pro. 112901	8555	77560
1900, Governor	152905	150651	——	2254

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties (75).	*SEC. STATE —1901.— Dem. Power	Dem. Georgs	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan
Adams	298	8	113	530
Alcorn	104	56	88	773
Amite	158	1	27	772
Attalla	194	138	138	1121
Benton	184	68	66	621
Bolivar	235	35	183	392
Calhoun	230	59	73	868
Carroll	118	207	69	712
Chickasaw	126	23	52	470
Choctaw	62	37	98	599
Claiborne	113	18	17	373
Clarke	166	19	17	676
Clay	75	218	22	690
Coahoma	112	49	106	266
Copiah	231	89	54	1314
Covington	142	32	206	452
De Soto	231	108	51	734
Franklin	133	10	36	403
Greene	30	—	65	139
Grenada	55	95	28	481
Hancock	118	3	67	314
Harrison	146	20	142	619
Hinds	670	90	66	1378
Holmes	252	88	39	906
Issaquena	128	1	13	85
Itawamba	—	—	107	824
Jackson	—	—	167	423
Jasper	189	47	32	740
Jefferson	231	13	12	492
Jones	143	15	196	630
Kemper	122	23	90	688
Lafayette	194	71	89	1025
Lauderdale	72	14	41	1424
Lawrence	327	24	120	533
Leake	200	61	26	997
Lee	232	50	63	1032
Leflore	79	203	6	831
Lincoln	226	24	226	636
Lowndes	174	75	21	749
Madison	202	42	67	674

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MISSISSIPPI—(Continued).

Counties (75).	*SEC. STATE —1901.— Dem.		PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep.	Dem.
	Power	George	McKinley	Bryan
Marion	123	3	182	488
Marshall	278	26	91	1095
Monroe	68	12	62	1277
Montgomery	111	146	28	844
Neshoba	48	40	41	803
Newton	200	46	16	1194
Noxubee	143	31	7	627
Oktibbeha	53	57	14	666
Panola	270	65	33	1043
Pearl River	83	2	41	205
Perry	137	20	197	431
Pike	199	8	131	1252
Pontotoc	156	64	182	739
Prentiss	103	26	210	907
Quitman	40	2	34	115
Rankin	186	31	45	816
Scott	293	—	17	669
Sharkey	31	—	18	186
Simpson	124	7	74	493
Smith	170	5	72	542
Sunflower	87	23	8	341
Tallahatchie	145	48	16	504
Tate	294	54	38	1033
Tippah	166	62	106	933
Tishomingo	44	37	123	706
Tunica	28	18	36	199
Union	202	93	189	1156
Warren	384	98	136	805
Washington	139	69	122	587
Wayne	119	22	74	424
Webster	254	81	156	696
Wilkinson	84	—	31	482
Winston	138	48	42	606
Yalobusha	242	50	68	939
Yazoo	153	283	15	917
Totals	12016	3711	5753	51706
Plurality	8305			45953
Per cent.	53.04	16.38	9.73	87.48
Scattering	6922			
Barker (Pop.)			1642	
Whole vote	22655		59101	

*Contest confined to Democratic factions. The scattering vote for Secretary of State in 1901 was: Quind (Dem.), 2,767; Eckford (Dem.), 2,418; Dial (Dem.), 1,743.

VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER, 1901.

Carlisle (Dem.), 12,932; Evans (Dem), 9,424.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. E. M. Candler, jr. (D.), 6,449; J. M. Dickey (R.), 329.

II. Thomas Spight (D.), 7,548; John S. Burton (R.), 500.

III. Patrick Henry (D.), 3,202.

IV. A. F. Fox (D.), 8,211; W. D. Frazee (R.), 688; Raleigh Brewer (Pop.), 653.

V. John Sharp Williams (D.), 9,385; J. C. Hill (Rep.), 14.

VI. F. A. McLain (D.), 7,032; H. C. Turley (R.), 1,048.

VII. C. E. Hooker (D.), 5,722; N. M. Hollingsworth (Pop.), 457.

MISSISSIPPI—(Continued).

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. Bal.
Democrats	45	131	176
Populists	—	2	2
Dem. majorities	45	129	174

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, Pres.	1,406	40,237	10,256	29,981
1895, Gov.	——	46,873	17,466	29,407
1896, Pres.	5,123	53,800	Nat. D. 1,017	48,677
1900, Pres.	5,753	51,706	Pop. 1,542	45,953

MISSOURI.

Counties (114).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep.	Dem.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley	Bryan	Flory	Dockery
Adair	2673	2180	2700	2166
Andrew	2356	2022	2360	2027
Atchison	1767	1926	1766	1937
Audrain	1436	3477	1443	3472
Barry	2420	2661	2446	2652
Barton	1780	2349	1795	2330
Bates	2731	3591	2788	3557
Benton	1980	1532	1996	1524
Bollinger	1515	1533	1519	1532
Boone	1672	4793	1679	4810
Buchanan	8329	8925	8215	9100
Butler	1888	1670	1892	1669
Caldwell	2235	1722	2248	1718
Callaway	1864	4133	1866	4150
Camden	1511	1078	1521	1070
C. Girardeau	2778	2318	2798	2309
Carroll	3192	3300	3194	3305
Carter	620	755	632	752
Cass	2162	3350	2200	3342
Cedar	1845	1820	1868	1808
Chariton	2138	3828	2150	3820
Christian	2107	1326	2180	1334
Clark	1899	2021	1914	2018
Clay	921	3585	915	3568
Clinton	1745	2405	1760	2380
Cole	2157	2320	2249	2223
Cooper	2738	2756	2746	2762
Crawford	1470	1318	1480	1315
Dade	1992	1821	2010	1808
Dallas	1506	1238	1516	1224
Daviess	2378	2670	2374	2680
De Kalb	1669	1840	1674	1832
Dent	1085	1419	1093	1422
Douglas	1705	858	1712	861
Dunklin	1276	2711	1280	2704
Franklin	3686	2652	3720	2625
Gasconade	2015	575	2034	559
Gentry	2185	2458	2192	2452
Greene	6009	5519	6050	5515
Grundy	2576	1532	2568	1551
Harrison	3083	2209	3086	2200
Henry	2626	3777	2655	3752
Hickory	1270	777	1281	773
Holt	2292	1765	2294	1777
Howard	1295	3134	1290	3141
Howell	2059	1975	2080	1964
Iron	642	932	649	927
Jackson	21581	22542	21656	22710
Jasper	8747	9658	8763	9673
Jefferson	2775	2798	2766	2804
Johnson	3051	3612	3062	3628
Knox	1344	1908	1340	1907

MISSOURI—(Continued).

Counties (114).	PRESID'T. —1900.—		GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley	Bryan	Flory	Dockery
Laclede	1686	1786	1702	1780
Lafayette	3311	4217	3300	4229
Lawrence	3552	3313	3559	3310
Lewis	1442	2583	1470	2570
Lincoln	1563	2761	1581	2757
Linn	3104	3137	3119	3130
Livingston	2493	2659	2547	2628
McDonald	1138	1469	1140	1473
Macon	3568	4174	3596	4167
Madison	881	1153	881	1149
Maries	544	1273	548	1271
Marion	2490	3927	2531	3911
Mercer	1973	1106	1968	1111
Miller	1796	1493	1835	1451
Mississippi	1020	1384	1027	1387
Moniteau	1684	1876	1703	1864
Monroe	795	4016	797	4022
Montgomery	1866	2000	1908	1976
Morgan	1434	1390	1437	1386
New Madrid	668	1379	667	1374
Newton	2673	2877	2690	2888
Nodaway	3858	4055	3857	4067
Oregon	652	1768	658	1766
Osage	1731	1396	1754	1374
Ozark	1272	695	1283	689
Pemiscot	655	1370	655	1369
Perry	1681	1660	1688	1654
Pettis	3824	3820	3805	3802
Phelps	1153	1603	1166	1589
Pike	2534	3747	2574	3704
Platte	997	3052	993	3064
Polk	2679	2178	2699	2167
Pulaski	782	1282	781	1282
Putnam	2337	1159	2344	1146
Ralls	770	2161	772	2142
Randolph	1932	4006	1975	3982
Ray	2004	3631	2026	3612
Reynolds	451	1027	451	1027
Ripley	822	1439	826	1433
St. Charles	3324	2343	3332	2341
St. Clair	1844	2036	1857	2031
St. Francois	2295	2707	2302	2703
St. Genevieve	935	1296	929	1302
St. Louis (county)	6537	3864	6574	3836
Saline	2814	4901	2824	4872
Schuyler	1061	1335	1063	1337
Scotland	1277	1760	1296	1749
Scott	821	1706	826	1699
Shannon	716	1279	717	1275
Shelby	1217	2578	1222	2580
Stoddard	1840	2695	1846	2697
Stone	1182	573	1202	558
Sullivan	2386	2395	2404	2390
Taney	1137	753	1152	740
Texas	1713	2218	1730	2216
Vernon	2356	4306	2413	4268
Warren	1599	579	1610	580
Washington	1751	1500	1746	1508
Wayne	1648	1745	1646	1748
Webster	1721	1702	1729	1704
Worth	1023	1123	1031	1121
Wright	1703	1500	1710	1494
St. Louis(c'y)	60597	59931	62937	58412
Totals	314092	351922	317905	350045
Plurality		37830		32140
Per cent	45.94	51.48	46.45	51.00
Scattering	17631		16343	
Whole vote	683645		684293	

MISSOURI—(Continued).

The scattering vote for President, 1900, was as follows: Barker (Pop.), 4,244; Woolley (Pro.), 5,965; Debs (S. D.), 6,128; Malloney (S. L.), 1,294.

The scattering vote for Governor included the following: Hillis (Prog. Peop.), 4,356; Stokes (Pro.), 5,194; Lipscomb (S. D.), 5,577; Fry (S. L.), 1,213; others, 3.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor—Allen (Rep.), 314,352; Lee (Dem.), 352,505; Neff (Prog. Peop.), 4,261; Ely (Pro.), 5,685; Greenbaum (S. D.), 6,048; Graber (S. L.), 1,295; Lee's plurality, 38,153; Lee's majority, 20,864.

Secretary of State—Porterfield (Rep.), 313,872; Cook (Dem.), 352,747; Finn (Prog. Peop.), 4,263; Benham (Pro.), 5,559; Snipe (S. D.), 6,114; Heitzig (S. L.), 1,321; Cook's plurality, 38,875; Cook's majority, 21,616.

Treasurer—Fleming (Rep.), 313,952; Williams (Dem.), 352,660; Fuller (Prog. Peop.), 4,264; Allen (Pro.), 5,591; Brandt (S. D.), 6,128; Graber (S. L.), 1,302; Williams's plurality, 38,708; Williams's majority, 21,422.

Auditor—Bloebaum (Rep.), 313,831; Allen (Dem.), 352,823; Allen (Prog. Peop.), 4,385; Hill (Pro.), 5,573; Whippermann (S. L.), 1,291; Rickeson (S. D.), 6,133; Allen's plurality, 38,992; Allen's majority, 21,608.

Judge Supreme Court — Ladd (Rep.), 314,049; Gantt (Dem.), 352,338; Voris (Prog. Peop.), 4,255; Bell (Pro.), 5,525; Sanderson (S. D.), 6,004; Gantt's plurality, 38,289; Gantt's majority, 22,505.

Attorney-General—O'Fallen (Rep.), 314,065; Crow (Dem.), 352,517; Taylor (Prog. Peop.), 4,296; Adams (Pro.), 5,616; Delaney (S. D.), 6,146; Crow's plurality, 38,452; Crow's majority, 22,394.

Railroad and Warehouse Com.—Crouse (Rep.), 313,632; Herrington (Dem.), 352,978; Miller (Prog. Peop.), 4,249; Taylor (Pro.), 5,576; Hassler (S. D.), 6,039; Carten (S. L.), 1,270; Herrington's plurality, 39,341; Herrington's majority, 22,206.

Judge Kansas City Court of Appeals—Gentry (Rep.), 154,958; Broaddus (Dem.), 178,692; Broaddus's majority, 23,724.

Judge St. Louis Court of Appeals—Craemer (Rep.), 158,760; Goode (Dem.), 174,273; Goode's majority, 15,505.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Pickler (Rep.), 19,189; Lloyd (Dem.), 23,920; scattering, 33; Lloyd's plurality, 4,731; Lloyd's majority, 4,698.

II. Irwin (Rep.), 18,485; Rucker (Dem.), 25,046; scattering, 105; Rucker's plurality, 6,561; Rucker's majority, 6,456.

III. Leeper (Rep.), 19,131; Dougherty (Dem.), 22,903; scattering, 80; Doughtery's plurality, 3,862; Dougherty's majority, 3,782.

IV. Kennish (Rep.), 19,595; Cochran (Dem.), 22,211; Cochran's majority, 2,615.

V. Brown (Rep.), 24,367; Cowherd (Dem.), 27,644; Marfording (S. D.), 476; scattering, 2; Cowherd's plurality, 3,277; Cowherd's majority, 2,799.

VI. Jurden (Rep.), 16,366; De Armond (Dem.), 20,017; Atkeson (Prog. Peop.), 747; scattering, 45; De Armond's plurality, 3,671; De Armond's majority, 2,859.

VII. Parsons (Rep.), 21,601; Cooney

MISSOURI—(Continued).

(Dem.), 26,834; scattering, 25; Cooney's plurality, 5,233; Cooney's majority, 5,208.

VIII. Moore (Rep.), 20,634; Shackleford (Dem.), 23,718; scattering, 40; Shackleford's plurality, 3,084; Shackleford's majority, 3,044.

IX. Flagg (Rep.), 16,451; Clark (Dem.), 19,202; Clark's majority, 2,750.

X. Bartholdt (Rep.), 24,262; Bolte (Dem.), 17,848; Putnam (S. D.), 1,443; Ernst (S. L.), 366; Bartholdt's plurality, 6,404; Bartholdt's majority, 4,595.

XI. Joy (Rep.), 28,375; O'Malley (Dem.), 25,607; Gebelein (S. D.), 675; Poelling (S. L.), 262; Joy's plurality, 2,768; Joy's majority, 1,831.

XII. Horton (Rep.), 18,551; Butler, (Dem.), 22,004; Specht (S. D.), 707; Bilsbarrow (S. L.), 166; Butler's plurality, 3,553; Butler's majority, 2,680.

XIII. Reppy (Rep.), 20,524; Robb (Dem.), 23,798; scattering, 5; Robb's plurality, 3,274; Robb's majority, 3,269.

XIV. Moxley (Rep.), 23,364; Vandiver (Dem.), 26,434; scattering, 80; Vandiver's plurality, 3,070; Vandiver's majority, 2,990.

XV. Holmes (Rep.), 22,678; Benton (Dem.), 26,804; Oliver (S. D.), 563; scattering, 16; Benton's plurality, 4,126; Benton's majority 3,547.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	9	50	59
Democrats	25	89	114
Populists	—	1	1
Dem. majorities	16	38	54

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, Pres.	226,349	267,353	40,925	41,004
1896, Pres.	304,940	363,667	——	58,727
1898, Judge	255,428	285,770	——	30,342
			S. D.	
1900, Pres.	314,092	351,922	6,128	37,830
1900, Gov.	317,905	350,045	5,577	32,140

MONTANA.

Counties (24).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Folsom	Dem. Toole.
Beaverhead	767	937	739	930
Broadhead	318	572	295	577
Carbon	930	907	818	741
Cascade	1997	2564	1849	2479
Choteau	1098	620	1019	697
Custer	980	477	934	694
Dawson	521	209	480	269
Deer Lodge	1636	3395	1522	1885
Fergus	1228	913	1172	1000
Flathead	1104	1201	1024	1026
Gallatin	1146	1297	1096	1201
Granite	401	1020	348	866
Jefferson	488	980	460	919
Lewis & Cl'ke	2043	2763	1764	2982
Madison	1030	1298	985	1296
Meagher	414	406	392	368
Missoula	1392	1893	1219	1548

MONTANA—(Continued).

Counties (24).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Folsom	Dem. Toole.
Park	903	900	786	907
Ravalli	892	1052	748	874
Silver Bow	3873	12101	2038	8468
Sweet Grass	410	287	435	305
Teton	573	457	516	456
Valley	363	234	348	274
Yellowstone	816	654	774	657
Totals	25373	37146	22691	31419
Plurality		11773		8728
Per cent.	39.88	58.37	35.56	49.24
Scattering	1117		9093	
Whole vote	63636		63803	

The scattering vote for President in 1900 included the following: Debs (S. D.), 708; Woolley (Pro.), 298; Malloney (S. D.), 111.

The scattering vote for Governor included the following: Hogan (Ind. D.), 9,188; Fox (S. D.), 505.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor. — Higgins (D.), 29,700; Bennett (R.), 23,222; Marion (Ind. D.), 8,592; Henry F. Davis (S. D.), 535.

Secretary of State.—Hays (D. and Ind. D.), 37,471; Yoder (R.), 23,338; Horne (S. D.), 550.

State Treasurer.—Barrett (D.), 28,517; Edwards (R.), 23,372; Livingston (Ind. D.), 9,043; Topel (S. D.), 558.

Associate Justice.—Milburn (D.), 29,377; Von Tobel (R.), 22,380; Word (Ind. D.), 9,001.

Auditor.—Calderhead (D.), 28,174; Proctor (R.), 23,895; McLean (Ind. D.), 8,549; Lawson (S. D.), 552.

Attorney-General.—Donovan (D.), 28,258; Porter (R.), 24,161; Stewart (Ind. D.), 8,509; Beckwith (S. D.), 551.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Welch (D.), 27,476; Harmon (R.), 24,379; Leamy, (Ind. D.), 8,516; Partelow (S. D.), 592.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1900.

Caldwell Edwards (D.), 28,130; Cornelius F. Kelley (Ind. D.), 9,443; Samuel G. Murray (R.), 23,207; Martin J. Elliott (S. D.), 613.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Democrats	14	33	47
Republicans	9	21	30
Populists	1	6	7
Social Labor	—	8	8
Dem. majorities	4	—	—

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, Pres.	18,851	17,581	7,334	1,270
1892, Gov.	18,186	17,639	7,738	447
1894, Cong.	23,160	10,356	15,251	7,909
1896, Pres.	10,491	42,537	——	32,043
1898, Cong.	11,607	23,351	——	11,774
			S. D.	
1900, Pres.	25,373	37,146	708	11,772
1900, Gov.	22,691	31,419		8,728

NEBRASKA.

Counties (90).	SUP. COURT —1901.— Rep. Sedgwick.	SUP. COURT —1901.— Fus. Hollenbeck.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.
Adams	1629	1586	1992	2114
Antelope	1212	989	1342	1356
Banner	146	85	186	71
Boone	1277	1107	103	75
Blaine	91	52	1524	1336
Box Butte	574	394	707	494
Boyd	671	586	771	795
Brown	393	303	470	327
Buffalo	1702	1479	1916	2056
Burt	1412	764	1929	1174
Butler	1435	1744	1481	2147
Cass	2269	1854	2922	2259
Cedar	1227	1260	1441	1565
Chase	297	256	313	274
Cherry	728	502	922	298
Cheyenne	637	432	714	509
Clay	1708	1432	1932	1826
Colfax	848	1153	1033	1357
Cuming	1136	1361	1385	1736
Custer	1895	1770	2145	2159
Dakota	681	602	692	777
Dawes	534	476	613	587
Dawson	1173	1151	1280	1399
Deuel	263	233	403	241
Dixon	1055	792	1285	1101
Dodge	1722	2192	2632	2410
Douglas	9354	7600	14266	13241
Dundy	289	259	308	283
Fillmore	1711	1603	1883	1860
Franklin	859	931	984	1122
Frontier	683	596	930	810
Furnas	1132	999	1321	1319
Gage	3188	1891	4141	2701
Garfield	251	212	251	235
Gosper	388	442	494	570
Grant	80	45	148	97
Greeley	490	779	463	880
Hall	1638	1313	2017	1766
Hamilton	1323	1235	1524	1571
Harlan	797	786	880	977
Hayes	297	208	308	284
Hitchcock	389	361	450	528
Holt	1395	1569	1320	1492
Hooker	48	32	37	43
Howard	876	1094	908	1283
Jefferson	1595	1174	1862	1587
Johnson	1312	937	1532	1179
Kearney	952	888	1055	1109
Keith	225	202	246	216
Keya Paha	341	334	380	353
Kimball	120	51	137	48
Knox	1311	1136	1600	1630
Lancaster	5055	2951	7465	5677
Lincoln	1170	975	1386	1169
Logan	93	85	107	102
Loup	153	123	149	137
McPherson	56	25	85	54
Madison	1640	1370	2060	1690
Merrick	990	850	1212	996
Nance	912	705	1091	853
Nemaha	1586	1279	1783	1779
Nuckolls	1273	1194	1471	1480
Otoe	2133	1759	2718	2327
Pawnee	1391	866	1632	1121
Perkins	175	201	184	231
Phelps	1056	815	1202	979

NEBRASKA—(Continued).

Counties (90).	SUP. COURT —1901.— Rep. Sedgwick.	SUP. COURT —1901.— Fus. Hollenbeck.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.
Pierce	753	740	918	913
Platte	1011	1966	1608	2117
Polk	992	1122	1023	1376
Red Willow	958	677	1192	905
Richardson	2215	1933	2491	2529
Rock	435	210	481	243
Saline	1891	1603	2238	2018
Sarpy	684	807	792	1090
Saunders	1925	2006	2325	2762
Scotts Bluff	362	244	400	276
Seward	1657	1561	1937	1865
Sheridan	520	550	626	703
Sherman	419	538	503	743
Sioux	154	165	199	248
Stanton	637	654	788	751
Thayer	1560	1171	1825	1516
Thomas	86	79	65	80
Thurston	703	396	803	656
Valley	730	761	810	864
Washington	1376	1060	1741	1412
Wayne	974	824	1246	951
Webster	1227	1102	1355	1322
Wheeler	122	170	138	180
York	2060	1565	2207	1871
Totals	98993	86334	121835	113613
Plurality	12659	——	8222	——
Per cent.	51.76	45.15	50.54	47.18
Scattering	5912		5608	
Whole vote	191239		241056	

The scattering vote for Judge in 1901 was as follows: Clark (Pro.), 4,072; Randolph (Socialist), 1,836; scattering, 4.

The scattering vote for President included the following: Woolley (Pro.), 3,685; Barker (Pop.), 1,103; Debs (S. D.), 820.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1901.

Regent of University.—Ernst (Rep.), 99,084; Calkins (Rep.), 96,845; Nawxby (Fus.), 83,895; Bayston (Fus.), 81,819; Walker (Pro.), 4,297; Dillworth (Pro.), 4,013; Wilkie (Soc.), 1,024; Schram (Soc.), 2,007; scattering, 55.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. E. J. Burkett (R.), 19,429; George Berge (Fus.), 16,548.

II. David W. Mercer (R.), 16,279; Edgar Howard (Fus.), 14,807.

III. J. S. Robinson (Fus.), 22,425; John R. Hays (R.), 22,250.

IV. John D. Pope (R.), 20,435; William L. Stark (Fus.), 21,033.

V. A. C. Shallenbarger (Fus.), 17,688; W. S. Morland (R.), 17,279.

VI. William Neville (Fus.), 17,487; M. P. Kinkaid (R.), 17,280.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. Bal.
Republicans	19	53	72
Fusion	14	47	61
Rep. majorities	5	6	11

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NEBRASKA—(Continued).

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, President..	87213	24943	82256	4957
		D. P.		
1894, Governor..	94613	97815	——	3192
			N.D.	
1896, President..	103064	115999	2885	12935
1898, Governor..	93281	96703	——	3422
1899, Sup. Judge.	94216	109321	——	15105
			Pro.	
1900, President..	121835	113613	3685	8222

NEVADA.

Counties (14).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1898.— Rep. McMillan.	Dem. Russell	Silver. Sadler.
Churchill ..	79	119	95	53	38
Douglass ..	212	219	209	60	142
Elko	476	860	324	418	499
Esmeralda.	125	289	158	65	191
Eureka ...	121	389	134	75	336
Humboldt .	304	700	284	272	349
Lander	144	325	85	182	199
Lincoln	233	564	111	297	259
Lyon	214	354	301	93	199
Nye	32	190	31	40	147
Ormsby	311	399	370	61	395
Story	455	609	596	148	346
Washoe ...	919	1005	705	191	286
White Pine	164	325	145	102	184
Totals ...	3849	6347	3548	2057	3570
Plurality ..		2498			22
Per cent...	37.75	62.25	35.44	20.57	35.66
Scattering..				833	
Whole vote	10196			10008	

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1900.

I. E. T. Farrington (Rep.), 4,190; F. G. Newlands (Silver and Dem.), 5,975.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	5	5	10
Independents	1	3	4
Silver and Dem...	9	23	32
Sil. and Dem. maj	3	15	18

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, President..	2822	711	7267	4445
1894, Governor..	3861	678	——	1362
1896, President..	1938	——	Sil.	6439
1898, Governor..	3548	2057	3570	22
1900, President..	3849	6347	——	2498

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Counties (10).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Jordan.	Dem. Potter.
Belknap	3099	1819	3030	1859
Carroll	2626	1859	2571	1848
Cheshire	4435	2120	4289	2089

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—(Continued).

Counties (10).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Jordan.	Dem. Potter.
Coos	3383	2436	3495	2226
Grafton	6177	3619	6077	3588
Hillsborough	12653	8339	12392	8129
Merrimack ..	7517	5248	7409	5259
Rockingham	7367	4719	7168	4666
Strafford ...	4987	3792	4940	3756
Sullivan	2559	1588	2520	1536
Totals	54803	35489	53891	34956
Plurality	19314		18935	
Per cent.....	59.34	38.42	59.35	38.50
Scattering ...	2061		1941	
Whole vote...	92353		90788	

The scattering vote for President, 1900, was as follows: Woolley (Pro.), 1,271; Debs (S. D.), 790.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

No members of State government elected except Governor.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Cyrus A. Sulloway (Rep.), 26,062; Timothy J. Howard (Dem.), 17,401; scattering, 1,027.

II. Frank D. Currier (Rep.), 27,440; Henry F. Hollis (Dem.), 17,517; scattering, 800.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	23	300	323
Democrats	1	97	98
Rep. majorities....	22	203	225

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Plu.
1892, President...	45,658	42,081	3,547
1896, Governor...	48,387	28,333	20,054
1896, President...	57,444	21,650	35,794
1898, Governor...	44,730	35,653	9,077
1900, President...	54,803	35,489	19,314
1900, Governor...	53,891	34,956	18,935

NEW-JERSEY.

Counties (21).	GOV'RNOR. —1901.— Rep. Murphy.	Dem. Seymour.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.
Atlantic	6051	3290	6122	2566
Bergen	7401	6061	9086	6456
Burlington ..	6877	5294	8381	5476
Camden	13571	8815	16148	7281
Cape May....	1877	1231	2241	1110
Cumberland.	5567	3655	6780	4036
Essex	36780	29885	45318	25735
Gloucester ...	3504	2779	4471	2829
Hudson	27882	36880	32341	38025
Hunterdon ...	2978	4052	3873	5136
Mercer	10954	9083	13874	7858
Middlesex ...	7627	7517	9348	7191

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NEW-JERSEY—(Continued).

Counties (21).	GOV'RNOR. —1901.— Rep. Murphy.	Dem. Seymour.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.
Monmouth ..	8556	7781	10363	8568
Morris	6335	5455	7739	5793
Ocean	2516	1363	3182	1414
Passaic	13481	12179	15619	12891
Salem	2931	2749	3398	2981
Somerset	3490	3181	4438	3188
Sussex	2302	2953	2874	3395
Union	10215	8856	12522	7665
Warren	2919	3622	3589	5219
Totals	183814	166681	221707	164808
Plurality	17133	——	56899	——
Per cent.....	50.88	46.14	55.28	41.09
Scattering ...	10772		14535	
Whole vote..	361267		401050	

The scattering vote for Governor in 1901 was as follows: Brown (Pro.), 5,365; Vail (Soc.), 3,489; Wilson (S. L.), 1,918.

The scattering vote for President in 1900 included: Woolley (Pro.), 7,183; Debs (S. D.), 4,609; Malloney (S. L.), 2,074; other, 660.

SENATE OF 1902.

Atlantic County—Edward S. Lee (R.), 1905, Atlantic City.

Bergen County—Edmund W. Wakelee (R.), 1905, Demarest.

Burlington County—Nathan Haines (R.), 1904, Burlington.

Camden County—*Herbert W. Johnson, (R.), 1903, Merchantville.

Cape May County—Robert E. Hand (R.), 1904, Erma.

Cumberland County—Bloomfield H. Minch (R.), 1905, Bridgeton.

Essex County—*Thomas N. McCarter, jr. (R.), 1903, Newark.

Gloucester County—Solomon H. Stanger (R.), 1903, Glassboro.

Hudson County—Robert S. Hudspeth (D.), 1905, Jersey City.

Hunterdon County—William C. Gebhardt (D.), 1904, Clinton.

Mercer County—Elijah C. Hutchinson (R.), 1905, Trenton.

Middlesex County—Theodore Strong (R.), 1904, New-Brunswick.

Monmouth County—*C. Asa Francis (R.), 1903, North Long Branch.

Morris County—Jacob W. Welsh (R.), 1905, German Valley.

Ocean County—George L. Shinn (R.), 1905, New-Egypt.

Passaic County—Wood McKee (R.), 1904, Paterson.

Salem County—*Richard C. Miller (R.), Alloway.

Somerset County—*Charles A. Reed (R.), 1903, Plainfield.

Sussex County—Lewis J. Martin (D.), 1904, Newton.

Union County—*Joseph Cross (R.), 1903, Elizabeth.

Warren County—*Johnston Cornish (D.), 1903, Washington.

*Successor to be elected in 1902.

ASSEMBLY OF 1902.

Atlantic County—Thomas C. Elvins (R.), Hammonton.

Bergen County—†Joseph H. Tillotson (R.), Englewood; †James W. Mercer (R.), Lodi.

Burlington County—†Charles Wright (R.), Columbus; †John G. Horner (R.), Palmyra.

Camden County—†William J. Bradley (R.), Camden; †Ephraim T. Gill (R.), Haddonfield; †George A. Waite (R.), Camden.

Cape May County—†Lewis M. Cresse (R.), Ocean City.

Cumberland County—†William J. Moore (R.), Bridgeton; Louis H. Miller (R.), Vineland.

Essex County—†J. Henry Bacheller (R.), Newark; †William B. Garrabrants (R.), Newark; †John Howe (R.), Newark; †Robert W. Brown (R.), Newark; †William G. Sharwell (R.), Newark; †Ralph B. Schmidt (R.), Newark; †Edward E. Gnichtel (R.), Newark; †Edgar Williams (R.), East Orange; †Frederick Cummings (R.), West Orange; †Robert M. Boyd, jr. (R.), Montclair; †William A. Lord (R.), Orange.

Gloucester County—John Boyd Avis (R.), Woodbury.

Hudson County—†Patrick H. Connolly (D.), Jersey City; †John A. Dennin (Do), Jersey City; †John J. Fallon (D.), Hoboken; James A. Hamill (D.), Jersey City; William Hurley (D.), Hoboken; †Kilian V. Lutz (D.), Guttenburg; †Edward J. Rice (D.), Harrison; Carl G. A. Schumann (D.), Jersey City; John J. Treacy (D.), Jersey City; †Peter Stillwell (D.), Bayonne; Frederick Weismann (D.), Town of Union; †George G. Tennant (D.), Jersey City.

Hunterdon County—†Warren O. Lauenberger (D.), Junction.

Mercer County—Bertrand L. Gulick (R.), Princeton; †George W. Page (R.), Trenton; Harry D. Leavitt (R.), Trenton.

Middlesex County—Myron J. Whitford (R.), New-Market; William H. C. Jackson (R.), New-Brunswick; †John E. Montgomery (R.), South Amboy.

Monmouth County—William T. Hoffman (R.), Englishtown; John A. Howland (R.), Long Branch; Somers T. Champion (R.), Atlantic Highlands.

Morris County—†Charles R. Whitehead (R.), Morristown; William T. Brown (R.), Madison.

Ocean County—George W. Holman, jr. (R.), Bayville.

Passaic County—†Edmund G. Stalter (R.), Paterson; †William B. Davidson, (R.), Passaic; †Hiram Keasler (R.), Allwood; Raymond Bogert (R.), Paterson; Frederick W. Van Blarcom (R.), Paterson.

Salem County—John Tyler (R.), Salem.

Somerset County—†Henry W. Hoagland (R.), Rocky Hill.

Sussex County—Lewis S. Iliff (D.), Newton.

Union County—Frederick Miller (R.), Elizabeth; William Newcorn (R.), Plainfield; William F. Hall (R.), Cranford.

Warren County—William R. Laire (R.), Belvidere.

†Re-elected.

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VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), 31,942; George Pfeiffer, jr. (D.), 19,169; George J. Haven (Nat. Pro.), 1,928; P. E. Eberding (S. D.), 374; L. L. Weilenbeck (S. L.), 101.

II. John J. Gardiner (R.), 31,359; Thomas J. Prickett (D.), 17,351; Harry S. Powell (Nat. Pro.), 1,419; J. Louis Pancoast (S. D.), 418; Emil F. Wegener (S. L.), 75.

III. Benj. F. Howell (R.), 24,286; Jas. J. Bergen (D.), 18,781; Chas. J. Garrison (Nat. Pro.), 768; Morris Freedman (S. D.), 190; Geo. P. Herrschoft (S. L.), 108.

IV. H. Burdett Herr (R.), 18,017; Joshua S. Salmon (D.), 19,661; Wm. B. Osborn (Nat. Pro.), 1,255; Geo. H. Strobell (S. D.), 235; Frank W. Wilson (S. L.), 64.

V. James F. Stewart (R.), 24,323; John Johnson (D.), 19,708; Benjamin S. Dormida (Nat. Pro.), 430; W. H. Wyatt (S. D.), 514; Louis A. Magnet (S. L.), 395.

VI. Richard Fayne (R.), 32,830; George H. Lambert (D.), 19,477; Richardson Gray (Nat. Pro.), 395; Thomas A. Jones (S. D.), 848; Moritz Hoffmann (S. L.), 534.

VII. Marshall Van Winkle (R.), 30,472; Allan L. McDermott (D.), 33,713; Joel W. Brown (Nat. Pro.), 303; Frederick Krofft (S. D.), 1,336; Thomas Jacob (S. L.), 479; James Hickey (Ind. Work.), 10. To fill vacancy—Marshall Van Winkle (R.), 30,472; Allan L. McDermott (D.), 33,898; James Hickey (Ind. Work.), 20.

VIII. Charles N. Fowler (R.), 27,121; Edward A. S. Man (D.), 17,510; Timothy J. Kennedy, (Nat. Pro.), 501; Paul Koch (S. D.), 670; Jacob Grieb (S. L.), 327.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. Bal.
Republicans	17	46	63
Democrats	4	14	18
Rep. majorities...	13	32	45

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	N.D.	Plu.
1892, President..	156068	171042	——	14974
1896, President..	221367	133675	6373	87692
1898, Governor..	164051	158552	——	5499
			Pro.	
1900, President..	221707	164808	7183	56899

NEW-JERSEY CONGRESS DISTRICTS.

(Act of 1901.)

I—Camden, Gloucester, Salem.

II—Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland.

III—Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean.

IV—Hunterdon, Mercer, Somerset.

V—Morris, Union, Warren.

VI—Bergen, Passaic, Sussex.

VII—First, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Fifteenth wards of city of Newark, city of Orange, the towns of Bloomfield, Montclair and West Orange, boroughs of Glen Ridge, Caldwell and North Caldwell and townships of Franklin, Belleville, Livingston, Verona and Caldwell, all in the county of Essex.

VIII—Second, Third, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth wards of city of Newark, city of East Orange, town of Irvington, borough of Vailsburg, the village and township of South Orange and the townships of Clinton and Millburn, all in County of Essex.

IX—City of Bayonne, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth wards of city of Jersey City, all the Sixth Ward of Jersey City, excepting that portion which lies north of the Morris Canal and east of Summit-ave.; the towns of Kearny and Harrison and the borough of East Newark, all in Hudson County.

X—First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth wards of city of Jersey City, all that portion of the Sixth Ward which lies north of Morris Canal and east of Summit-ave., the city of Hoboken, the towns of West Hoboken, Union, West New-York and Guttenburg, the townships of North Bergen and Weehawken and the borough of Secaucus, all in County of Hudson.

NEW-YORK STATE VOTE.

VOTE FOR MAYORS OF CITIES, 1901.

Albany—C. H. Gaus (R.), 13,027; A. J. Parker (D.), 10,673; Gaus's plurality, 2,354; Term ends Dec. 31, 1903.

Amsterdam—Jos. Perkins (R.), 2,030; W. A. Gardner (D.), 2,585; Gardner's plurality, 555. Term ends Dec. 31, 1902.

Binghamton—S. L. Smith (R.), 4,605; C. S. Darling (D.), 3,791; Smith's plurality, 814. Term ends Dec. 31, 1903.

Buffalo—E. C. Knight (R.), 32,195; H. P. Bissell (D.), 26,852; Knight's plurality, 5,343. Term ends Dec. 31, 1903.

Dunkirk—F. B. Barnard (R.), 900; D. Sconnell (D.), 1,312; Sconnell's plurality, 412. Term ends Dec. 31, 1902.

Gloversville—E. S. Parkhurst (R.), 1,743; Albert L. Covell (D.), 2,150; Covell's plurality, 407. Term ends Dec. 31, 1903.

Hudson—F. Sullivan (R.), 1,068; C. S. Harvey (D.), 1,330; Harvey's plurality, 272. Term ends April 30, 1903.

Ithaca—W. R. Gunderman (R.), 1,563; W. C. Elmendorf (D.), 1,383; Gunderman's plurality, 180. Term ends Dec. 31, 1902.

Johnstown—J. S. Ireland (R.), 1,049; R. Kilmer (D.), 849; Ireland's plurality, 200. Term ends Dec. 31, 1903.

Kingston—Philip Elting (R.), 2,516; M. Block (D.), 2,578; Block's plurality, 62. Term ends Dec. 31, 1903.

Little Falls—G. S. Everett (R.), 1,068; B. H. Kingsoury (D.), 1,180; Kingsbury's plurality, 112. Term ends Dec. 31, 1901.

Oswego—B. Baker (R.), 2,289; T. Pearson (D.), 2,284; Baker's plurality, 5. Term ends Dec. 31, 1903.

Rensselaer—B. R. Lansing (R.), 1,372; Harry Melius (D.), 1,169; Lansing's plurality, 203.

Rochester—A. J. Rodenbeck (R.), 15,161; G. E. Warner (D.), 15,089; Rodenbeck's plurality, 72.

Rome—H. A. Caswell (R.), 1,675; H. Barnard (D.), 1,489; Caswell's plurality, 189. Term ends April, 1903.

Schenectady—H. S. Van Voast (R.), 3,568; J. H. White (D.), 3,238; White's plurality, 330. Term ends Dec. 31, 1901.

Syracuse—J. B. Kline (R.), 13,167; J. K. McGuire (D.) 11,749; Kline's plurality, 1,416. Term ends Dec. 31, 1903.

Utica—M. J. Davies (R.), 5,338; C. A. Talcott (D.), 6,270; Talcott's plurality, 932. Term ends Dec. 31, 1903.

Watertown—J. F. Pappa (R.), 1,847; R. Lansing (D.), 1,624; Pappa's plurality, 223. Term ends Dec. 31, 1903.

Yonkers—J. E. Andrus (R.), 4,050; M. J. Walsh (D.), 4,833; Walsh's plurality, 733. Term ends Dec. 31, 1903.

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NEW-YORK STATE VOTE—(Continued).
PRESIDENT. 1900

Counties (61).	Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	S.L. Mallonay	Pro. Woolley	S.D. Debs
Albany	23477	18747	207	230	64
Allegany	7196	3623	11	759	12
Broome	10383	6652	14	847	15
Cattaraugus	9944	6225	17	499	22
Cayuga	10327	6330	171	336	49
Chautauqua	15320	6660	43	591	42
Chemung	6920	6528	119	385	42
Chenango	6359	4040	18	363	18
Clinton	6322	4288	13	118	12
Columbia	6482	4945	23	176	20
Cortland	4897	2773	11	347	—
Delaware	7631	4641	10	390	7
Dutchess	11938	7687	70	379	21
Erie	44779	39837	925	741	391
Essex	5069	1992	14	86	44
Franklin	6311	2663	13	213	12
Fulton	7252	3676	179	494	98
Genesee	5383	3268	60	263	26
Greene	4389	4267	83	135	28
Hamilton	650	511	1	22	1
Herkimer	8105	5397	55	299	168
Jefferson	11884	6779	55	576	174
Kings	108985	106221	1711	596	2331
Lewis	4312	2852	9	80	8
Livingston	5608	3877	12	384	7
Madison	7177	3674	44	361	68
Monroe	26699	19612	444	1102	1019
Montgomery	7310	5128	47	221	24
Nassau	6988	4324	17	100	23
New-York	153033	181799	4867	640	6193
Niagara	9356	7733	67	429	26
Oneida	19213	12820	379	634	113
Onondaga	24328	14695	1099	506	336
Ontario	7702	5649	16	279	7
Orange	14138	10180	64	343	25
Orleans	4667	2851	45	307	20
Oswego	11165	6602	89	588	23
Otsego	7894	6140	20	327	11
Putnam	2221	1346	7	37	23
Queens	12341	14740	250	84	644
Rensselaer	17087	13450	179	358	83
Richmond	6047	6751	144	147	109
Rockland	4139	4020	7	108	26
St. Lawrence	15293	5698	31	486	27
Saratoga	9598	5913	22	506	14
Schenectady	6775	4779	240	159	32
Schoharie	3863	4317	7	171	3
Schuyler	2601	1892	6	189	2
Seneca	3785	3459	25	121	4
Steuben	12417	8874	53	969	48
Suffolk	9583	5701	31	545	34
Sullivan	4399	3629	10	114	4
Tioga	4746	3036	6	243	1
Tompkins	5410	3852	41	370	22
Ulster	11340	9351	27	412	5
Warren	4826	2542	28	201	11
Washington	8213	3356	18	405	24
Wayne	7957	4475	9	321	14
Westchester	21271	16426	419	380	228
Wyoming	5030	2897	11	398	6
Yates	3427	2196	9	173	5
Totals	821992	678386	12623	22043	12869
Plurality	143606				

NEW-YORK STATE VOTE—(Continued).
GOVERNOR. 1901

Counties (61).	Rep. Odell	Dem. Stanchfield	S.L. Corregan	Pro. Wardwell	S.D. Hanford
Albany	23183	19071	238	238	65
Allegany	7117	3677	14	782	12
Broome	10266	6735	29	868	20
Cattaraugus	9860	6320	21	500	23
Cayuga	10196	6478	176	328	63
Chautauqua	15115	6797	57	610	47
Chemung	6452	7008	137	372	42
Chenango	6305	4101	20	378	19
Clinton	6151	4456	15	116	10
Columbia	6387	5039	25	180	15
Cortland	4819	2845	12	341	—
Delaware	7521	4705	9	414	7
Dutchess	11722	7917	65	396	21
Erie	44235	40261	947	775	401
Essex	5042	2023	12	90	44
Franklin	6279	2695	22	207	13
Fulton	7131	3763	186	492	111
Genesee	5303	3307	66	280	27
Greene	4345	4327	82	139	27
Hamilton	639	520	1	22	1
Herkimer	7920	5555	54	302	170
Jefferson	11709	6894	58	589	206
Kings	106220	108575	1925	671	2575
Lewis	4263	2914	8	81	7
Livingston	6501	3993	14	377	5
Madison	7058	3776	49	376	69
Monroe	25454	20865	462	1101	1019
Montgomery	7152	5311	48	228	18
Nassau	6900	4436	20	101	25
New-York	147922	185986	5395	779	6387
Niagara	9103	7993	68	431	24
Oneida	18549	13483	408	638	118
Onondaga	23674	15097	1135	531	352
Ontario	7499	5853	17	288	10
Orange	13942	10385	77	348	28
Orleans	4599	2906	46	316	20
Oswego	11081	6678	92	597	25
Otsego	7842	6194	19	336	12
Putnam	2200	1369	7	35	24
Queens	12104	14913	274	88	668
Rensselaer	17609	12839	229	375	103
Richmond	5884	6919	153	161	110
Rockland	4131	4101	9	100	32
St. Lawrence	15204	5784	33	501	27
Saratoga	9456	6073	26	516	15
Schenectady	6511	5099	247	159	30
Schoharie	3837	4338	6	175	4
Schuyler	2511	1977	6	193	2
Seneca	3675	3573	31	127	3
Steuben	12283	9132	59	972	47
Suffolk	9427	5871	33	571	39
Sullivan	4372	3655	7	117	3
Tioga	4686	3096	7	245	1
Tompkins	5303	3949	46	383	23
Ulster	11254	9459	35	437	6
Warren	4788	2589	27	205	11
Washington	8130	3411	21	422	24
Wayne	7890	4537	8	333	14
Westchester	20806	16890	446	393	258
Wyoming	4980	2947	11	405	6
Yates	3362	2273	12	173	5
Totals	804859	693738	13762	22704	13493
Plurality	111126				

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NEW-YORK STATE VOTE—(Continued).

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Counties (61).	Rep. Woodruff.	Dem. Mackey.	S.L. Armstrong.	Pro. Ramsey.	S.D. Butscher.
Albany	23279	18983	235	236	58
Allegany	7141	3660	14	781	11
Broome	10318	6698	23	870	16
Cattaraugus	9888	6286	20	502	24
Cayuga	10258	6426	180	334	46
Chautauqua	15190	6728	47	609	46
Chemung	6816	6659	119	385	42
Chenango	6319	4084	26	371	19
Clinton	6206	4408	13	116	10
Columbia	6434	4997	26	180	15
Cortland	4853	2810	11	342	—
Delaware	7527	4695	9	414	7
Dutchess	11758	7886	62	387	20
Erie	44098	40447	942	765	390
Essex	5047	2016	12	89	45
Franklin	6291	2682	15	215	11
Fulton	7147	3755	175	491	108
Genesee	5322	3275	61	300	25
Greene	4348	4322	91	127	27
Hamilton	644	516	1	22	1
Herkimer	7968	5520	57	299	168
Jefferson	11764	6866	57	586	186
Kings	106623	108337	1907	658	2510
Lewis	4274	2897	8	80	7
Livingston	5545	3945	15	381	6
Madison	7091	3744	48	376	69
Monroe	26112	20187	471	1107	1051
Montgomery	7189	5274	39	223	20
Nassau	6914	4427	18	102	23
New-York	148547	185388	5370	668	6358
Niagara	9173	7927	65	432	24
Oneida	18704	13351	400	645	113
Onondaga	23784	14883	1109	519	347
Ontario	7696	5755	16	186	10
Orange	13986	10333	77	349	27
Orleans	4636	2872	47	316	20
Oswego	11121	6642	94	593	24
Otsego	7856	6184	24	329	12
Putnam	2210	1361	7	33	22
Queens	12121	14902	270	81	661
Rensselaer	17754	12815	207	376	89
Richmond	5915	6884	155	156	112
Rockland	4130	4098	9	102	28
St. Lawrence	15237	5745	30	501	27
Saratoga	9487	6039	24	515	15
Schenectady	6591	5029	241	160	30
Schoharie	3842	4337	6	172	4
Schuyler	2571	1907	7	195	2
Seneca	3729	3524	30	121	5
Steuben	12395	9004	53	979	47
Suffolk	9451	5860	31	563	37
Sullivan	4381	3650	7	112	3
Tioga	4717	3061	7	247	1
Tompkins	5362	3896	44	386	22
Ulster	11298	9417	37	436	8
Warren	4799	2577	27	202	11
Washington	8153	3382	19	422	24
Wayne	7921	4507	7	333	15
Westchester	20888	16830	449	388	245
Wyoming	4995	2933	10	407	5
Yates	3420	2206	11	176	5
Totals	603234	489829	13592	22448	13312
Plurality	119405				

NEW-YORK STATE VOTE—(Continued).

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Counties (61).	Rep. McDonough.	Dem. Norton.	S.L. Sweeny.	Pro. Baker.	S.D. Jackson.
Albany	23310	18881	239	283	59
Allegany	7158	3632	14	781	11
Broome	10343	6673	19	867	16
Cattaraugus	9912	6261	19	505	23
Cayuga	10311	6367	191	329	44
Chautauqua	15282	6617	46	608	44
Chemung	6869	6591	117	388	43
Chenango	6325	4073	21	376	19
Clinton	6221	4395	13	116	10
Columbia	6430	4994	26	182	14
Cortland	4873	2787	9	352	—
Delaware	7540	4691	9	411	7
Dutchess	11754	7886	64	390	19
Erie	44778	39758	928	778	395
Essex	5051	2008	11	89	45
Franklin	6299	2675	14	216	12
Fulton	7156	3751	184	491	105
Genesee	5328	3289	59	274	27
Greene	4341	4322	82	138	27
Hamilton	645	514	1	23	1
Herkimer	7987	5498	54	301	168
Jefferson	11797	6847	56	579	175
Kings	106834	108100	1883	682	2481
Lewis	4310	2862	7	81	7
Livingston	5570	3908	14	388	6
Madison	7110	3724	47	375	69
Monroe	26419	19873	466	1120	1048
Montgomery	7218	5237	41	230	18
Nassau	6928	4414	17	99	25
New-York	149192	184878	5259	708	6357
Niagara	9280	7810	65	436	26
Oneida	18842	13218	397	649	114
Onondaga	24010	14759	1114	521	343
Ontario	7647	5704	15	289	10
Orange	14012	10306	66	356	27
Orleans	4660	2853	44	314	20
Oswego	11145	6619	97	590	23
Otsego	7866	6175	23	329	12
Putnam	2209	1361	7	33	23
Queens	12174	14847	269	85	656
Rensselaer	17458	12896	201	410	86
Richmond	5925	6866	155	153	111
Rockland	4135	4090	8	113	17
St. Lawrence	15249	5730	28	509	27
Saratoga	9500	6012	24	520	16
Schenectady	6632	4965	247	167	29
Schoharie	3841	4336	6	173	4
Schuyler	2579	1893	7	198	2
Seneca	3733	3517	27	128	3
Steuben	12434	8945	53	979	46
Suffolk	9451	5852	32	560	36
Sullivan	4374	3649	8	117	4
Tioga	4727	3046	6	251	1
Tompkins	5376	3885	44	388	20
Ulster	11383	9315	36	435	8
Warren	4805	2568	29	202	11
Washington	8156	3382	20	420	24
Wayne	7924	4503	7	332	14
Westchester	20957	16757	448	393	241
Wyoming	5015	2912	10	403	5
Yates	3432	2191	12	176	5
Totals	812223	686468	13415	22789	13239
Plurality	125754				

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NEW-YORK STATE VOTE—(Continued).
TREASURER.

Counties (61).	Rep. Jaeckel..	Dem. Judson....	S.L. Alexander....	Pro. Hewett..	S.D. Abbott...
Albany	23296	18954	237	234	56
Allegany	7164	3637	14	772	11
Broome	10341	6677	19	868	16
Cattaraugus .	9911	6261	18	505	23
Cayuga	10377	6313	167	338	44
Chautauqua..	15226	6671	43	606	47
Chemung ...	6868	6605	119	367	41
Chenango ...	6327	4072	20	377	19
Clinton	6205	4412	14	115	10
Columbia ...	6428	4995	27	177	14
Cortland	4868	2792	10	354	—
Delaware ...	7529	4698	11	412	7
Dutchess ...	11748	7895	62	389	18
Erie	44818	39779	931	777	381
Essex	5052	2010	17	84	45
Franklin	6297	2680	14	216	12
Fulton	7044	3874	184	485	105
Genesee	5321	3295	60	274	26
Greene	4340	4324	82	138	27
Hamilton ...	642	515	2	23	1
Herkimer ...	7990	5497	56	300	167
Jefferson ...	11787	6855	57	581	175
Kings	106959	108052	1873	633	2462
Lewis	4279	2893	7	81	7
Livingston...	5565	3920	14	386	5
Madison	7127	3709	46	364	69
Monroe	26391	19933	465	1121	1040
Montgomery..	7225	5240	44	236	20
Nassau	6930	4414	18	96	25
New-York ..	149118	184919	5308	685	6334
Niagara	9254	7832	66	435	27
Oneida	18813	13237	400	650	112
Onondaga ...	23831	14781	1103	518	338
Ontario	7638	5708	15	293	9
Orange	14006	10311	67	355	26
Orleans	4658	2855	45	314	20
Oswego	11138	6624	92	597	24
Otsego	7857	6185	26	325	12
Putnam	2212	1357	7	33	23
Queens	12157	14873	266	84	655
Rensselaer ..	17729	12836	196	367	83
Richmond ...	5919	6880	151	152	111
Rockland ...	4129	4095	8	104	28
St. Lawrence	15[illegible]	5734	28	499	27
Saratoga	9[illegible]	6016	22	515	16
Schenectady	6633	4958	250	162	29
Schoharie ...	3847	4330	6	171	5
Schuyler	2587	1887	6	200	2
Seneca	3741	3513	25	124	4
Steuben	12418	8950	51	979	47
Suffolk	9449	5851	31	565	37
Sullivan	4373	3652	8	115	3
Tioga	4728	3046	6	251	1
Tompkins ...	5376	3886	44	386	23
Ulster	11311	9401	33	442	6
Warren	4820	2566	27	204	11
Washington..	8153	3367	20	432	25
Wayne	7928	4500	7	332	14
Westchester..	20636	17089	449	376	240
Wyoming ...	5017	2913	10	403	5
Yates	3435	2189	11	176	5
Totals	811716	687313	13415	22553	13175
Plurality.....	124402				

NEW-YORK STATE VOTE—(Continued).
CONTROLLER.

Counties (61).	Rep. Knight...	Dem. Atwater.	S.L. Kuhn....	Pro. Weed....	S.D. Sieverman..
Albany	23291	18964	238	231	58
Allegany	7157	3637	14	780	11
Broome	10332	6696	19	860	16
Cattaraugus .	9929	6257	18	499	23
Cayuga	10257	6440	175	327	47
Chautauqua .	15208	6606	47	603	45
Chemung	6870	6599	116	370	41
Chenango ...	6320	4083	21	374	19
Clinton	6210	4405	14	116	10
Columbia	6395	5034	26	178	14
Cortland	4846	2826	11	346	—
Delaware	7518	4714	10	410	7
Dutchess	11422	8221	80	372	19
Erie	46270	38323	930	738	384
Essex	5052	2008	17	84	45
Franklin	6294	2683	14	215	12
Fulton	7152	3758	182	492	104
Genesee	5338	3277	61	274	26
Greene	4332	4331	82	137	27
Hamilton ...	644	515	1	23	1
Herkimer ...	7972	5511	57	206	168
Jefferson	11740	6906	59	574	177
Kings	106790	108210	1874	638	2468
Lewis	4254	2918	7	80	7
Livingston ...	5560	3928	13	386	5
Madison	7162	3737	47	370	69
Monroe	26310	19995	468	1117	1052
Montgomery .	7210	5259	41	230	21
Nassau	6901	4444	17	97	25
New-York ...	148837	185198	5305	716	6327
Niagara	9318	7782	66	431	25
Oneida	18778	13277	397	648	114
Onondaga ...	23774	14892	1103	519	337
Ontario	7631	5720	15	289	9
Orange	13953	10372	66	356	25
Orleans	4657	2854	45	315	20
Oswego	11132	6639	94	591	23
Otsego	7853	6187	20	331	12
Putnam	2191	1386	7	32	22
Queens	12121	14903	268	108	633
Rensselaer ..	17747	12716	196	365	87
Richmond	5919	6895	152	149	110
Rockland	4124	4105	7	101	28
St. Lawrence.	15226	5765	28	500	27
Saratoga	9482	6042	23	509	14
Schenectady .	6620	4980	246	162	27
Schoharie ...	3836	4312	6	172	4
Schuyler	2566	1907	6	204	2
Seneca	3724	3531	27	123	3
Steuben	12399	8983	55	975	48
Suffolk	9404	5904	33	558	37
Sullivan	4362	3665	7	115	3
Tioga	4725	3051	6	249	1
Tompkins ...	5328	3937	43	380	24
Ulster	11274	9446	37	428	6
Warren	4807	2571	27	202	11
Washington .	8149	3388	21	417	24
Wayne	7903	4525	7	332	14
Westchester .	20884	16828	449	386	241
Wyoming ...	5013	2916	10	403	5
Yates	3424	2201	11	176	5
Totals	811628	687193	13442	22459	13169
Plurality.....	124635				

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NEW-YORK STATE VOTE—(Continued).
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Counties (61).	Rep. Davies...	Dem. Conway..	S.L. Ebert....	Pro. Dorn.....	S.D. Slobodin..
Albany	23304	18943	238	237	55
Allegany	7159	3630	14	783	11
Broome	10348	6674	19	864	16
Cattaraugus..	9912	6259	18	505	23
Cayuga	10297	6382	174	341	48
Chautauqua ..	15229	6671	46	613	45
Chemung	6872	6596	118	371	43
Chenango ...	6325	4069	20	377	19
Clinton	6020	4600	18	116	10
Columbia	6434	4989	27	178	15
Cortland	4870	2789	11	354	—
Delaware	7533	4699	9	411	7
Dutchess ...	11738	7888	61	394	18
Erie	44266	40322	922	770	392
Essex	5016	2047	12	89	45
Franklin	6286	2690	14	216	12
Fulton	7158	3748	183	492	105
Genesee	5320	3294	60	272	25
Greene	4340	4322	83	138	27
Hamilton ...	646	513	1	23	1
Herkimer ...	8010	5475	60	297	109
Jefferson	11786	6857	58	581	175
Kings	106949	108051	1874	641	2469
Lewis	4279	2892	7	80	7
Livingston ..	5563	3923	14	385	5
Madison	7125	3716	46	360	69
Monroe	26416	19894	470	1120	1036
Montgomery	7232	5245	41	236	20
Nassau	6934	4410	17	96	24
New-York ..	149151	184854	5321	653	6382
Niagara	9259	7831	66	434	26
Oneida	18943	13139	399	623	109
Onondaga ...	23871	14803	1107	522	338
Ontario	7641	5707	15	292	10
Orange	14028	10297	66	356	26
Orleans	4662	2852	45	314	20
Oswego	11152	6608	93	596	26
Otsego	7867	6172	19	332	12
Putnam	2210	1357	7	33	23
Queens	12154	14869	269	85	654
Rensselaer ..	17758	12819	195	364	83
Richmond ...	5916	6887	152	151	110
Rockland ...	4136	4091	7	102	28
St. Lawrence	15252	5737	27	500	27
Saratoga	9501	6010	22	515	15
Shenectady ..	6658	4934	243	165	29
Schoharie ...	3843	4331	6	173	4
Schuyler	2594	1885	6	196	2
Seneca	3738	3515	26	124	4
Steuben	12416	8945	50	974	47
Suffolk	9452	5847	32	565	37
Sullivan	4378	3647	7	115	3
Tioga	4723	3049	6	253	1
Tompkins ...	5380	3881	44	386	22
Ulster	11311	9394	34	441	6
Warren	4808	2571	27	203	11
Washington .	8173	3361	20	419	27
Wayne	7929	4498	7	332	14
Westchester .	20961	16759	447	383	240
Wyoming ...	5021	2906	10	402	6
Yates	3435	2187	12	176	5
Totals.....	811699	687331	18422	22519	13288
Plurality.....	124357				

NEW-YORK STATE VOTE—(Continued).
STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Counties (61).	Rep. Bond....	Dem. Stuart...	S.L. Wallace..	Pro. Smith....	S.D. Stahl....
Albany	23192	19040	237	235	59
Allegany	7153	3640	14	781	11
Broome	10337	6682	19	866	16
Cattaraugus .	9904	6264	19	505	23
Cayuga	10261	6415	172	343	48
Chautauqua .	15214	6673	44	608	46
Chemung	6870	6607	116	367	40
Chenango ...	6321	4075	21	377	19
Clinton	6222	4405	15	116	10
Columbia	6421	4986	25	175	28
Cortland	4856	2799	10	354	—
Delaware	7531	4697	12	411	7
Dutchess	11746	7884	63	388	20
Erie	44194	40387	919	769	393
Essex	5052	2008	11	90	45
Franklin	6298	2678	15	216	11
Fulton	7160	3749	184	489	105
Genesee	5323	3292	62	272	27
Greene	4337	4328	83	136	26
Hamilton ...	648	511	1	23	1
Herkimer ...	7993	5498	56	301	167
Jefferson	11904	6747	56	578	170
Kings	106932	108048	1876	623	2472
Lewis	4285	2888	7	80	7
Livingston ..	5569	3919	14	383	5
Madison	7113	3725	45	375	68
Monroe	26430	19890	470	1122	1040
Montgomery .	7227	5241	41	232	22
Nassau	6929	4412	17	98	26
New-York ...	149438	184997	5321	691	6386
Niagara	9253	7842	65	436	27
Oneida	18812	13250	396	648	114
Onondaga ...	23079	15547	1098	512	335
Ontario	7634	5710	16	292	11
Orange	14024	10295	66	358	26
Orleans	4662	2850	45	315	21
Oswego	11143	6621	98	593	20
Otsego	7861	6179	20	353	11
Putnam	2211	1359	7	30	23
Queens	12157	14854	270	86	654
Rensselaer ..	17753	12824	205	367	84
Richmond ...	5918	6886	154	150	109
Rockland	4130	4094	7	102	28
St. Lawrence.	15262	5732	27	499	27
Saratoga	9498	6014	22	515	15
Schenectady .	6638	4945	248	164	31
Schoharie ...	3845	4331	6	173	4
Schuyler	2571	1905	6	197	2
Seneca	3740	3515	26	122	4
Steuben	12424	8932	51	974	45
Suffolk	9441	5848	32	570	36
Sullivan	4376	3648	8	113	5
Tioga	4727	3047	6	251	1
Tompkins ...	5377	3883	44	386	22
Ulster	11320	9391	32	435	6
Warren	4805	2570	27	203	11
Washington .	8162	3373	20	419	25
Wayne	7927	4499	7	331	14
Westchester .	20959	16753	443	379	240
Wyoming ...	5007	2922	10	402	5
Yates	3483	2191	12	176	5
Totals.....	811699	688900	13424	22536	13280
Plurality.....	122709				

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NEW-YORK BY COUNTIES.

ALBANY.

	[1]PRESID'T. 1900.		[2]GOV'RNOR. 1900.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell.	Stanchfield.
Albany (city)				
1st Ward..	924	583	924	582
2d Ward...	595	710	594	707
3d Ward...	576	871	573	872
4th Ward..	599	712	601	710
5th Ward..	814	673	782	702
6th Ward..	811	649	790	670
7th Ward..	783	603	768	613
8th Ward..	440	881	439	884
9th Ward..	319	788	310	785
10th Ward.	623	427	630	429
11th Ward.	705	426	699	434
12th Ward.	618	998	610	1007
13th Ward.	736	325	710	351
14th Ward.	917	350	859	409
15th Ward.	423	602	407	618
16th Ward.	1003	464	977	493
17th Ward.	681	424	680	425
18th Ward.	642	241	626	260
19th Ward.	900	536	900	540
Total city.	13109	11263	12879	11491
Cohoes (city):				
1st Ward..	386	767	385	768
2d Ward...	541	259	532	269
3d Ward...	519	392	510	389
4th Ward..	732	435	723	443
5th Ward..	385	306	383	308
6th Ward..	495	150	493	150
Total city..	3058	2309	3026	2337
Berne	378	238	375	242
Bethlehem ..	748	401	739	412
Coeymans ...	523	513	524	513
Colonie	1042	551	1031	563
Green Island.	709	454	702	462
Guilderland ..	666	341	664	343
Knox	254	114	254	115
N.-Scotland.	571	297	570	301
Rensselr'ville	316	258	317	262
Watervliet ..	1832	1799	1812	1812
Westerlo	291	217	290	218
Total towns	7330	5183	7278	5243
Total county.	23498	18755	23183	19071
Plurality	4742		4112	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 69; Woolley (Pro.), 235; Malloney (S. L.), 209.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 65; Wardwell (Pro.), 238; Corregan (S. L.), 238.

ALLEGANY.

Alfred	328	82	326	81
Allen	142	29	141	31
Alma	119	100	115	103
Almond	210	211	209	212
Amity	357	166	347	178
Andover	334	201	332	203
Angelica	331	80	323	88
Belfast	286	123	279	126
Birdsall	105	97	104	98
Boliver	273	214	274	213
Burns	257	150	256	150
Caneadia	222	91	220	92
Centreville ..	196	29	195	29
Clarksville ..	160	64	160	64
Cuba	487	171	480	175
Friendship ..	392	206	387	209

ALLEGANY—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. 1900.		[2]GOV'RNOR. 1900.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell.	Stanchfield.
Genesee	157	70	156	70
Granger	195	34	194	34
Grove	143	88	142	88
Hume	435	132	430	138
Independence.	269	98	270	97
New-Hudson.	181	68	183	65
Rushford ...	237	72	234	72
Scio	196	155	196	153
Ward	61	74	61	75
Wellsville ...	663	542	642	566
West Almond	77	77	76	78
Willing	220	94	219	93
Wirt	167	100	166	98
Totals	7200	3618	7117	3677
Plurality	3582		3440	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 12; Woolley (Pro.), 759; Malloney (S. L.), 12.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 12; Wardwell (Pro.), 782; Corregan (S. L.), 14.

BROOME.

Binghamton:				
1st Ward...	668	592	663	597
2d Ward....	384	253	364	269
3d Ward....	698	412	674	428
4th Ward...	245	118	240	120
5th Ward...	482	373	479	375
6th Ward...	372	257	365	260
7th Ward...	629	363	622	361
8th Ward...	285	311	279	316
9th Ward...	217	113	210	121
10th Ward..	246	314	244	315
11th Ward..	648	470	637	476
12th Ward..	308	177	303	182
13th Ward..	321	111	316	114
Total city.	5503	3864	5396	3934
Binghamton ..	140	99	140	98
Barker	165	128	164	128
Chenango	230	113	230	113
Colesville	459	322	458	321
Conklin	147	71	146	71
Dickinson	112	55	112	55
Fenton	241	112	241	112
Kirkwood	122	152	120	154
Lisle	313	149	311	150
Maine	255	123	256	123
Nanticoke	128	89	127	80
Sanford	595	334	590	337
Triangle	295	193	290	197
Union	892	470	889	475
Vestal	272	206	271	208
Windsor	528	178	525	179
Total towns.	4894	2785	4870	2801
Total county	10397	6649	10266	6735

[1]Debs, 15; Woolley 847; Malloney, 15.
[2]Hanford, 20; Wardwell, 868; Corregan, 29.

CATTARAUGUS.

Allegany	432	431	432	432
Ashford	282	168	282	169
Carrolton ...	215	233	212	236
Cold Spring..	116	199	115	120
Conewango ..	224	120	224	120
Dayton	333	127	334	128

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CATTARAUGUS—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. 1900.		[2]GOV'RNOR. 1900.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell...	Stanchfield...
East Otto....	233	92	233	92
Elko	65	31	65	30
Ellicottsville	323	204	320	207
Farmersville	177	77	176	76
Franklinville	393	246	393	249
Freedom	256	45	255	47
Great Valley.	273	188	270	190
Hinsdale	179	160	179	161
Humphrey ..	112	85	113	86
Ischua	131	89	131	88
Leon	207	85	207	85
Little Valley.	356	90	355	81
Lyndon	110	61	110	61
Machias	258	129	257	130
Mansfield ...	194	60	191	60
Napoli	196	56	196	55
New-Albion .	474	183	474	186
Olean (town).	584	441	575	451
Otto	187	100	186	100
Perrysburg ..	195	81	192	84
Persia	281	182	271	193
Portville	380	211	379	212
Randolph ...	411	296	403	303
Red House...	129	78	129	78
Salamanca ..	690	603	684	604
South Valley.	96	62	96	62
Yorkshire ...	309	154	307	154
Total towns	8601	5377	8746	5130
Olean (city):				
1st Ward..	181	166	175	172
2d Ward...	123	71	121	75
3d Ward...	177	86	173	93
4th Ward—				
1st Dist..	209	135	195	147
2d Dist..	148	156	142	163
5th Ward..	171	166	168	171
6th Ward..	140	158	137	159
Total city..	1143	938	1111	980
Total county.	9704	6315	9857	6110
Plurality	3389		3747	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 49; Woolley (Pro.), 336; Malloney (S. L.), 171.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 63; Wardwell (Pro.), 328; Corregan (S. L.), 176.

CAYUGA.

Auburn:				
1st Ward..	560	352	546	371
2d Ward...	640	293	618	315
3d Ward...	301	225	290	240
4th Ward..	237	313	226	322
5th Ward..	258	245	249	253
6th Ward..	497	299	492	308
7th Ward..	322	261	319	264
8th Ward..	338	412	342	415
9th Ward..	459	191	446	204
10th Ward.	530	218	519	231
Total city..	4142	2809	4047	2923
Aurelius	230	211	224	216
Brutus	504	239	501	244
Cato	329	145	327	147
Conquest	185	148	187	143
Fleming	193	102	191	105
Genoa	343	210	340	214

CAYUGA—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. 1900.		[2]GOV'RNOR. 1900.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell...	Stanchfield...
Ira	303	176	300	178
Ledyard	301	127	300	128
Locke	225	83	222	82
Mentz	323	226	319	231
Montezuma .	118	161	118	161
Moravia	448	251	446	252
Niles	214	221	214	223
Owasca	226	108	227	107
Scipio	257	158	255	158
Sempronius .	170	105	171	103
Sennett	242	95	240	96
Springport ..	254	172	259	172
Sterling	524	166	519	171
Summer Hill.	130	83	129	83
Throop	168	129	167	130
Venice	236	117	232	120
Victory	262	88	261	91
Total towns	6185	3521	6149	3555
Total county.	10327	6330	10196	6478
Plurality ..	3997		3718	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 49; Woolley (Pro.), 336; Malloney (S. L.), 171.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 63; Wardwell (Pro.), 398; Corregan (S. L.), 176.

CHAUTAUQUA.

Arkwright ..	139	97	138	100
Busti	382	194	379	195
Carroll	413	60	408	64
Charlotte	220	196	218	196
Chautauqua..	635	240	630	246
Cherry Creek	286	143	285	143
Clymer	295	55	295	55
Ellery	330	129	328	130
Ellicott	684	122	679	125
Ellington ...	249	94	250	93
French Creek	193	68	193	68
Gerry	272	47	272	48
Hanover	809	428	802	434
Harmony ...	644	225	643	224
Kiantone	75	45	74	46
Mina	199	91	197	89
Poland	338	88	338	87
Pomfret	1013	451	1009	458
Portland	503	167	499	169
Ripley	384	201	381	202
Sheridan	269	118	269	119
Sherman	324	111	324	109
Stockton	359	181	355	182
Villenova ...	181	159	179	160
Westfield ...	710	320	708	323
Total towns	9906	4030	9853	4075
Dunkirk:				
1st Ward..	314	537	310	543
2d Ward...	427	238	418	250
3d Ward...	417	301	403	317
4th Ward..	226	351	225	355
Total city.	1384	1487	1356	1465
Jamestown:				
1st Ward..	669	198	641	217
2d Ward...	682	314	604	329
3d Ward...	689	142	671	154
4th Ward..	794	98	780	104
5th Ward..	646	183	624	193

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CHAUTAUQUA—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. 1900.		[2]GOV'RNOR. 1900.	
	Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	Rep. Odell.	Dem. Stanchfield.
6th Ward..	300	266	586	270
Total city.	4030	1201	3906	1267
Total county.	15320	6718	15215	6807
Plurality	8602		8408	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 42; Woolley (Pro.), 591; Malloney (S. L.), 43.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 47; Wardwell (Pro.), 610; Corregan (S. L.), 57.

CHEMUNG.

Ashland	142	122	143	120
Baldwin	102	93	91	102
Big Flats....	247	243	228	260
Catlin	134	135	129	142
Chemung	242	138	239	143
Elmira (town)	214	108	203	121
Erin	107	171	108	171
Horseheads .	721	517	640	600
Southport ...	319	227	303	241
Van Etten...	212	210	208	211
Veteran	284	195	268	212
Total towns	2724	2159	2560	2323
Elmira (city):				
1st Ward..	427	207	375	162
2d Ward...	467	639	411	794
3d Ward...	534	390	472	460
4th Ward..	538	503	502	535
5th Ward..	356	410	348	424
6th Ward..	172	431	154	438
7th Ward..	261	354	245	374
8th Ward..	228	284	216	299
9th Ward..	385	268	355	296
10th Ward.	342	366	340	372
11th Ward.	150	219	140	231
12th Ward.	338	298	334	300
Total city..	4198	4369	3892	4685
Total county.	6922	6528	6452	7008
Plurality ...	394			556

[1]Debs (S. D.), 42; Woolley (Pro.), 384; Malloney (S. L.), 19.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 42; Wardwell (Pro.), 372; Corregan (S. L.), 137.

CHENANGO.

Afton	317	216	316	214
Bainbridge ..	439	183	436	187
Columbus ...	191	53	191	53
Coventry	178	112	177	112
German	88	34	86	36
Greene	496	422	481	434
Guilford	422	215	418	224
Lincklaen ...	135	43	135	42
McDonough ..	160	133	158	133
New-Berlin ..	484	254	480	257
N. Norwich..	163	79	162	77
Norwich	1027	890	1014	905
Otselic	251	126	250	127
Oxford	566	414	559	427
Pharsalia ...	107	116	108	115
Pitcher	112	93	111	93
Plymouth ...	177	114	177	114
Preston	80	100	79	100

CHENANGO—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. 1900.		[2]GOV'RNOR. 1900.	
	Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	Rep. Odell.	Dem. Stanchfield.
Sherburne ...	506	222	505	224
Smithville ...	188	144	188	146
Smyrna	278	78	274	81
Totals	6365	4041	6305	4101
Plurality	2324		2204	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 18; Woolley (Pro.), 355; Malloney (S. L.), 19.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 18; Wardwell (Pro.), 377; Corregan (S. L.), 19.

CLINTON.

Altoona	272	318	266	323
Ausable	302	222	301	225
Beekmanton	276	200	215	261
Black Brook.	318	111	317	112
Champlain ..	518	458	509	464
Chazy	486	192	481	197
Clinton	108	264	108	261
Dannemora .	359	159	348	168
Ellenberg ...	415	253	415	253
Mooers	539	273	539	273
Peru	365	248	358	255
Saranac	464	311	459	312
Schuy'r Falls	260	159	258	162
Total towns	4682	3168	4574	3266
P'sb'g (city):				
1st Ward..	192	187	170	209
2d Ward...	220	226	211	236
3d Ward...	454	137	443	147
4th Ward..	287	222	275	234
5th Ward..	290	219	280	230
6th Ward..	202	126	200	128
Total city..	1645	1117	1579	1184
Total county.	6327	4285	6153	4450
Plurality ...	2042		1703	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 12; Woolley (Pro.), 118; Malloney (S. L.), 13.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 10; Wardwell (Pro.), 116; Corregan (S. L.), 15.

COLUMBIA.

Ancram	146	172	139	178
Austerlitz ...	196	79	196	79
Canaan	242	97	241	98
Chatham	673	147	668	352
Claverack ...	642	528	635	536
Clermont	105	102	104	103
Copake	227	162	225	163
Gallatin	129	99	130	98
Germantown	240	209	237	209
Ghent	493	236	495	237
Greenport ...	155	154	153	154
Hillsdale	245	165	240	170
Kinderhook ..	487	328	480	443
Livingston ..	238	191	233	193
New-Lebanon	228	192	227	193
Stockport ...	370	184	364	188
Stuyvesant ...	252	205	246	211
Taghkanick .	127	154	127	154
Totals	5195	3574	5140	3759
Hudson (city)				
1st Ward...	166	268	161	270
2d Ward...	287	311	263	315

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COLUMBIA—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. 1900.		[2]GOV'RNOR. 1900.	
	Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	Rep. Odell.	Dem. Stanchfield.
3d Ward	355	239	340	255
4th Ward	200	183	193	191
5th Ward	299	240	290	249
Total city.	1287	1241	1247	1280
T't'l county	6382	4815	6387	5050
Plurality	1567		1037	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 20; Woolley (Pro.), 176; Malloney (S. L.), 23.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 15; Wardwell (Pro.), 180; Corregan (S. L.), 25.

CORTLAND.

City of Cortland, 6 W.	1521	851	1479	887
Cincinnatus	140	114	138	117
Cortlandville	579	205	571	213
Cuyler	216	80	217	79
Freetown	98	90	96	92
Harford	130	122	130	122
Homer	757	330	748	237
Lapeer	106	51	105	52
Marathon	292	180	284	188
Preble	117	125	116	126
Scott	160	85	157	85
Solon	104	73	103	74
Taylor	122	76	123	76
Truxton	182	147	181	149
Virgil	265	131	264	134
Willett	106	114	107	114
Totals	4895	2774	4819	2845
Plurality	2121		1974	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 0; Woolley (Pro.), 347; Malloney (S. L.), 10.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 0; Wardwell (Pro.), 341; Corregan (S. L.), 12.

DELAWARE.

Andes	368	171	362	176
Bovina	190	58	190	56
Colchester	432	360	430	372
Davenport	222	247	222	247
Delhi	587	248	575	267
Deposit	289	174	288	173
Franklin	465	244	460	249
Hamden	307	93	304	96
Hancock	755	524	750	524
Harpersfield	251	101	248	103
Kortright	246	109	247	168
Masonville	231	124	230	124
Meredith	279	133	277	135
Middletown	552	406	547	410
Roxbury	317	276	315	279
Sidney	588	484	577	491
Stamford	350	228	342	236
Tompkins	386	222	380	224
Walton	816	868	777	875
Totals	7631	4641	7521	4705
Plurality	2990		2816	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 7; Woolley (Pro.), 390; Malloney (S. L.), 10.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 7; Wardwell (Pro.), 414; Corregan (S. L.), 9.

DUTCHESS.

	[1]PRESID'T. 1900.		[2]GOV'RNOR. 1900.	
	Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	Rep. Odell.	Dem. Stanchfield.
Amenia	405	144	389	155
Beekman	206	62	205	62
Clinton	224	163	221	160
Dover	361	176	358	182
East Fishkill	305	259	296	269
Fishkill	1712	1126	1683	1158
Hyde Park	407	258	403	294
La Grange	215	151	213	154
Milan	135	112	135	111
Northeast	369	197	365	201
Pawling	338	169	330	175
Pine Plains	208	165	207	165
Pleasant Val.	252	168	250	174
Po'k'psie, t'n	585	527	572	539
Red Hook	553	477	544	490
Rhinebeck	533	358	524	368
Stanford	250	203	248	204
Union Vale	180	91	175	96
Wappingers	688	375	679	388
Washington	470	271	454	292
Total towns	8396	5482	8251	5637
Po'k'psie c'y:				
1st Ward	371	530	371	533
2d Ward	535	466	527	467
3d Ward	544	272	535	280
4th Ward	623	314	613	326
5th Ward	483	253	468	270
6th Ward	524	158	499	181
7th Ward	465	215	458	223
Total city	3545	2208	3471	2280
Total county	11941	7690	11722	7917
Plurality	4251		3805	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 21; Woolley (Pro.), 379; Malloney (S. L.), 70.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 21; Wardwell (Pro.), 396; Corregan (S. L.), 65.

ERIE.

Alden	285	310	279	315
Amherst	387	490	379	495
Aurora	638	336	635	346
Boston	126	200	125	201
Brant	241	137	239	138
Cheektowaga	360	487	358	487
Clarence	507	217	505	218
Colden	175	184	175	183
Collins	465	248	461	254
Concord	583	479	578	487
East Hamb'g	351	169	348	171
Eden	301	252	301	253
Elma	318	189	318	191
Evans	405	267	406	266
G'd Island	194	69	194	69
Hamburg	559	620	554	622
Holland	238	238	234	213
Lancaster	777	786	769	790
Matilla (Marilla)	220	181	202	181
Newstead	592	310	588	313
North Collins	326	302	321	308
Sardinia	259	179	258	182
Tonawanda	1011	798	995	808
Wales	151	153	149	153
West Seneca	604	393	599	399
Total towns	10054	7994	9970	8043

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ERIE—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	Rep. Odell.	Dem. Stanchfield.
Buffalo:				
1st Ward	460	814	475	797
2d Ward	532	1443	554	1418
3d Ward	1037	1476	1038	1480
4th Ward	826	1370	819	1378
5th Ward	1477	2011	1485	2006
6th Ward	774	908	749	930
7th Ward	965	987	949	996
8th Ward	1176	795	1164	803
9th Ward	1051	1360	1054	1357
10th Ward	835	687	842	679
11th Ward	1501	2133	1495	2129
12th Ward	760	905	754	916
13th Ward	923	962	918	965
14th Ward	1478	2314	1478	2304
15th Ward	1018	945	1003	966
16th Ward	1038	755	1028	765
17th Ward	2367	1455	2334	1477
18th Ward	2685	2379	2060	2395
19th Ward	665	1216	671	1211
20th Ward	1191	945	1165	974
21st Ward	2203	897	2115	983
22d Ward	2115	1171	2067	1224
23d Ward	1896	903	1863	935
24th Ward	3707	1279	3558	1378
25th Ward	2045	1733	2027	1752
Total city	34725	31843	34263	32218
Total county	44779	39837	44235	40261
Plurality	4942		3974	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 391; Woolley (Pro.), 741; Malloney (S. L.), 925.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 401; Wardwell (Pro.), 775; Corregan (S. L.), 947.

ESSEX.

Chesterfield	321	157	316	160
Crown Point	423	81	421	83
Elizabeth'n	255	57	253	60
Essex	198	91	198	91
Jay	329	156	327	158
Keene	262	44	262	44
Lewis	236	84	236	84
Minerva	95	113	94	113
Moriah	611	325	608	330
Newcomb	49	84	49	85
North Elba	329	95	328	96
North Hudson	83	15	83	15
St. Armand	112	112	212	112
Schroon	139	33	138	34
Ticonderoga	891	317	886	326
Westport	269	104	267	105
Wilmington	225	107	222	109
Wilsborough	142	18	142	18
Totals	5069	1993	5042	2023
Plurality	3076		3019	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 44; Woolley (Pro.), 86; Malloney (S. D.), 13.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 44; Wardwell (Pro.), 86; Corregan (S. L.), 13.

FRANKLIN.

Altamont	312	129	311	127
Bangor	526	95	526	95
Bellmont	364	103	364	103
Bombay	158	155	157	156

FRANKLIN—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	Rep. Odell.	Dem. Stanchfield.
Brandon	184	47	183	48
Brighton	72	49	72	49
Burke	286	121	287	121
Chateugay	343	281	343	280
Constable	197	90	197	89
Dickinson	358	54	358	54
Duane	55	18	55	18
Ft. Covington	300	137	300	139
Franklin	218	95	218	96
Harrietstown	417	207	415	219
Malone	1530	681	1503	707
Moisa	329	252	328	253
Santa Clara	104	51	104	51
Waverly	337	86	337	86
Westville	221	64	221	64
Totals	6311	2665	6279	2705
Plurality	3646		3574	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 12; Woolley (Pro.), 213; Malloney (S. L.), 12.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 13; Wardwell (Pro.), 207; Corregan (S. L.), 22.

FULTON.

Bleecker	60	120	60	119
Broadalbin	350	158	348	159
Caroga	81	58	80	59
Ephratah	308	174	306	175
J'nstwn (twn)	442	264	441	265
Mayfield	372	158	369	160
Northampton	320	245	320	245
Oppenheim	190	139	189	139
Perth	119	52	117	54
Stratford	170	95	169	96
Total towns	2412	1463	2399	1471
Gloversville—				
1st Ward	671	234	666	238
2d Ward	458	182	445	190
3d Ward	607	196	600	203
4th Ward	649	287	643	293
5th Ward	413	147	414	154
6th Ward	484	309	478	317
Total city	3282	1355	3246	1395
Johnstown (city)—				
1st Ward	360	209	349	217
2d Ward	893	240	379	246
3d Ward	473	274	457	287
4th Ward	312	137	301	147
Total city	1538	860	1486	897
T'tl county	7232	3678	7131	3763
Plurality	3554		3368	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 98; Woolley (Pro.), 494; Malloney (S. L.), 179.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 111; Wardwell (Pro.), 492; Corregan (S. L.), 186.

GENESEE.

Alabama	267	168	265	167
Alexander	249	130	248	130
Batavia	1627	1039	1592	1068
Bergen	252	201	247	205
Bethany	204	92	205	93
Byron	300	123	297	127

GENESEE—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell.	Stanchfield.
Darien	261	190	262	188
Elba	217	211	216	209
Le Roy	717	505	709	511
Oakfield	333	132	329	135
Pavilion	288	124	285	125
Pembroke	355	281	336	278
Stafford	313	72	312	71
Totals	5383	3268	5303	3307
Plurality	2115		1996	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 26; Woolley (Pro.), 263; Malloney (S. L.), 60.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 27; Wardwell (Pro.), 280; Corregan (S. L.), 66.

GREENE.

Ashland	123	82	120	84
Athens	425	349	419	358
Cairo	309	319	310	319
Catskill	1206	1074	1184	1095
Coxsackie	638	550	635	561
Durham	232	253	231	254
Greenville	241	240	237	245
Halcott	32	64	32	64
Hunter	359	304	358	302
Jewett	136	149	135	150
Lexington	104	208	103	208
N. Baltimore	273	337	271	342
Prattsville	114	120	109	124
Windham	203	219	201	221
Totals	4395	4268	4345	4327
Plurality	127		18	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 27; Woolley (Pro.), 139; Malloney (S. L.), 80.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 27; Wardwell (Pro.), 139; Corregan (S. L.), 82.

HAMILTON.

Arietta	24	41	24	41
Benson	25	46	25	46
Hope	42	64	42	64
Indian Lake	190	72	184	77
Lake Pleas'nt	84	51	84	51
Long Lake	141	57	138	60
Morehouse	51	35	49	37
Wells	94	143	93	144
Totals	651	509	639	520
Plurality	142		119	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 1; Woolley (Pro.), 22; Malloney (S. L.), 1.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 1; Wardwell (Pro.), 23; Corregan (S. L.), 5.

HERKIMER.

Columbia	275	114	274	114
Danube	162	137	158	141
Fairfield	235	164	226	173
Frankford	603	365	585	380
German Flats	1423	992	1390	1025
Herkimer	1004	769	992	779
Litchfield	178	76	172	81
Little Falls (town)	76	143	76	144
Mannheim	483	206	480	212
Newport	282	133	275	139

HERKIMER—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell.	Stanchfield.
Norway	117	104	118	104
Ohio	119	66	118	67
Russia	377	141	368	148
Salisbury	304	84	304	84
Schuyler	256	82	255	86
Stark	190	129	186	131
Warren	202	164	197	168
Webb	137	84	135	88
Wilmurt	79	32	79	32
Winfield	288	121	283	126
Total towns	6790	4106	6671	4222
Little Falls (city):				
1st Ward	415	414	390	430
2d Ward	388	247	362	257
3d Ward	225	342	219	348
4th Ward	287	288	276	298
Total city	1315	2191	1247	1333
Total county	8105	6297	7918	5555
Plurality	2808		2363	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 168; Woolley (Pro.), 299; Malloney (S. L.), 55.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 170; Wardwell (Pro.), 302; Corregan (S. L.), 54.

JEFFERSON.

Adams	669	164	660	176
Alexandria	528	498	525	503
Antwerp	586	224	584	225
Brownville	621	258	620	258
Cape Vincent	323	389	319	391
Champion	458	178	458	179
Clayton	567	483	661	487
Ellisburg	743	335	738	340
Henderson	318	110	314	113
Hounsfield	399	202	398	202
Le Ray	340	300	337	301
Lorraine	141	129	141	129
Lyme	308	256	307	258
Orleans	334	267	330	271
Pamelia	154	86	153	86
Philadelphia	291	173	289	174
Rodman	256	80	256	80
Rutland	374	132	373	133
Theresa	320	243	320	243
W'trt'n (t'wn)	192	57	192	57
Wilna	824	475	716	483
Worth	121	91	121	91
Total towns	8867	5130	8812	5180
W'town(city):				
1st Ward	516	232	505	238
2d Ward	768	345	738	373
3d Ward	591	356	557	380
4th Ward	399	307	385	315
5th Ward	463	264	450	267
6th Ward	266	139	262	141
Total city	3003	1643	2897	1714
T'tal county	11870	6773	11709	6894
Plurality	5097		4815	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 174; Woolley (Pro.), 575; Malloney (S. L.), 54.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 206; Wardwell (Pro.), 589; Corregan (S. L.), 58.

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KINGS.

	[1]PRESID'T. 1900.		[2]GOV'RNOR. 1900.	
	Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	Rep. Odell...	Dem. Stanchfield...
Borough of Brooklyn:				
1st Ward..	2944	1756	2814	1873
2d Ward...	357	1254	354	1255
3d Ward...	2098	1856	2050	1901
4th Ward..	1151	1887	1121	1912
5th Ward..	912	2655	909	2654
6th Ward..	2657	4930	2579	4909
7th Ward..	5053	2454	4871	3625
8th Ward..	3942	5375	3908	5403
9th Ward..	4085	4385	3920	5571
10th Ward.	2543	4410	2503	4881
11th Ward.	2384	2290	2341	2322
12th Ward.	1234	3882	1263	3853
13th Ward.	2624	2675	2576	2717
14th Ward.	1196	3559	1197	3566
15th Ward.	2782	2978	2759	2999
16th Ward.	3080	3381	3025	3413
17th Ward.	4531	5918	4464	5954
18th Ward.	1396	2471	1390	2473
19th Ward.	4305	2793	4174	2909
20th Ward.	3714	2154	3599	2265
21st Ward.	6057	5286	5871	5451
22d Ward..	6983	5933	6787	6108
23d Ward..	10297	3488	9944	3855
24th Ward.	3267	2356	3191	2429
25th Ward.	6233	3652	6066	3791
26th Ward.	5198	4658	5109	4696
27th Ward.	2798	3817	2712	3887
28th Ward.	7858	6163	7644	6324
29th Ward.	2846	2074	2738	2180
30th Ward.	2527	1957	2448	2026
31st Ward.	909	1631	893	1650
32d Ward..	1024	713	1000	733
Totals	108985	106221	106220	108575
Plurality	2764			2355

[1]Debs (S. D.), 2,321; Woolley (Pro.), 596; Malloney (S. L.), 1,711.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 2,575; Wardwell (Pro.), 671; Corregan (S. L.), 1,925.

LEWIS.

Croghan	358	321	357	321
Denmark	448	141	441	150
Diana	397	225	297	226
Greig	216	91	216	92
Harrisburg ..	133	65	134	64
Highmarket..	50	130	39	133
Lewis	62	155	60	157
Leyden	245	192	237	199
Lowville	705	344	667	361
Lyonsdale ...	224	112	219	117
Martinsburg..	340	151	842	150
Montague ...	132	91	132	91
New-Bremen.	220	178	217	181
Osceola	88	54	88	54
Pinckney	108	135	106	140
Turin	237	90	236	92
Watson	171	118	171	118
West Turin..	278	259	288	263
Totals	4312	2852	4243	2919
Plurality	1400		1324	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 8; Woolley (Pro.), 80; Malloney (S. L.), 9.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 8; Wardwell (Pro.), 80; Corregan (S. L.), 9.

LIVINGSTON.

	[1]PRESID'T. 1900.		[2]GOV'RNOR. 1900.	
	Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	Rep. Odell...	Dem. Stanchfield...
Avon	422	355	412	364
Caledonia ...	314	224	309	231
Conesus	206	99	200	106
Geneseo	601	244	585	258
Groveland ...	219	138	211	148
Leicester	253	134	253	135
Lima	200	378	200	378
Livonia	435	336	428	344
Mt. Morris...	454	452	440	469
No. Dansville	530	552	513	570
Nunda	446	199	441	204
Ossian	147	79	145	81
Portage	200	102	201	101
Sparta	170	157	164	163
Springwater..	393	192	386	194
West Sparta.	130	123	131	122
York	487	113	482	120
Totals	5607	3877	5501	3988
Plurality	1730		1513	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 7; Woolley (Pro.), 384; Malloney (S. L.), 12.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 5; Wardwell (Pro.), 377; Corregan (S. L.), 14.

MADISON.

Brookfield ..	265	228	557	234
Cazenovia ...	659	305	650	373
De Ruyter...	296	121	291	127
Eaton	572	193	564	201
Ferner	145	100	143	101
Georgetown .	195	67	196	67
Hamilton ...	637	307	622	316
Lebanon	266	74	263	78
Lenox	807	510	795	439
Lincoln	198	107	196	111
Madison	365	192	362	194
Nelson	263	89	259	91
Oneida	1134	769	1105	794
Smithfield ...	235	60	225	60
Stockbridge .	315	137	309	141
Sullivan	525	437	521	441
Totals	7177	3689	7068	3768
Plurality	3488		3300	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 68; Woolley (Pro.), 362; Malloney (S. L.), 44.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 69; Wardwell (Pro.), 376; Corregan (S. L.), 49.

MONROE.

Brighton	592	238	585	245
Chili	294	210	291	222
Clarkson	259	158	252	166
Gates	336	341	328	345
Greece	592	576	581	589
Hamlin	367	124	365	125
Henrietta ...	297	219	291	225
Irondequoit ..	316	242	309	253
Mendon	388	371	383	375
Ogden	405	300	389	316
Parma	404	239	394	249
Penfield	471	186	470	187
Pemiton	700	429	684	447
Pittsford	385	255	363	279
Riga	308	134	298	147

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MONROE—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. 1900.		[2]GOV'RNOR. 1900.	
	Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	Rep. Odell.	Dem. Stanchfield.
Rush	185	182	182	183
Sweden	771	471	754	484
Webster	523	218	519	222
Wheatland	336	202	318	221
T'tal towns	7988	5094	7766	5280
Rochester:				
1st Ward	344	396	321	413
2d Ward	446	515	440	518
3d Ward	920	581	879	636
4th Ward	764	584	717	633
5th Ward	772	896	718	952
6th Ward	1127	591	1045	676
7th Ward	619	608	571	657
8th Ward	1357	930	1287	996
9th Ward	657	598	639	627
10th Ward	1167	478	1102	540
11th Ward	1281	1102	1186	1191
12th Ward	1905	612	1794	748
13th Ward	565	561	534	581
14th Ward	1035	668	967	731
15th Ward	574	828	532	859
16th Ward	905	665	853	724
17th Ward	1281	1276	1225	1326
18th Ward	1205	644	1145	691
19th Ward	1277	1054	1216	1105
20th Ward	589	922	543	970
Total city	18788	14489	17674	15569
T'tl county	26716	19583	25440	20849
Plurality	7133		4591	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 1019; Woolley (Pro.), 1102; Malloney (S. L.), 444.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 1019; Wardwell (Pro.), 1101; Corregan (S. L.), 462.

MONTGOMERY.

Amsterdam (city):				
1st Ward	479	263	473	270
2d Ward	541	189	519	213
3d Ward	353	341	330	364
4th Ward	393	469	394	472
5th Ward	297	176	288	186
6th Ward	454	249	443	261
7th Ward	441	141	432	158
Total city	2958	1828	2879	1924
Amsterdam	601	206	584	221
Canajoharie	620	513	608	526
Charleston	178	100	178	99
Florida	337	236	332	242
Glen	375	309	370	314
Minden	743	619	733	630
Mohawk	504	326	496	334
Palatine	312	409	305	419
Root	256	246	256	251
St. Johnsville	426	336	411	351
Total towns	4352	3300	4273	3387
Total county	7310	5128	7152	5311
Plurality	2182		1841	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 24; Woolley (Pro.), 222; Malloney (S. L.), 40.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 18; Wardwell (Pro.), 228; Corregan (S. L.), 48.

NASSAU.

	[1]PRESID'T. 1900.		[2]GOV'RNOR. 1900.	
	Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	Rep. Odell.	Dem. Stanchfield.
Hempstead	3863	1900	3628	2005
N. Hempst'd.	1259	872	1240	891
Oyster Bay	2074	1404	2041	1529
Totals	6996	4326	6909	4425
Plurality	2670		2484	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 23; Woolley (Pro.), 190; Malloney (S. L.), 17.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 25; Wardwell (Pro.), 191; Corregan (S. L.), 20.

NEW-YORK.

Assem. Dist.				
1	1466	3465	1451	3472
2	2131	5180	2117	5147
3	2938	5119	2905	5146
4	2503	3831	2433	3914
5	5037	3826	4856	3962
6	2754	5541	2708	5559
7	3292	5598	3230	5653
8	2178	2462	2142	2468
9	3808	5316	3777	5338
10	3497	4113	3376	4224
11	3054	4622	3014	4704
12	2200	3594	2154	3622
13	2332	4239	2302	4242
14	2913	4844	2836	4844
15	2943	4824	2881	4869
16	2803	3861	2719	3909
17	2679	4726	2631	4742
18	2474	6071	2419	6081
19	3055	4543	7736	4940
20	3140	5792	3114	5818
21	11202	6701	10683	7186
22	2796	5742	2709	5700
23	7965	7184	7707	7386
24	2856	4749	2695	4892
25	5657	2874	5524	3079
26	2902	4108	2793	4202
27	5321	2522	5067	2795
28	2688	4870	2584	4948
29	7067	2809	7080	3393
30	3705	6121	3571	6226
31	10692	6076	10054	6810
32	4308	6295	4154	6348
33	3438	5034	3319	5128
34	7328	10346	7221	10395
35	10686	12078	10369	12387
1 Annex	1364	2209	1353	2218
2 Annex	261	402	242	399
Totals	153033	181799	147922	185986
Plurality		28766		38064

[1]Debs (S. D.), 6,193; Woolley (Pro.), 640; Malloney (S. L.), 4,867.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 6,337; Wardwell (Pro.), 779; Corregan (S. L.), 5,395.

NIAGARA.

Cambria	249	165	248	166
Hartland	445	327	441	271
Lewiston	348	253	337	265
Lockport (town)	841	225	339	228
Newfane	474	8444	470	346
Niagara	148	60	148	63

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NIAGARA—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. 1900.		[2]GOV'RNOR. 1900.	
	Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	Rep. Odell...	Dem. Stanchfield...
North Tonaw'da..	964	873	942	888
Pendleton ...	134	192	132	193
Porter	324	213	319	218
Royalton	625	675	606	696
Somerset	334	177	333	179
Wheatfield ..	189	180	187	182
Wilson	374	290	370	295
Total towns	4949	3971	4869	3990
Lockport (city):				
1st Ward..	311	336	301	351
2d Ward..	240	188	233	297
3d Ward..	329	191	370	221
4th Ward..	374	240	357	260
5th Ward..	607	379	569	423
6th Ward..	323	324	368	335
Total city	2254	1658	2138	1887
Niagara Falls				
1st Ward..	689	572	670	595
2d Ward..	590	525	572	542
3d Ward..	597	467	583	479
4th Ward..	275	434	270	438
Total city	2154	1998	2095	2054
Total county	9354	7429	9103	7993
Plurality				

[1]Debs (S. D.), 26; Woolley (Pro.), 429; Malloney (S. L.), 67.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 24; Wardwell (Pro.), 431; Corregan (S. L.), 60.

ONEIDA.

Annsville ...	257	160	273	147
Augusta	337	205	330	216
Ava	107	93	107	94
Boonville ...	657	288	620	325
Bridgewater..	222	82	231	84
Camden	766	237	749	247
Deerfield	284	166	279	172
Florence	189	160	184	163
Floyd	131	90	130	91
Forestport ..	239	94	216	117
Kirkland	653	498	635	515
Lee	277	202	269	210
Marcy	223	140	219	147
Marshall	289	217	283	221
New-Hartford	750	413	729	430
Paris	428	302	424	323
Remsen	231	55	230	58
Sangerfield ..	377	281	357	305
Steuben	157	73	157	73
Trenton	551	143	544	154
Vernon	513	288	503	296
Verona	596	413	575	430
Vienna	351	217	347	221
Western	263	191	254	205
Westmorel'nd	394	160	383	169
Whitestown .	922	504	899	528
Total towns	10164	5672	9927	5941
Rome:				
1st Ward...	477	398	455	420
2d Ward...	271	261	265	268
3d Ward...	330	406	307	417

ONEIDA—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. 1900.		[2]GOV'RNOR. 1900.	
	Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	Rep. Odell...	Dem. Stanchfield...
4th Ward..	400	284	378	304
5th Ward..	598	284	564	318
Total Rome	2076	1633	1969	1727
Utica:				
1st Ward..	187	155	187	186
2d Ward...	508	461	495	474
3d Ward...	517	292	504	304
4th Ward..	516	263	474	306
5th Ward..	166	153	156	163
6th Ward..	260	275	250	285
7th Ward..	846	492	788	548
8th Ward..	797	985	779	1008
9th Ward..	602	659	587	682
10th Ward..	298	283	277	308
11th Ward..	579	347	549	380
12th Ward..	563	405	548	422
13th Ward..	294	257	288	265
14th Ward..	293	224	279	236
15th Ward..	516	250	507	258
Total Utica	6922	5501	6608	5825
Total county.	19162	12806	18504	13493
Plurality	6356		5011	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 104; Woolley (Pro.), 612; Malloney (S. L.), 359.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 118; Wardwell (Pro.), 638; Corregan (S. L.), 408.

ONONDAGA.

Syracuse:				
1st Ward..	586	665	563	677
2d Ward...	503	667	480	685
3d Ward...	824	463	806	466
4th Ward..	692	275	665	288
5th Ward..	710	663	693	667
6th Ward..	813	367	787	383
7th Ward..	272	467	267	474
8th Ward..	631	524	599	553
9th Ward..	526	412	514	417
10th Ward.	609	689	674	705
11th Ward.	466	793	445	802
12th Ward.	1176	515	1128	555
13th Ward.	1024	392	991	416
14th Ward.	1223	586	1180	618
15th Ward.	796	556	768	576
16th Ward.	938	403	906	424
17th Ward.	873	229	848	243
18th Ward.	827	525	819	534
19th Ward.	972	252	891	256
Total city..	14551	9443	14023	9739
Camillus	353	236	295	245
Cicero	562	165	553	174
Clay	481	189	479	182
De Witt.....	832	501	815	516
Elbridge	463	432	460	433
Fabius	294	154	291	157
Geddes	603	227	595	234
Lafayette ...	255	151	257	149
Lysander	907	400	900	405
Manlius	1082	459	1063	476
Marcellus ...	451	221	447	225
Onondaga ...	725	421	712	431
Otisco	180	136	181	134
Pompey	401	316	398	314
Salina	485	313	479	320

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ONONDAGA—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell.	Stanchfield.
Skaneateles ..	706	361	685	377
Spafford	212	97	212	96
Tully	228	171	224	176
Van Buren...	557	311	555	314
Total towns	9777	5252	9651	5358
Total county.	24328	14695	23674	15097
Plurality	9633		7577	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 336; Woolley (Pro.), 506; Malloney (S. L.), 1,099.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 352; Wardwell (Pro.), 531; Corregan (S. L.), 1,135.

ONTARIO.

Bristol	204	131	203	137
Canadia	142	60	140	61
Canandaigua.	1466	804	1425	848
E. Bloomfield	301	282	301	282
Farmington..	251	204	248	208
Geneva (t'wn)	158	115	150	122
Geneva (city)	1461	1063	1371	1129
Gorham	350	290	345	295
Hopewell	236	214	234	217
Manchester ..	693	554	679	567
Naples	409	294	404	297
Phelps	638	623	627	651
Richmond ...	248	158	238	165
Seneca	476	254	473	263
South Bristol	168	98	164	102
Victor	311	323	305	331
W. Bloomfield	195	173	192	178
Totals	7707	5640	7499	5853
Plurality	2067		1646	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 7; Woolley (Pro.), 279; Malloney (S. L.), 16.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 10; Wardwell (Pro.), 288; Corregan (S. L.), 17.

ORANGE.

Blooming Grove.....	311	194	301	205
Chester	314	206	299	220
Cornwall	581	360	574	359
Crawford	230	255	233	251
Deer Park....	1405	1601	1388	1621
Goshen	730	368	732	367
Greenville ...	64	142	64	142
Hamptonburg	147	131	145	134
Highlands ...	478	312	487	301
Minisink	152	239	155	237
Monroe	242	185	244	183
Montgomery.	1111	407	1092	424
Mount Hope..	153	138	150	142
Newburg (town).....	478	352	463	363
New-Windsor	253	270	254	271
Tuxedo	345	66	341	71
Walkill	354	276	350	282
Warwick	732	689	705	713
Wawayanda..	182	233	183	232
Woodbury ...	356	81	357	78
Totals.....	8618	6505	8517	6596

ORANGE—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell.	Stanchfield.
Middletown:				
1st Ward..	455	434	441	446
2d Ward..	644	466	615	503
3d Ward..	275	203	261	219
4th Ward..	462	372	451	386
Totals.....	1836	1475	1768	1554
Newburg (city):				
1st Ward..	922	701	919	708
2d Ward..	564	352	551	363
3d Ward..	552	206	550	212
4th Ward..	503	360	501	367
5th Ward..	599	299	599	298
6th Ward..	544	282	537	287
Totals...	3684	2200	3657	2235
Total county.	14138	10180	13942	10385
Plurality	3958		3557	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 25; Woolley (Pro.), 343; Malloney (S. L.), 64.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 28; Wardwell (Pro.), 348; Corregan, (S. L.), 77.

ORLEANS.

Albion	710	561	705	570
Barre	317	133	314	133
Carlton	423	127	422	128
Clarendon ...	205	189	204	188
Gaines	322	157	316	163
Kendall	307	134	307	132
Murray	533	387	517	401
Ridgeway ...	912	634	886	656
Shelby	538	430	531	435
Yaltes	400	99	397	100
Totals.....	4667	2851	4599	2906
Plurality	1816		1693	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 20; Woolley (Pro.), 308; Malloney (S. L.), 45.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 20; Wardwell (Pro.), 316; Corregan (S. L.), 46.

OSWEGO.

Albion	374	114	373	113
Amboy	143	102	142	102
Boyleston ...	140	56	140	56
Constantia ..	461	144	458	144
Granby	808	491	802	497
Hannibal	422	229	419	228
Hastings	396	172	395	174
Mexico	616	202	612	206
New-Haven..	325	74	325	74
Orwell	240	47	238	49
Oswego (t'wn)	466	241	464	240
Palermo	313	95	313	95
Parish	299	96	301	97
Redfield	114	93	113	94
Richland	672	296	668	301
Sandy Creek.	436	154	434	154
Schroeppel ..	554	241	548	247
Scriba	486	174	485	176
Volney	1211	527	1194	539
West Munroe	153	122	154	121
Williamstown	172	124	170	125
Total towns	8801	3794	8748	3832

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OSWEGO—(Continued.)

	[1]PRESID'T. 1900.		[2]GOV'RNOR. 1900.	
	Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	Rep. Odell...	Dem. Stanchfield...
Oswego(city):				
1st Ward..	378	534	375	538
2d Ward...	145	259	145	260
3d Ward...	485	399	479	406
4th Ward..	350	343	349	344
5th Ward..	219	467	214	474
6th Ward..	334	238	326	246
7th Ward..	205	202	200	208
8th Ward..	248	366	245	370
Total city..	2364	2808	2333	2846
Total county.	11165	6602	11081	6678
Plurality	4563		4403	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 23; Woolley (Pro.), 588; Malloney (S. L.), 89.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 25; Wardwell (Pro.), 597; Corregan (S. L.), 92.

OTSEGO.

Burlington ..	255	153	253	155
Butternuts ..	282	152	282	153
Cherry Valley	267	277	263	279
Decatur	95	77	95	77
Edmeston ...	318	196	318	195
Exeter	241	102	236	109
Hartwick	325	221	322	221
Laurens	258	171	257	172
Maryland	274	316	271	319
Middlefield ..	282	327	281	330
Milford	281	309	281	308
Morris	314	169	313	169
New-Lisbon..	192	166	192	167
Oneonta	1425	969	1412	983
Otego	297	226	295	227
Otsego	748	524	733	538
Pittsfield	171	140	169	142
Plainfield	195	50	195	50
Richfield	462	265	462	267
Roseboom ...	201	124	202	124
Springfield ..	220	292	219	293
Unadilla	319	394	317	396
Westford	136	145	136	146
Worcester ...	336	375	338	374
Totals.....	7894	6140	7842	6194
Plurality	1754		1648	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 11; Woolley (Pro.), 327; Malloney (S. L.), 20.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 12; Wardwell (Pro.), 336; Corregan (S. L.), 19.

PUTNAM.

Carmel	444	290	440	299
Kent	200	99	199	99
Patterson ...	275	104	272	109
Phillipstown.	690	486	679	494
Putnam Val..	147	162	148	161
Southeast ...	465	205	464	207
Totals.....	2221	1346	2220	1369
Plurality	875		851	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 23; Woolley (Pro.), 37; Malloney (S. L.), 7.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 24; Wardwell (Pro.), 35; Corregan (S. L.), 7.

QUEENS.

	[1]PRESID'T. 1900.		[2]GOV'RNOR. 1900.	
	Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	Rep. Odell...	Dem. Stanchfield...
1st	5935	9070	5791	9078
IId	5839	5022	5769	5259
Part of IIId.	567	656	544	676
Totals	12341	14748	12104	14913

[1]Debs (S. D.), 253; Woolley (Pro.), 82; Malloney (S. L.), 645.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 253; Wardwell (Pro.), 82; Corregan (S. L.), 645.

RENSSELAER.

Berlin	322	136	315	141
Brunswick ...	515	217	507	215
E. Greenbush	295	276	294	278
Grafton	297	58	294	61
Hoosick	1318	914	1291	837
Nassau	351	219	346	222
N. Greenbush	683	319	679	328
Petersburg ..	283	126	281	129
Pittstown ...	623	258	616	271
Poestenkill ..	213	132	213	137
Rensselaer ..	982	920	977	924
Sandlake	411	172	412	173
Schaghticoke	550	272	541	281
Schodack	645	549	644	551
Stephentown	266	162	259	163
Total towns	7754	4720	7596	4815
Troy:				
1st Ward...	417	456	440	434
2d Ward...	815	496	836	480
3d Ward...	394	156	384	170
4th Ward..	698	397	746	360
5th Ward..	530	144	531	141
6th Ward..	476	599	558	514
7th Ward..	682	664	785	564
8th Ward..	311	652	349	582
9th Ward..	248	748	348	642
10th Ward.	617	896	674	831
11th Ward.	187	706	288	616
12th Ward.	219	934	345	811
13th Ward.	810	563	856	524
14th Ward.	704	455	732	415
15th Ward.	642	109	647	126
16th Ward.	941	438	886	444
17th Ward.	642	357	626	370
Total city..	9333	8730	10013	8024
Total county.	17087	13450	17609	12839

[1]Debs (S. D.), 83; Woolley (Pro.), 358; Malloney (S. L.), 179.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 103; Wardwell (Pro.), 375; Corregan (S. L.), 229.

RICHMOND.

Ist	6047	6751	5884	6019

[1]Debs (S. D.), 109; Woolley (Pro.), 147; Malloney (S. L.), 144.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 119; Wardwell (Pro.), 164; Corregan (S. L.), 153.

ROCKLAND.

Clarkstown ..	509	767	508	777
Haverstraw .	776	1062	763	1082
Orangetown .	1344	1091	1310	1126

ROCKLAND—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell...	Stanchfield...
Ramapo	1258	714	1242	735
Stony Point..	302	386	308	381
Totals	4139	4021	4131	4101

[1]Debs (S. D.), 26; Woolley (Pro.), 108; Malloney (S. L.), 7.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 32; Wardwell (Pro.), 100; Corregan (S. L.), 9.

ST. LAWRENCE.

Brasher	348	270	349	270
Canton	1173	427	1160	442
Clare	70	10	70	10
Clifton	166	47	165	47
Colton	349	103	346	107
Dekalb	532	113	529	115
De Peyster...	231	27	228	30
Edwards	265	62	261	66
Fine	337	68	334	70
Fowler	328	81	327	82
Gouverneur...	988	303	981	369
Hammond ...	343	75	339	78
He m en	288	96	288	97
Hopkinton ..	438	107	437	109
Lawrence	353	147	353	147
Lisbon	760	180	760	180
Louisville ...	254	167	253	169
Macomb	271	88	271	88
Madrid	361	105	359	107
Massena	635	252	633	253
Morristown ..	401	105	399	107
Norfolk	282	195	281	197
Oswegatchie .	420	198	418	198
Parishville ..	527	79	525	80
Pierpont	419	60	418	61
Pitcairn	170	31	170	31
Potsdam	1561	514	1542	526
Rossie	196	117	196	118
Russell	438	106	436	108
Stockholm ...	572	190	571	191
Waddington..	390	142	388	145
Ogdensburg—				
1st Ward...	402	290	396	296
2d Ward...	411	324	403	330
3d Ward...	304	190	304	191
4th Ward..	314	369	313	369
Totals	15297	5696	15204	5784
Plurality	9601		9420	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 27; Woolley (Pro.), 486; Malloney (S. L.), 31.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 27; Wardwell (Pro.), 501; Corregan (S. L.), 33.

SARATOGA.

Ballston	297	221	292	231
Charlton	180	130	171	136
Clifton Park.	417	143	404	157
Corinth	508	190	506	192
Day	137	69	139	69
Edinburg	178	114	176	114
Galway	257	119	253	123
Greenfield ...	315	129	318	128
Hadley	184	33	184	33
Halfmoon ...	868	476	832	503

SARATOGA—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell...	Stanchfield...
Malta	244	110	245	112
Milton	810	626	802	631
Moreau	437	282	438	283
N'thumberl'd:	250	102	246	107
Providence ..	101	60	100	60
Saratoga	618	419	617	418
Sar. Springs.	1942	1459	1931	1480
Stillwater ...	660	604	645	618
Waterford ...	980	573	933	624
Wilton	225	54	224	54
Totals	9698	5913	9456	6073

[1]Debs (S. D.), 114; Woolley (Pro.), 506; Malloney (S. L.), 22.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 15; Wardwell (Pro.), 516; Corregan (S. L.), 28.

SCHENECTADY.

Duanesburg..	420	253	415	257
Glenville	489	289	470	312
Niskayuna ..	249	91	236	103
Princeton ...	126	61	123	68
Rotterdam ..	1059	687	1021	722
Total towns	2343	1381	2285	1464
Schenectady:				
1st Ward..	330	232	361	260
2d Ward...	437	281	416	301
3d Ward...	639	674	616	733
4th Ward..	1470	887	1408	954
5th Ward..	1497	1324	1445	1387
Total city..	4432	3398	4246	3635
Total county.	6775	4779	6511	5099
Plurality	1996		1412	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 33; Woolley (Pro.), 159; Malloney (S. L.), 241.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 30; Wardwell (Pro.), 159; Corregan (S. L.), 247.

SCHOHARIE.

Blenheim ...	124	125	124	125
Broome	222	143	222	143
Carlisle	161	213	161	213
Cobleskill ...	510	630	524	635
Esperance ...	191	131	191	139
Fulton	211	371	210	370
Gilboa	275	193	275	193
Jefferson	259	152	256	154
Middleburg ..	364	440	360	445
Richm'ndville	237	298	235	299
Schoharie ...	404	435	397	442
Seward	174	286	174	286
Sharon	273	359	271	361
Summit	157	203	151	202
Wright	178	197	179	196
Totals.....	3661	4176	3734	4203
Plurality		515		469

[1]Debs (S. D.), 3; Woolley (Pro.), 170; Malloney (S. L.), 7.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 4; Wardwell (Pro.), 175; Corregan (S. L.), 6.

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SCHUYLER.

	[1]PRESID'T. 1900.		[2]GOV'RNOR. 1900.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell.	Stanchfield.
Catharine	243	147	245	146
Cayuta	61	70	60	71
Dix	642	479	600	520
Hector	728	443	707	465
Montour	294	148	283	159
Orange	189	215	183	222
Redding	205	170	197	172
Tyrone	239	220	236	222
Totals	2601	1892	2511	1977
Plurality	709		534	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 2; Woolley (Pro.), 189; Malloney (S. L.), 6.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 2; Wardwell (Pro.), 193; Corregan (S. L.), 6.

SENECA.

Covert	305	263	298	272
Fayette	372	430	356	446
Junius	142	136	141	137
Lodi	283	180	275	189
Ovid	298	310	294	313
Romulus	290	330	283	338
Seneca Falls	998	1017	957	1054
Tyre	129	145	126	150
Varick	186	160	183	161
Waterloo	784	489	762	513
Totals	3787	3460	3675	2573
Plurality	327		1102	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 4; Woolley (Pro.), 122; Malloney (S. L.), 25.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 3; Wardwell (Pro.), 127; Corregan (S. L.), 31.

STEUBEN.

Addison	419	299	414	305
Avoca	307	274	304	277
Bath	1148	857	1129	882
Bradford	98	121	98	122
Cameron	234	145	224	155
Campbell	302	107	301	108
Canisteo	561	284	554	287
Caton	254	65	252	65
Cohocton	478	419	474	420
Corning (city)	1640	965	1581	1021
Corning (town)	204	144	201	144
Dansville	198	191	194	194
Erwin	323	180	316	187
Fremont	195	89	192	91
Greenwood	217	97	217	96
Hartsville	137	74	132	79
Hornby	141	119	142	118
Hornellsville (city)	1371	1379	1407	1520
Hornellsville (town)	246	232	243	235
Howard	291	157	290	159
Jasper	254	99	254	100
Lindley	227	143	227	146
Prattsburg	351	310	348	313
Pulteney	270	197	270	199
Rathbone	169	131	168	134
Thurston	161	118	158	110
Troupsburg	358	148	355	150
Tuscarora	180	132	179	184

STEUBEN—(Continued).

Urbana	396	379	384	392
Wayland	390	443	373	450
Wayne	98	110	97	110
West Union	155	108	154	108
Wheeler	174	166	172	167
Woodhull	383	133	380	135
Totals	12420	8813	12274	9131
Plurality	3607		3143	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 48; Woolley (Pro.), 969; Malloney (S. L.), 58.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 47; Wardwell (Pro.), 972; Corregan (S. L.), 50.

SUFFOLK.

Babylon	835	679	824	685
Brookhaven	1627	1152	1896	1188
Easthampton	490	204	484	213
Huntington	1183	871	1161	887
Islip	1479	950	1451	976
Riverhead	614	374	602	388
Shelter Island	149	49	148	49
Smithtown	364	310	356	318
Southampton	1416	657	1399	676
Southold	1130	687	1106	691
Totals	9387	5713	9427	5871
Plurality	3874		3556	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 35; Woolley (Pro.), 549; Malloney (S. L.), 31.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 39; Wardwell (Pro.), 371; Corregan (S. L.), 33.

SULLIVAN.

Bethel	343	170	336	179
Callicoon	193	302	185	311
Cochecton	119	150	118	151
Delaware	119	277	118	278
Fallsburg	467	303	455	316
Forestburg	56	80	56	79
Fremont	237	291	245	281
Highland	119	123	118	123
Liberty	688	424	692	423
Lumberland	102	108	101	109
Mamakating	543	249	542	253
Neversink	294	255	292	257
Rockland	480	363	477	366
Thompson	568	394	561	399
Tusten	77	138	76	139
Totals	4405	3627	4372	3655
Plurality	778		717	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 4; Woolley (Pro.), 116; Malloney (S. L.), 10.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 3; Wardwell (Pro.), 117; Corregan (S. L.), 7.

TIOGA.

Barton	937	672	912	695
Berkshire	180	97	180	98
Candor	572	385	565	394
Newark Val'y	358	212	357	212
Nichols	331	107	330	108
Owego	1564	878	1545	897
Richford	190	142	197	143

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TIOGA—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell.	Stanchfield.
Spencer	277	256	273	261
Tioga	328	287	327	288
Totals	4746	3036	4686	3096
Plurality	1710		1590	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 1; Woolley (Pro.), 243; Malloney (S. L.), 6.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 1; Wardwell (Pro.), 245; Corregan (S. L.), 7.

TOMPKINS.

Caroline	349	207	344	215
Danby	265	149	264	149
Dryden	643	452	638	454
Enfield	189	181	187	185
Groton	644	347	640	349
Ithaca (town)	202	203	199	205
Lansing	366	333	355	344
Newfield	287	255	276	264
Ulysses	460	308	456	313
Total towns	3405	2435	3359	2478
Ithaca (city):				
1st Ward	282	292	279	294
2d Ward	664	487	640	510
3d Ward	636	464	622	472
4th Ward	423	175	416	193
Total city	2005	1418	1957	1469
Total county	5410	3853	5316	3947
Plurality	1557		1369	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 19; Woolley (Pro.), 97; Malloney (S. L.), 30.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 21; Wardwell (Pro.), 108; Corregan (S. L.), 35.

ULSTER.

Denning	133	98	134	97
Esopus	684	395	686	399
Gardiner	186	212	184	212
Hardenburg	117	54	117	55
Hurley	283	189	283	190
Kingston (town)	40	64	40	64
Lloyd	379	256	374	261
Marbleton	547	272	542	277
Marlborough	494	426	490	424
New-Paltz	274	277	270	281
Olive	281	340	280	340
Plattekill	267	198	266	197
Rochester	336	340	338	341
Rosendale	653	710	658	713
Saugerties	1374	961	1366	967
Shandaken	423	320	425	318
Shawangunk	323	312	324	312
Ulster	346	340	344	343
Warwarsing	936	776	925	788
Woodstock	305	100	303	101
Totals	8381	6640	8349	6680
Kingston (city):				
1st Ward	354	178	342	191
2d Ward	484	366	482	367
3d Ward	294	177	290	179
4th Ward	252	371	254	368

ULSTER—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell.	Stanchfield.
5th Ward	151	384	147	389
6th Ward	259	211	244	228
7th Ward	269	299	274	288
8th Ward	363	316	347	338
9th Ward	533	412	525	421
Totals	2959	2714	2905	2779
Total county	11340	9354	11254	9459
Plurality	1986		1795	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 5; Woolley (Pro.), 412; Malloney (S. L.), 27.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 6; Wardwell (Pro.), 437; Corregan (S. L.), 35.

WARREN.

Bolton	280	61	280	62
Caldwell	225	167	226	166
Chester	350	125	349	126
Hague	185	73	185	73
Horicon	203	60	206	60
Johnsburg	440	165	438	168
Luzerne	254	51	254	52
Queensbury	2262	1442	2227	1482
Stony Creek	172	72	172	72
Thurman	142	89	143	88
Warrensburg	314	233	308	240
Totals	4829	2538	4788	2589
Plurality	2291		2199	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 11; Woolley (Pro.), 202; Malloney (S. L.), 29.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 11; Wardwell (Pro.), 205; Corregan (S. L.), 27.

WASHINGTON.

Argyle	387	78	383	71
Cambridge	356	155	353	157
Dresden	101	35	98	36
Easton	406	153	405	153
Fort Ann	457	175	451	180
Fort Edward	809	472	800	478
Granville	946	394	939	399
Greenwich	830	257	826	259
Hampton	106	63	108	61
Hartford	280	75	278	76
Hebron	303	118	301	117
Jackson	212	59	209	59
Kingsbury	1112	433	1096	449
Putnam	121	11	116	16
Salem	541	219	537	217
White Creek	475	170	470	175
Whitehall	768	490	760	498
Totals	8210	3363	8130	3401
Plurality	4847		4729	

[1]Debs, 24; Wooley, 404; Malloney, 18.
[2]Hanford, 24; Wardwell, 422; Corregan, 21.

WAYNE.

Arcadia	955	720	944	729
Butler	378	133	378	134
Galen	650	542	648	544
Huron	295	141	298	137
Lyons	837	673	816	696
Macedon	400	236	398	241
Marion	435	80	434	81

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WAYNE—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell.	Stanchfield.
Ontario	442	181	441	182
Palmyra	708	313	692	329
Rose	321	175	321	175
Savannah	308	171	305	171
Sodus	764	518	759	521
Walworth	423	105	423	107
Williamson	530	158	526	160
Wolcott	511	329	507	330
Totals	7957	4475	7890	4537
Plurality	3482		3353	

[1]Debs, 14; Woolley, 320; Malloney, 8.
[2]Hanford, 14; Wardwell, 333; Corregan, 8.

WESTCHESTER.

Bedford	590	306	582	317
Cortlandt	2098	1940	2071	1966
East Chester	284	321	282	321
Greenburg	1965	1408	1928	1456
Harrison	197	194	191	202
Lewisboro	215	55	210	62
Mamaroneck	502	329	495	342
Mt. Pleasant	836	878	822	859
Newcastle	387	201	380	207
North Castle	232	118	231	119
North Salem	186	114	183	121
Ossining	1207	1008	1184	1026
Pelham	231	77	218	90
Poundridge	119	57	121	57
Rye	1592	1172	1565	1197
Scarsdale	102	47	101	48
Somers	157	193	152	199
White Plains	997	722	974	750
Yorktown	337	249	329	257
Totals	12234	9389	12009	9596
Mt. Vernon:				
1st Ward	423	321	414	331
2d Ward	517	311	504	328
3d Ward	422	282	411	242
4th Ward	625	577	606	588
5th Ward	490	118	469	140
Totals	2477	1559	2404	1624
Yonkers:				
1st Ward	603	450	581	475
2d Ward	688	605	662	631
3d Ward	720	237	688	276
4th Ward	684	796	662	753
5th Ward	1472	769	1454	784
6th Ward	315	1187	306	1097
7th Ward	360	293	360	319
Totals	4851	4237	4713	4335
New-Rochelle				
1st Ward	444	330	441	343

WESTCHESTER—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell.	Stanchfield.
2d Ward	581	408	572	409
3d Ward	172	171	264	176
4th Ward	410	332	403	338
Totals	1607	1241	1680	1266
Total county	21169	16426	20806	16821
Plurality	4743		3985	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 228; Woolley (Pro.), 380; Malloney (S. L.), 419.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 258; Wardwell (Pro.), 393; Corregan (S. L.), 446.

WYOMING.

Arcade	263	196	258	204
Attica	441	323	437	327
Bennington	183	296	185	295
Castile	435	159	430	166
Covington	200	73	199	74
Eagle	238	84	235	87
Gainsville	408	182	402	187
Genesee Falls	104	84	102	86
Java	201	262	201	262
Middlebury	229	134	227	132
Orangeville	166	88	166	89
Perry	732	232	727	237
Pike	331	52	330	52
Sheldon	196	299	195	300
Warsaw	762	338	746	353
Wethersfield	141	95	140	96
Totals	5030	2897	4980	2947
Plurality	2133		2033	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 6; Woolley (Pro.), 398; Malloney (S. L.), 11.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 6; Wardwell (Pro.), 405; Corregan (S. L.), 11.

YATES.

Barrington	228	144	224	147
Benton	370	215	362	225
Italy	192	88	191	88
Jerusalem	425	315	423	320
Middlesex	217	136	217	138
Milo	1011	732	982	760
Potter	281	188	276	192
Starkey	515	238	502	253
Torrey	193	142	185	151
Totals	3432	2198	3362	2273
Plurality	1234		1089	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 5; Woolley (Pro.), 175; Malloney (S. L.), 9.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 5; Wardwell (Pro.), 173; Corregan (S. L.), 12.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, NEW-YORK STATE, 1900.

*Elected.

I. (Nassau, Suffolk and Queens counties)—*Frederick Storm (R.), 28,046; Rowland Miles (D.), 25,715; Leslie E. Stiles (S. L.), 305; Gustav J. Talleur (Pro.), 713.

II. (Brooklyn: Wards 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 11 and 20)—Henry B. Ketcham (R.), 18,066; *John J. Fitzgerald (D.), 18,387; Kimball H. Stiles (S. L.), 185; Adolph O. Carlson (Pro.), 90.

III. (Brooklyn: Wards 3, 4, 9, 10, 22 and 23, and the town of Flatbush)—*Henry Bristow (R.), 24,660; Edmund H. Driggs (D.), 22,904; Stephen Mummery (S. L.), 284; Henry Thompson (Pro.), 173.

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IV. (Brooklyn: Wards 8, 12, 24, 25 and 26, and New-Utrecht, Gravesend and Flatlands)—*Henry A. Hanbury (R.), 28,596; Bertram T. Clayton (D.), 26,955; Hugo Vogt (S. L.), 554; Edward R. Keeler (Pro.), 185.

V. (Brooklyn: Wards 18, 19, 21, 27 and 28)—Jacob Worth (R.), 21,164; *Frank E. Wilson (D.), 22,041; William Hagen (S. L.), 1,124; Charles E. Vander Porten (Pro.), 510; Henry T. Hinsch (S. D.), 96.

VI. (Brooklyn: Wards 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17)—Bert Reiss (R.), 14,460; *George H. Lindsay (D.), 18,073, Frederick Frederickson (S. L.), 376; Oscar J. Copeland (Pro.), 93; George H. McVey (Ind., Sil., Labor), 30.

VII. (Richmond County and 1st and Vth Assembly Districts of New-York County)—James R. O'Beirne (R.), 9,322; *Nicholas Muller (D.), 13,654; Bert Clark (S. L.), 206; William H. Depuy (Pro.), 147.

VIII. (New-York County: IId, IIId and VIIth Assembly Districts)—Richard Van Cott (R.), 10,157; *Thomas J. Creamer (D.), 10,330; Joseph Job (S. L.), 94; John Glover (Pro.), 43.

IX. (New-York County: IVth, VIth and VIIIth Assembly Districts)—Theodore Cox (R.), 7,438; *Henry M. Goldfogle (D.), 18,570; Rudolph Katz (S. L.), 1,261; Timothy N. Holden (Pro.), 119; Alexander Jonas (S. D.), 1,190.

X. (New-York County: IXth, XIIIth and XVth Assembly Districts)—John Glass, jr. (R.), 12,886; *Amos J. Cummings (D.), 20,585; Charles G. Teche (S. L.), 243; Egbert L. Barton (Pro.), 99.

XI. (New-York County: Xth, XIIth and XIVth Assembly Districts) — Charles Schwick (R.), 8,976; *William Sulzer (D.), 14,055; Benjamin F. Klinard (S. L.), 1,259; William J. F. Hannemann (Pro.), 33; Emil Muller, jr. (S. D.), 925.

XII. (New-York County: XIth, XVIth and XVIIIth Assembly Districts)—Herbert Parsons (R.), 10,736; *George B. McClellan (D.), 15,177; Dow Hosman (S. L.), 266; R. W. Turner (Pro.), 35.

XIII. (XVIIth and XXth Assembly Districts of New-York County, and that portion of the XXIst Assembly District below the centre of 59th-st. in New-York City)—William R. Wilcox (R.), 14,781; *Oliver H. P. Belmont (D.), 18,021; John Fitzgerald (S. L.), 285; Thomas B. Bolton (Pro.), 64; Robert Hill (S. D.), 432.

XIV. (XIXth Assembly District of New-York County; that portion of the XXIst Assembly District between the centre of 59th-st. and the centre of 79th-st., and that portion of the XXIId Assembly District below the centre of 79th-st., in New-York City)—*William H. Douglas (R.), 86,904; John S. Hill (D.), 32,167; Peter Carroll (S. L.), 645; James H. Yarnall (Pro.), 130; Emile Neppel (S. D.), 931.

XV. (That portion of the XXIst Assembly District between the centre of 79th-st. and the centre of 86th-st.; that portion of the XXIId Assembly District above the centre of 79th-st., in New-York City, and the XXIIId Assembly District of New-York County)—Elias Goodman (R.), 29,837; *Jacob Ruppert (D.), 31,592; Stephen D. Cooper (S. L.), 799; Albert Wadhams (Pro.), 145; William H. Ehret (S. D.), 1,326.

XVI. (XXIVth Assembly District of New-York County and Westchester County)—Norton P. Otis (R.), 36,954; *Cornelius A. Pugsley (D.), 37,665; John J. Kinnealy (S. L.), 1,007; Francis Crawford (Pro.), 491; William Wessling (S. D.), 1,060.

XVII. (Rockland, Orange and Sullivan Counties)—*Arthur Tompkins (R.), 22,663; John D. Blauvelt (D.), 17,963; Edward A. Gridley (S. L.), 89; Newton Wray (Pro.), 545.

XVIII. (Putnam, Dutchess and Ulster Counties)—*John H. Ketcham (R.), 25,618; Lester Howard (D.), 969.

XIX. (Columbia and Rensselaer Counties)—*William H. Draper (R.), 24,104; Edward F. McCormick (D.), 17,936; Frank E. Parsons (S. L.), 228; George R. Percey (Pro.), 535.

XX. (Albany County)—*Geo. N. Southwick (R.), 22,360; Martin H. Glynn (D.), 19,904; George H. Stevenson (S. L.), 257; William H. Goddard (Pro.), 241.

XXI. (Greene, Schoharie, Otsego, Montgomery and Schenectady Counties)—*John K. Stewart (R.), 30,027; Joseph B. Handy (D.), 24,965; Peter C. Jepsen (S. L.), 302; Henry Smith (Pro.), 1,022.

XXII. (Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga and St. Lawrence Counties)—*Lucius N. Littauer (R.), 32,436; William L. Perry (D.), 16,085; Frederick B. Stowe (S. L.), 267; Charles W. McClair (Pro.), 1,525.

XXIII. (Clinton, Franklin, Essex, Warren and Washington Counties)—*Lewis W. Emerson (R.), 30,604; Charles A. Burke (D.), 14,977; Watson H. Harwood (Pro.), 1,030.

XXIV. (Oswego, Jefferson and Lewis Counties)—*Albert B. Shaw (R.), 27,272; James S. Boyer (D.), 16,385; Smith H. Barlow (Pro.), 1,231.

XXV. (Oneida and Herkimer Counties)—*James S. Sherman (R.), 26,782; Henry Martin (D.), 18,831; Frank L. Jones (Pro.), 980.

XXVI. (Delaware, Chenango, Broome, Tioga and Tompkins Counties)—*George W. Ray (R.), 25,184; Myron B. Ferris (D.), 22,542; Charles W. Loomis (Pro.), 2,281.

XXVII. (Onondaga and Madison Counties)—*Michael E. Driscoll (R.), 31,409; Luke McHenry (D.), 17,993; Thomas Crimmins (S. L.), 1,118.

XXVIII. (Wayne, Cayuga, Cortland, Ontario and Yates Counties)—*Sereno E. Payne (R.), 33,998; Robert L. Drummond (D.), 21,789; J. Merton Rose (S. L.), 229; Delos J. Cotton (Pro.), 1,451.

XXIX. (Chemung, Seneca, Schuyler and Steuben Counties)—*Charles W. Gillet (R.), 25,330; Frank J. Nelson (D.), 21,358; Alphonzo A. Hopkins (Pro.), 1,637.

XXX. (Niagara, Livingston, Wyoming, Genesee and Orleans Counties)—*James W. Wadsworth (R.), 29,368; Charles Ward (D.), 21,196; Edward O. Banister (Pro.), 1,770.

XXXI. (Monroe County)—*James Breck Perkins (R.), 26,187; Martin S. Mindnich (D.), 20,064; Michael Sheehan (S. L.), 481; William E. Dear (Pro.), 1,088; Richard Kitchelt (S. D.), 1,039.

XXXII. (Buffalo: Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19 and 20)—Rowland B. Mahany (R.), 17,772; *William H. Ryan (D.), 18,088; Boris Reinstein (S. L.), 619.

XXXIII. (Wards 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 of Buffalo, and IVth and Vth Assembly Districts of Erie County,

which said IVth Assembly District includes the said 25th Ward of Buffalo)—*Alva S. Alexander (R.), 29,120; Harvey W. Richardson (D.), 19,529; William D. Stewart (S. L.), 292.

XXXIV. (Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Allegany Counties)—*Edward B. Vreeland (R.), 32,357; Stillman E. Lewis (D.), 16,547; John Nicholson (Pro.), 1,884.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1901.

XXIV. (Jefferson, Lewis and Oswego Counties).—*Charles L. Knapp (R.), 19,781; William H. Powell (D.), 12,088; Charles W. Reynolds, 1,143; Raymond K. Bull, 358.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

VOTE FOR SENATORS, 1900.

*Elected.

I. (Richmond and Suffolk Counties).—*William M. McKinney (R.), 15,209; John L. Havens (D.), 12,981; John H. Moore (S. L.), 178; Henry M. Randall (Pro.), 671.

II. (Nassau and Queens Counties).—*William W. Cocks (R.), 19,392; Charles C. Wissel (D.), 19,063; Charles E. Colin (S. L.), 284; Charles E. Chapman (Pro.), 83.

III. (Brooklyn: Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6).—Charles J. McHale (R.), 9,869; *Thos. R. Cullen (D.), 14,503; Bernard Hughes (S. L.), 145; Alfred O. Hanson (Pro.), 56.

IV. (Brooklyn: Wards 7, 13, 19 and 21).—*Arthur J. Audett (R.), 17,598; J. Grattan MacMahon (D.), 14,628; Henry E. Richard (S. D.), 327; John F. Martin (S. L.), 283; J. Fred. Burgyes (Pro.), 101.

V. (Brooklyn: Wards 8, 10, 12, 30 and 31).—George H. Parshall (R.), 11,158; *James H. McCabe (D.), 17,673; William H. Wherry (S. L.), 262; George H. McEathron (Pro.), 64.

VI. (Brooklyn: Wards 9, 11, 20 and 22.)—*Randolph C. Fuller (R.), 16,370; Walter C. Burton (D.), 15,592, Frederick A. Leise (S. L.), 236; Edward E. Hollingsworth (Pro.), 123.

VII. (Brooklyn: Wards 14, 15, 16 and 17).—George A. Owens (R.), 12,490; *Patrick H. McCarren (D.), 14,902; William I. Brower (S. L.), 376; Sandford E. Pratt (Pro.), 84.

VIII. (Brooklyn: Wards 23, 24, 25 and 29, and town of Flatlands).—*Henry Marshall (R.), 23,129; John H. Durack (D.), 12,877; August J. Wittrock (S. L.), 164; Edward E. Blake (Pro.), 136.

IX. (Brooklyn: Wards 18, 26, 27 and 28).—William Schnitzpan (R.), 16,478; *Joseph Wagner (D.), 17,377; Leo Schmidt (S. L.), 1,051; Eber Forbes (Pro.), 479; Alva Ames (S. D.), 80.

X. (New-York City: That part within and bounded by a line beginning at Canal-st. and the Hudson River, and running thence along Canal-st., Hudson-st., Dominick-st., Varick-st., Broome-st., Sullivan-st., Spring-st., Broadway, Canal-st., the Bowery, Division-st., Grand-st. and Jackson-st., to the East River, and thence arcund the southern end of Manhattan Island, to the place of beginning, and also Governer's, Bedlow's and Ellis Islands).—Joseph D. Edelson (R.), 5,510; *John F. Ahearn (D.), 12,990; Lazarus Abelson (S. L.), 363; Henry L. Ranson (Pro.), 27.

XI. (New-York County: That part lying north of District No. 10 and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of Broadway and Canal-st., and running thence along Broadway, 4th-st., the Bowery and 3d-ave., St. Mark's Place, Avenue A, 7th-st., Avenue B, Clinton-st., Rivington-st., Norfolk-st., Division-st., Bowery and Canal-st., to the place of beginning).—Thomas McNulty (R.), 8,190; *Timothy D. Sullivan (D.), 12,270; Jacob Herrwitz (S. L.), 537; Helmerich W. Tate (Pro.), 25; Berthold Kahn (S. D.), 757.

XII. (New-York County: That part lying north of Districts Nos. 10 and 11 and within and bounded by a line beginning at Jackson-st. and the East River, and running thence through Jackson-st., Grand-st., Division-st., Norfolk-st., Rivington-st., Clinton-st., Avenue B, 7th-st., Avenue A, St. Mark's Place, 3d-ave., East 14th-st. to the East River, and along the East River to the place of beginning).—Edward Kohn (R.), 7,858; *Samuel J. Foley (D.), 12,137; Julius Hammer (S. L.), 1,609; Pearly R. Fay (Pro.), 65; Paul Flaeschel (S. D.), 953.

XIII. (New-York County: That part lying north of District No. 10, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson River at the foot of Canal-st., and running thence along Canal-st., Hudson-st., Dominick-st., Varick-st., Broome-st., Sullivan-st., Spring-st., Broadway, 4th-st., the Bowery and 3d-ave., 14th-st., 6th-ave., West 15th-st., 7th-ave., West 19th-st., 8th-ave., West 20th-st., and the Hudson River, to the place of beginning).—Lucius L. Van Allen (R.), 10,913; *Bernard F. Martin (D.), 14,879; James J. Dunn (S. L.), 182; James Allen (Pro.), 76.

XIV. (New-York County: That part lying north of Districts Nos. 12 and 13, and within and bounded by a line beginning at East 14th-st. and the East River, and running thence along East 14th-st., Irving Place, East 19th-st., 3d-ave., East 23d-st., Lexington-ave., East 53d-st., 3d-ave., East 52d-st. and the East River to the place of beginning).—William J. Whitaker (R.), 8,851; *Thomas F. Grady (D.), 17,146; Owen Diamond (S. L.), 319; Charles Wheat (Pro.), 47.

XV. (New-York County: That part lying north of District No. 13, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of West 14th-st. and 6th-ave., and running thence along 6th-ave., West 15th-st., 7th-ave., West 40th-st., 8th-ave., and the transverse road across Central Park at 97th-st., 5th-ave., East 96th-st., Lexington-ave., East 23d-st., 3d-ave., East 19th-st., Irving Place and 14th-st., to the place of beginning).—*Nathaniel A. Elsberg (R.), 18,162; Harris Lindsley (D.), 8,850; Harry E. Berger (S. L.), 92; Henry W. Wilbur (Pro.), 60.

XVI. (New-York County: That part lying north of District No. 13, and within and bounded by a line beginning at 7th-ave. and West 19th-st., and running thence along West 19th-st., 8th-ave., West 20th-st., the Hudson River, West 46th-st., 10th-ave., West 43d-st., 8th-ave., West 40th-st. and 7th-ave., to the place of beginning).—John M. Hutchinson, jr. (R.), 9,073; *Patrick F. Trainor (D.), 14,161; John F. Kampe (S. L.), 230; J. M. Cornish (Pro.), 44.

XVII. (New-York County: That part lying north of District No. 16, and within

and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of 8th-ave. and West 43d-st., and running thence along West 43d-st., 10th-ave., West 46th-st., the Hudson River, West 89th-st., 10th or Amsterdam-ave., West 86th-st., 9th or Columbus-ave., West 81st-st. and 8th-ave., to the place of beginning).—Charles F. Bostwick (R.), 13,259; *George W. Plunkitt (D.), 14,541; James White (S. L.), 298; Matthew T. Lindsay (Pro.), 65.

XVIII. (New-York County: That part lying north of District No. 14, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of East 52d-st. and the East River, and running thence along East 52d-st., 3d-ave., East 53d-st., Lexington-ave., East 84th-st., 2d-ave., East 83d-st. and the East River, to the place of beginning; and also Blackwell's Island).—La Mott Hartshorne (R.), 7,966; *Victor J. Dowling (D.), 14,156; Thomas J. Kenney (S. L.), 369; J. W. Dunwody (Pro.), 25; John Johns (S. D.), 1,029.

XIX. (New-York County: That part lying north of District No. 17, and within and bounded by a line beginning at West 89th-st. and the Hudson River, and running thence along the Hudson River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek around the northern end of Manhattan Island; thence southerly along the Harlem River to the north end of 5th-ave.; thence along 5th-ave., East 129th-st., 4th or Park ave., East 110th-st., 5th-ave., the transverse road across Central Park at 97th-st., 8th-ave., West 81st-st., 9th or Columbus ave., West 6th-st., 10th or Amsterdam ave. and West 89th-st., to the place of beginning).—*Samuel 21,288; Andreas Bahnsen (S. L.), 345; Benjamin T. Rogers, jr. (Pro.), 136.

XX. (New-York County: That part lying north of Districts Nos. 15 and 18, and within and bounded by a line beginning at East 83d-st. and the East River, running thence through East 83d-st., 2d-ave., East 84th-st., Lexington-ave., East 96th-st., 5th-ave., East 110th-st., 4th or Park ave., East 119th-st. to the Harlem River, and along the Harlem and East rivers to the place of beginning; and also Randall's and Ward's islands).—William R. Spooner (R.), 11,118; *Thomas F. Donnelly (D.), 17,656; William Heymann (S. L.), 496; George B. Willard (Pro.), 31; Hermann Walter (S. D.), 869.

XXI. (New-York County: That part lying north of Districts Nos. 19 and 20, and within and bounded by a line beginning at East 119th-st. and the Harlem River, and running thence along East 119th-st., 4th or Park ave., 129th-st., 5th-ave. and the Harlem River, to the place of beginning; and all that part of New-York County not hereinbefore described).—Matthew J. Harrington (R.), 17,931; *Joseph P. Hennessy (D.), 22,423; Frederick A. Aipp (S. L.), 592; James H. Hardy (Pro.), 115; Charles A. Gall (S. D.), 832.

XXII. (Westchester County).—*Isaac N. Mills (R.), 22,571; D. H. Morris (D.), 19,382; Herbert Mealing, jr. (S. L.), 458; Edmund A. Hill (Pro.), 418.

XXIII. (Orange and Rockland Counties).—*Louis F. Goodsell (R.), 18,162; Henry P. Clausen (D.), 14,417; Samuel W. Felter (S. L.), 82; James C. Rider (Pro.), 442.

XXIV. (Dutchess, Columbia and Putnam Counties).—*Henry S. Ambler (R.), 20,367; Henry C. Harvey (D.), 14,296; James McNeill (Pro.), 597.

XXV. (Ulster and Greene Counties).—*William S. C. Wiley (R.), 15,707; Arthur M. Murphy (D.), 13,741.

XXVI. (Delaware, Chenango and Sullivan Counties).—*William C. Thornton (R.), 18,166; Joel C. Fisk (D.), 12,582.

XXVII. (Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton and Schoharie Counties).—*Hobart Krum (R.), 17,427; Alonzo B. Coons (D.), 12,616; Arthur Playford (S. L.), 224; William R. Snyder (Pro.), 878; E. Watson Gardiner (S. D.), 2,795.

XXVIII. (Saratoga, Schenectady and Washington Counties).—*Edgar T. Brackett (R.), 23,194; Frank H. Hathorn (D.), 15,573; Edward N. Markley (S. L.), 299; C. E. Robbins (Pro.), 995.

XXIX. (Albany County).—*James B. McEwen (R.), 23,207; Curtis N. Douglas (D.), 19,058; William Murdock (S. L.), 253; Isaac S. Albright (Pro.), 233.

XXX. (Rensselaer County).—*Michael Russell (R.), 16,867; Frank M. Boyce (D.), 13,749; Herman Huttman (S. L.), 210; Alexander D. Banker (Pro.), 351.

XXXI. Clinton, Essex and Warren Counties).—*Spencer G. Prime (R.), 16,556.

XXXII. (St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties).—*George R. Malby (R.), 21,544; Sidney R. Phelps (D.), 8,419.

XXXIII. (Otsego and Herkimer Counties).—*James D. Feeter (R.), 16,052; A. Murphy, jr. (D.), 11,538; Eliphalet Remington (Pro.), 637.

XXXIV. (Oneida County)—*Garry A. Willard (R.), 18,572; L. E. Adsit (D.), 13,525; Arthur Knight (Pro.), 627.

XXXV. (Jefferson and Lewis Counties).—*Elon R. Brown (R.), 16,060; Delevan S. Miller (D.), 2,894; Duane Ormsby (S. L.), 662; H. J. Lane (Pro.), 1; Delaven S. Miller (S. D.), 6,806.

XXXVI. (Onondaga County).—*Horace White (R.), 23,193; Edward L. Steingreber (D.), 15,369; Gustav A. Strebel (S. L.), 1,074; James B. Kelsey (Pro.), 499; Frederick H. Horton (S. D.), 331.

XXXVII. (Oswego and Madison Counties).—*Nevada N. Stranahan (R.), 18,295; Charles E. Remick (D.), 10,332; George R. Carver (Pro.), 960.

XXXVIII. (Broome, Cortland and Tioga Counties).—*George E. Green (R.), 19,990; George C. Broome (D.), 12,466; Joseph Roberts (Pro.), 1,471.

XXXIX. (Cayuga and Seneca Counties).—*Benjamin M. Wilcox (R.), 13,575; Samuel Odell (D.), 10,371; Charles C. Hall (Pro.), 218.

XL. (Chemung, Tompkins and Schuyler Counties).—*Edwin C. Stewart (R.), 14,831; William L. Pike (D.), 12,436.

XLI. (Steuben and Yates Counties).—*Franklin D. Sherwood (R.), 15,730; William T. Beaumont (D.), 11,236; Jerome L. Stanton (Pro.), 1,153.

XLII. (Ontario and Wayne Counties).—*John Raines (R.), 15,593; George P. Price (D.), 10,217.

XLIII. (Monroe County: That part comprising the towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Irondequoit, Mendon, Penfield, Perinton, Pittsford, Rush and Webster, and Wards

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4, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17 and 18 of Rochester, as at present constituted).—*Cornelius R. Parsons (R.), 14,033; Herman S. Searle (D.), 10,044; Robert Wetzel (S. L.), 302; William B. Carman (Pro.), 576; William Erbacker (S. D.), 637.

XLIV. (Monroe County: That part comprising the towns of Chili, Clarkson, Gates, Greece, Hamlin, Ogden, Parma, Riga, Sweden and Wheatland, and Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 15, 19 and 20 of Rochester, as at present constituted).—*William W. Armstrong (R.), 11,492; Frederick W. Smith (D.), 10,713; Anton Metzler (S. L.), 202; Robert S. Moody (Pro.), 484.

XLV. (Niagara, Genesee and Orleans Counties).—*Timothy E. Ellsworth (R.), 19,112; John J. Ryan (D.), 14,112; Edwin M. Wilcox (Pro.), 1,014.

XLVI. (Allegany, Livingston and Wyoming Counties).—*Lester H. Humphrey (R.), 17,683; Frank M. Todd (D.), 10,518; John C. Sanford (Pro.), 1,579.

XLVII. (Erie County: That part comprising Wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 of Buffalo, as at present constituted).—*Henry W. Hill (R.), 15,829; Martin J. Caton (D.), 11,751; Christian J. Blindt (S. L.), 179; Joseph W. Grosvenor (Pro.), 199.

XLVIII. (Erie County: That part comprising Wards 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 16 of Buffalo, as at present constituted).—William Metzler (R.), 12,357; *Samuel Ramsperger (D.), 13,952; William H. Huck (S. L.), 507; Edward J. Cook (Pro.), 82.

XLIX. (Erie County: That part comprising Wards 17, 18 and 25 of Buffalo, as at present constituted, and all the remainder of Erie County not hereinbefore described).—*George A. Davis (R.), 17,184; George Staub (D.), 13,493; Theodore A. Vannemann (S. L.), 205; George Zurcher (Pro.), 473.

L. (Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties).—*Frank W. Higgins (R.), 25,139; M. H. Smith (D.), 12,900; Robert G. Hildred (Pro.), 1,114.

VOTE FOR SENATORS, 1901.

XXX. (Rensselaer County).—*W. D. Barnes (R.), 17,525; Rufus Sweet (D.), 11,505; Adam Y. Myers, 279; George C. Lewis, 101; Frank Dankhoff, 139.

XLIII. (Part of Monroe County).—*Merton E. Lewis (R.), 12,083; Fletcher A. Defendorf (D.), 9,254; Horatio O. Abbott, 425; Robert C. Wetzel, 242; Mark Michaels, 785.

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN, 1901.

ALBANY COUNTY.

I. *William L. Coughtry (R.), 5,597; W. L. Utley (D.), 3,509.

II. *Abram S. Coon (R.), 5,918; Frank W. Platz (D.), 4,064.

III. *Robert J. Higgins (Ind. D.), 4,951; George T. Kelly (D.), 4,543.

IV. *Thomas G. Ross (R.), 5,601; Henry S. Kahn (D.), 5,004.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

*Jesse S. Phillips (R.), 4,246; L. Mack Decker (D.), 1,762.

BROOME COUNTY.

I. *James T. Rogers (R.), 3,459; Dennis E. Keefe (D.), 2,109.

II. *Frederick E. Allen (R.), 4,527; Eugene Andrews (D.), 2,411.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

I. *Myron E. Fisher (R.), 3,145; James G. McAuliffe (D.), 1,912.

II. *Albert T. Fancher (R.), 4,064; William T. Peaslie (D.), 1,964.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

I. *Ernest G. Treat (R.), 3,650; Smith R. Glasgow (D.), 1,592.

II. *Charles J. Hewitt (R.), 3,041; Charles D. Shank (D.), 1,605.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

I. *J. Samuel Fowler (R.), 3,668; Walter Edson (D.), 1,707.

II. *S. Fred Nixon (R.), 4,872; James O. Bennett (D.), 2,743.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

*Charles H. Knipp (R.), 6,364; F. P. Guilford (D.), 3,923.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

*Jotham P. Allds (R.), 4,260; John S. Nosser (D.), 1,906.

CLINTON COUNTY.

*John F. O'Brien (R.), 4,353; John H. Moore (D.), 2,269.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

*Elbert Payne (R.), 4,980; J. Clarence Rightmyer (D.), 4,428.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

*Henry A. Dickinson (R.), 3,101; Henry E. Wilson (D.), 1,298.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

*James R. Cowan (R.), 4,585; Gilbert T. Scott (D.), 2,593.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

I. *John T. Smith (R.), 4,189; Isaac S. Travis (Pro.), 240; no Democratic candidate.

II. *Francis G. Landon (R.), 4,295; Edward M. Drake (D.), 2,911.

ERIE COUNTY.

I. William McCarthy (R.), 4,485; *John H. Bradley (D.), 6,084.

II. *Edward R. O'Malley (R.), 9,243; Francis J. Rohr (D.), 4,523.

III. Frank J. O'Leary (R.), 4,309; *Anthony J. Burke (D.), 5,102.

IV. *William Schneider (R.), 3,984; Cornelius Coughlin (D.), 3,224.

V. *Charles F. Brooks (R.), 3,621; J. C. Bergman (D.), 3,199.

VI. *George Ruehl (R.), 6,759; John Keating (D.), 4,409.

VII. *John K. Patton (R.), 3,130; Edward J. McDermott (D.), 2,171.

VIII. *Elijah Cook (R.), 3,935; Charles C. Brown (D.), 2,790.

ESSEX COUNTY.

*James M. Graeff (R.), 2,180; Lyman G. Barton (D.), 782.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

*Halbert D. Stevens (R.), 2,769; Stiles A. Stevens (D.), 1,141.

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES.

*Clarence W. Smith (R.), 5,655; Frank Carson (D.), 3,989.

GENESEE COUNTY.

I. *S. Percy Hooker (R.), 3,758; Lawton A. Terry (D.), 2,332.

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GREENE COUNTY.

John McGinnis (R.), 3,169; *William W. Rider (D.), 3,851.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

*Samuel M. Allston (R.), 5,812; Jay W. Humphrey (D.), 3,966.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

I. Floyd C. Overton (R.), 2,955; *Lewis W. Day (D.), 3,592.

II. *James A. Outterson (R.), 3,654; Richard Gleason (D.), 1,853.

KINGS COUNTY.

I. *John Hill Morgan (R. and C. U.), 5,023; Clarence B. Campbell (D.), 3,074; Irwin B. Middlesworth (Pro.), 36; Raphael Buck (S. D.), 42.

II. William J. Dilthey (R. and C. U.), 2,582; *John McKeown (D.), 4,017; Conrad Schmidt (Pro.), 27; George Grange (S. L.), 48.

III. Edward J. Moran (R. and C. U.), 2,744; *James J. McInerney (D.), 3,957; Frederick Pontin (Pro.), 22; Warren Atkinson (S. D.), 30.

IV. *Charles H. Cotton (R. and C. U.), 5,714; Lawrence C. Fish (D.), 4,536; Carl A. Palmgren (Pro.), 27; August Gleiforst (S. L.), 42.

V. *George Langhorst (R. and C. U.), 5,265; Henry D. Cipperly (D.), 4,128; Benjamin Rowe (Pro.), 42; Otto G. Bisch (S. L.), 96; Ernest Bergman (S. D.), 102.

VI. *Simon Ash (R. and C. U.), 5,620; Charles Schirrmeister, jr. (D.), 4,288; William M. Barry (Pro.), 22; Charles S. Van der Porten (S. L.), 124; Henry Jander (S. D.), 176.

VII. *Peter J. Lally (Ind. D.), 7,557; James P. Graham (D.), 7,073; Joseph Johnson (Pro.), 60; Patrick Murphy (S. L.), 124; Louis Blankenfield (S. D.), 107.

VIII. James G. McElvoy (R. and C. U.), 2,612; *John C. L. Daly (D.), 3,494; Max Schimpf (Pro.), 28; John H. Samuelson (S. L.), 27.

IX. Thomas J. Cunningham (R. and C. U.), 2,679; *William P. Fitzpatrick (D.), 3,819; William Irwin (Pro.), 27; Oscar Hild (S. D.), 29.

X. *John Rainey (R. and C. U.), 5,015; Charles E. Fiske (D.), 3,770; John Bence (P.), 36; Timothy Walsh (S. L.), 43; William Wallace Passage (S. D.), 21.

XI. *Waldo R. Blackwell (R. and C. U.), 5,460; William Seward Shanahan (D.), 5,123; Charles Cedarholm (Pro.), 56; Henry Grifhorst (S. L.), 34.

XII. *Howard L. Woody (R. and C. U.), 6,812; Alfred A. Schlickerman (D.), 4,329; Edward E. Hollingworth (Pro.), 52; Edward C. Schmidt (S. L.), 101; Michael Schnitzler (S. D.), 72.

XIII. *James M. Manee (R. and C. U.), 5,271; Thomas F. Matthews (D.), 5,056; John A. Owens (Pro.), 45; Theodore Christiansen (Pro.), 115; William Stamer (S. D.), 204.

XIV. Owen Shevlin (R. and C. U.), 2,576; *John B. Ferre (D.), 5,319; William Knott (Pro.), 22; Frederick A. Loehr (S. L.), 81; Joseph Bell Clayton (S. D.), 66.

XV. John Bindrim (R.), 2,725; *Harry Howard Dale (D.), 3,527; Solomon Gardman (S. L.), 163; Benjamin Feigenbaum (S. D.), 274; Isaac Engel (C. U.), 275.

XVI. *Gustavus C. Weber (R. and C. U.), 7,399; George W. Martin (D.), 3,812; George H. Warwick (Pro.), 32; Conrad F. Ebert (S. L.), 74; Charles Vanderbeck (S. D.), 89.

XVII. *Harris Wilson (R.), 6,954; Ulysses G. Scollay (D.), 2,448; George H. MacEathron (Pro.), 41; George Moritz (S. L.), 21; Henry A. Murdan (S. D.), 43.

XVIII. *Jacob D. Remsen (R. and C. U.), 8,535; John S. Griffith (D.), 5,289; W. W. Kowenhoven (Pro.), 32; Otto Sorensen (S. L.), 58; Joseph Scholl (S. D.), 99.

XIX. Herman Schwickart (R. and C. U.), 3,136; *John Wolf (D.), 4,421; John A. Hirsch (Pro.), 11; Nicholas Velting (S. L.), 109; Charles Gackenheimer (S. D.), 198.

XX. *William Hamilton Pendry (R.), 6,760; William F. Delaney (D.), 5,013; George P. M. Johnston (Pro.), 39; Emil Mueller (S. L.), 160; Leopold Schmidt (S. D.), 657; John Morch (C. U.), 684.

XXI. *Joseph H. Adams (R.), 7,239; Henry P. Rothar (D.), 5,162; William F. Palmer (Pro.), 27; Joseph Hain (S. L.), 215; Charles L. Furman (S. D.), 308; John F. Kennedy (C. U.), 606.

LEWIS COUNTY.

*Lewis H. Stiles (R.), 3,423; Holand Evans (D.), 2,273.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

*Otto Kelsey (R.), 3,025; Amerieus V. Watkins (D.), 1,439.

MADISON COUNTY.

*Avery M. Hoadley (R.), 4,812; George Beal (D.), 4,367.

MONROE COUNTY.

I. *Martin Davis (R.), 6,203; John D. Barker (D.), 4,404.

II. *George H. Smith (R.), 6,523; H. B. Hallock (D.), 4,198.

III. *Richard Gardiner (R.), 4,974; William H. McDonald (D.), 4,394.

IV. *Isaac W. Salyerds (R.), 5,508; Jacob S. Haight (D.), 4,712.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

*John W. Candee (R.), 5,677; R. S. Bulger (D.), 5,199.

NASSAU COUNTY.

*George W. Doughty (R.), 5,590; Philip J. Christ (D.), 5,317.

NEW-YORK COUNTY.

I. William A. Coakley (R. and F.), 1,847; *Thomas F. Baldwin (D.), 2,578; L. Larson (Pro.), 7; Joseph F. Reilly (S. L.), 15.

II. Theodore J. Karman (R. and F.), 2,057; *Joseph P. Bourke (D.), 5,022; Henry Hahn (Pro.), 8; Louis Porneranz (S. L.), 25; John Nagel (S. D.), 54.

III. Augustus H. Stebbins (R. and F.), 3,328; *Anthony J. Barrett (D.), 3,874; John M. Andrews (Pro.), 17; John J. Walsh (S. L.), 70; Adolph Lostrand (S. D.), 37.

IV. Max Brown (R. and F.), 2,252; *William H. Burns (D.), 3,414; John Ilmer (Pro.), 24; Joseph Levitch (S. L.), 201; Morris Hilquit (S. D.), 589.

V. *Edward R. Finch (R.), 4,892; Frederick L. Drescher (D.), 3,193; George B. Hilliard (Pro.), 16; James Cullen (S. L.), 45; Edward Brown (S. D.), 34.

VI. George E. Lapp (R. and G. N. Y. D.), 2,662; *Harry E. Oxford (D.), 5,223; John Glover (Pro.), 15; Jacob Hurwitz (S. L.), 100; William J. F. Hanneman (S. D.), 131; Jacob Friedenthal (C. U.), 370.

VII. John J. Buckly (R. and F.), 3,806; *James E. Duross (D.), 4,375; William Davie (Pro.), 25; Emil Hendrick (S. L.), 41; Jacob Huber (S. D.), 42.

VIII. *Charles S. Adler (R. and F.), 2,256; Isidor Cohn (D.), 2,042; Vigo Ruggard (Pro.), 12; Henry Jager (S. L.), 156; Jacob Panken (S. D.), 242.

IX. *James H. Allen (R. and F.), 4,836; William J. Stewart (D.), 3,725; J. Marion Cornish (Pro.), 21; J. F. Wade (S. L.), 70.

X. Jacob C. Brand (R. and C. U.), 3,204; *John F. McCullough (D.), 3,344; George E. Hazen (Pro.), 14; Louis Weistowitz (S. L.), 235; John Ellich (S. D.), 425; Henry J. Schneider (G. N. Y. D.), 181.

XI. William Bell Walt, jr. (R. and F.), 3,321; *Clarence McAdam (D.), 3,731; Henry Conners (Pro.), 26; Andrew Bahnsen (S. L.), 58; Ed. F. Cassidy (S. D.), 87.

XII. Jacob Reiger (R. and C. U.), 2,085; *Leon Sanders (D.), 2,858; Robert E. Gardiner (Pro.), 19; Charles Rathkopf (S. L.), 315; Alexander Jonas (S. D.), 356.

XIII. John A. Casey (R. and F.), 2,736; *Richard S. Reilly (D.), 3,145; John C. Wallace (Pro.), 7; John Donohue (S. L.), 81; Charles Weyeil (S. D.), 123.

XIV. Julius Krause (R. and C. N. Y. D.), 2,972; *Henry W. Doll (D.), 3,906; John Greutman (Pro.), 19; James T. Hunter (S. L.), 297; Rudolf Modest (S. D.), 306; George W. James (C. U.), 459.

XV. Joseph T. Ryan (R. and F.), 3,334; *James E. Smith (D.), 3,841; Albert H. Brewer (Pro.), 28; Bernard J. O'Toole (S. L.), 86; Rodo Braune (S. D.), 109.

XVI. David Bergstein (R. and F.), 2,370; *Samuel Prince (D.), 3,585; Charles Ingram (Pro.), 61; Daniel De Leon (S. L.), 966; Solomon Fieldman (S. D.), 258.

XVII. William Henry Romer (R. and F.), 3,077; *James J. Fitzgerald (D.), 3,757; Joseph Beyer (Pro.), 15; John Cosgrove (S. L.), 104; Chas. Fritchy (S. D.), 96.

XVIII. William F. Searing (R. and C. U.), 2,664; *George P. Richter (D.), 5,421; I. C. Witter (Pro.), 17; Charles H. Keveney (S. L.), 141; Peter Klippel (S. D.), 111.

XIX. *Julius H. Seymour (R. and F.), 7,486; William A. Sweetser (D.), 4,064; David A. Howell (Pro.), 24; Hermann Mittelberg (S. L.), 66; Charles Honis (S. D.), 65.

XX. Bernard Fitzpatrick (R. and G. N. Y. D.), 3,690; *John H. Fitzpatrick (D.), 4,313; William H. Wills (Pro.), 8; Carl Olsen (S. L.), 76; Frederick Paulitsch (S. D.), 74.

XXI. *William S. Bennet (R. and C. U.), 11,616; Herman S. Merdelsen (D.), 5,906; Horace W. F. Cheney (Pro.), 37; John Cooke (S. L.), 19; John Abromeit (S. D.), 187.

XXII. John T. Cronin (R. and F.), 3,116; *William F. Meeks (D.), 4,745; Frederick A. Victor (Pro.), 21; Olof Sherrane (S. L.), 80; August F. Wegener (S. D.), 99.

XXIII. *Josiah T. Newcomb (R. and F.), 9,166; Louis N. Wheaiton (D.), 6,461; Benjamin T. Rogers (Pro.), 39; James Kavanah (S. L.), 108; Emilie Neppel (S. D.), 184.

XXIV. Charles G. Bothner (R. and F.), 3,211; *Leo Ph. Ulmann (D.), 3,935; David Duran (Pro.), 20; Edward Mooneles (S. L.), 92; Edward Loewenthal (S. D.), 32.

XXV. *John A. Weekes, jr. (R. and F.), 4,952; Cambridge Livingston (D.), 2,547; Egbert G. Barton (Pro.), 15; Humbert Sinatra (S. L.), 23.

XXVI. John J. Young (R. and C. U.), 3,251; *Myron Sulzberger (D.), 3,381; Robert McAusland (Pro.), 9; Irving H. Weisberger (S. L.), 150; Isidor Phillips (S. D.), 307.

XXVII. *Gherardi Davis (R. and C. U.), 4,674; Champe S. Andrews (D.), 2,374; James Allen (Pro.), 11; Francis Dacey (S. L.), 27.

XXVIII. Maurice P. Davidson (R. and F.), 2,861; *John T. Dooling (D.), 4,271; Max Lehmann (Pro.), 16; Williams S. Dalton (S. L.), 140; Richard Bock (S. D.), 465.

XXIX. *Bainbridge Colby (R. and F.), 6,499; Herbert H. Maas (D.), 3,324; Silas C. Judd (Pro.), 17; Daniel Walls (S. L.), 27; George Tawfer (S. D.), 36.

XXX. Richard F. McMahon (R. and F.), 4,331; *Gotthardt A. Litthauer (D.), 4,770; Fred H. Loomis (Pro.), 50; August Gielhaus (S. L.), 177; Algernon Lee (S. D.), 504.

XXXI. *Arthur L. Sherer (R. and F.), 10,983; John W. Crawford (D.), 5,782; Frank M. Johns (Pro.), 24; Jacob Bernstein (S. L.) 95; Frederick Thomas (S. D.), 107.

XXXII. Charles F. Wilson (R. and F.), 4,363; *Matthew F. Neville (D.), 5,776; Delmer Crandell (Pro.), 12; Isaac Dubinbaum (S. L.), 172; William Eden (S. D.), 256.

XXXIII. James J. Fox (R. and F.), 3,784; *John J. Egan (D.), 4,127; Charles N. Mazza (Pro.), 15; Theodore Swensen (S. L.), 106; Chris. Dittman (S. D.), 99.

XXXIV. Sigmund Feust (R. and F.), 8,197; *John J. Scanlon (D.), 8,838; William Draper (Pro.), 27; Frederick A. Olpp (S. L.), 276; John H. Rowe (S. D.), 283.

XXXV. *Franklin Grady (I. D.), 12,002; W. E. Morris (D.), 11,144.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

I. *John T. Darrison (R.), 3,911; Joseph M. Hoffman (D.), 3,719.

II. *John H. Leggett (R.), 3,833; Truisco Greiner (D.), 2,475.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

I. *Michael J. McQuade (R.), 5,815; Thomas W. Mortimer (D.), 5,709.

II. *Fred. J. Brill (R.), 4,420; George N. Green (D.), 3,383.

III. *Edward M. Marsen (R.), 5,361; John B. Coughlin (D.), 3,493.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

I. *James F. Williams (R.), 5,284; William H. Boggs (D.), 3,102.

II. *Frederick D. Traub (R.), 5,071; Simon G. Schlachter (D.), 3,650.

III. *Martin L. Cadin (R.), 5,826; Frank E. Eigerbradt (D.), 3,721.

IV. *F. W. Hammond (R.), 6,038; John H. Marbes (D.), 4,931.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

*Jean L. Burnett (R.), 4,804; Charles Thompson (D.), 2,696.

ORANGE COUNTY.

I. *John Orr (R.), 5,650; Gilbert Carpenter (D.), 3,004.

II. *Lewis Bedell (R.), 5,270; John B. Rogers (D.), 3,847.

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ORLEANS COUNTY.

*William W. Phipps (R.), 3,681; Daniel St. John (D.), 2,423.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

I. *Thomas D. Lewis (R.), 4,504; John T. Hendricks (D.), 2,848.
II. *Thomas M. Costello (R.), 4,355; Albert S. Barker (D.), 2,378.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

*John B. Conkling (R.), 4,910; George L. Merritt (D.), 3,488.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

*John R. Yale (R.), 1,984; George E. Sanderlin (D.), 1,506.

QUEENS COUNTY.

I. Alexander M. Simpson (R.), 6,145; *Luke A. Keenan (D.), 8,340.
II. Eugene F. Vacheron (R.), 4,774; *Francis X. Duer (D.), 4,994.
III. *George W. Doughty (R.), 5,590; Phil. J. Christ (D.), 5,317.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

I. *John M. Chambers (R.), 5,779; Richard E. Ellis (D.), 3,606.
II. *John F. Ahern (R.), 5,544; Charles A. Rogers (D.), 4,335.
III. *Charles W. Reynolds (R.), 6,185; Charles Springer (D.), 3,697.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

*Ferdinand C. Townsend (R.), 6,518; Calvin D. Van Name (D.), 6,184.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

Alonzo Wheeler (R.), 3,008; *George Dickey (D.), 3,313.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

I. *Charles S. Plank (R.), 2,491; Joseph George (D.), 743.
II. *E. A. Merritt, jr. (R.), 2,610; William M. Scripter (D.), 645.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

*William K. Mansfield (R.), 6,484; R. S. Sherman (D.), 4,778.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

*A. J. McMillan (R.), 5,466; James E. Yates (D.), 4,378.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

Eugene E. Howe (R.), 2,908; *George M. Palmer (D.), 3,702.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

*Olin T. Nye (R.), 1,943; James D. Considine (D.), 1,265.

SENECA COUNTY.

*D. W. Moran (R.), 3,224; John Kaiser, jr. (D.), 2,841.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

I. *Frank C. Platt (R.), 4,673; William N. Fulkerson (D.), 2,938.
II. *Gordon M. Patchin (R.), 4,493; M. Emmet Coston (D.), 3,076.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

I. *Willis A. Reeve (R.), 3,016; Eugene W. Lane (D.), 1,603.
II. *George A. Robinson (R.), 2,645; John F. Ryan (D.), 1,155.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

*Edwin R. Dusinbery (R.), 3,427; Charles Barnum (D.), 3,286.

TIOGA COUNTY.

*Edwin S. Hanford (R.), 3,594; Edgar F. Belden (D.), 2,217.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

*George E. Monroe (R.), 3,731; Eugene Terry (D.), 3,193.

ULSTER COUNTY.

I. *Robert A. Snyder (R.), 4,885; Henry A. Ohler (D.), 4,031.
II. *Sands Haviland (R.), 4,629; Thomas F. Nolan (D.), 3,934.

WARREN COUNTY.

*James L. Fuller (R.), 2,151; Charles W. Moston (Pro.), 301; no Democratic candidate.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

*William H. Hughes (R.), 3,820; James E. McClellan (D.), 1,681.

WAYNE COUNTY.

*Frederick W. Griffith (R.), 4,102; Frank L. Waldruff (D.), 1,965.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

I. William C. Mains (R.), 7,045; *J. J. Slcane (D.), 7,182.
II. *J. M. Wainwright (R.), 8,648; Ulric K. Griffin (D.), 7,218.
III. *James K. Apgar (R.), 5,641; Edgar L. Ryder (D.), 4,874.

WYOMING COUNTY.

*H. J. McNair (R.), 2,408; John Harding (D.), 893.

YATES COUNTY.

Fred. A. Swarts (R.), 1,865; *Ernest R. Bordwell (D.), 1,967.

Republicans, 106; Democrats, 41; Independent Democrats, 3. *Elected.

VOTE FOR JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT, 1901.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT (NEW-YORK COUNTY).

Morgan J. O'Brien (D.)	309,167
James A. Blanchard (R.)	165,435
John Proctor Clarke (R.)	160,552
Samuel Greenbaum (D.)	172,302
Robert A. Van Wyck (D.)	129,476
Charles H. Knox (D.)	152,235
Charles W. Dayton (D.)	153,970

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	Aaron V. S. Cochrane (R.).	Levi F. Longley (D.).
Columbia	5,007	4,479
Sullivan	3,679	2,980
Ulster	9,543	7,753
Greene	3,408	3,042
Albany	21,964	17,384
Schoharie	2,984	3,647
Rensselaer	17,667	11,478
Totals	63,982	51,363

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	E. A. Spencer (R.).	R. P. Anibal (D.).
Warren	2,155	979
Saratoga	6,647	4,595
Washington	3,926	1,546
Essex	2,216	748
Franklin	2,793	1,127

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FOURTH DISTRICT—(Continued).

Counties.	E. A. Spencer (R.).	R. P. Anibal (D.).
St. Lawrence	5,104	1,381
Clinton	4,863	2,225
Montgomery	5,985	4,844
Hamilton	343	334
Fulton	5,300	3,646
Schenectady	5,513	4,273
Totals	44,845	25,698

*SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	Gerrit A. Forbes (R.).	Chas. E. Parker (R.).
Otsego	8,410	8,391
Delaware	7,181	7,188
Madison	9,008	9,011
Chenango	6,186	6,178
Broome	12,456	12,314
Tioga	5,790	5,810
Chemung	10,197	10,184
Tompkins	6,907	6,909
Cortland	4,443	4,442
Schuyler	3,195	3,194
Totals	73,773	73,621

*Both elected without opposition.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	William H. Adams (R.).	Henry Beisiegel.
Livingston	4,486	18
Wayne	6,074	35
Sereca	5,869	57
Yates	3,772	12
Ontario	7,484	25
Steuben	15,160	85
Monrce	40,821	440
Cayuga	9,840	184
Totals	93,506	856

VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, 1901.

(The amendment, which was adopted, forbids the exemption of property from taxation by special law, but does not affect the exemptions under the present general law.)

Counties.	For.	Against.
Albany	11,469	9,389
Allegany	2,206	2,343
Broome	4,433	4,269
Cattaraugus	4,076	3,902
Cayuga	1,808	2,377
Chautauqua	4,677	3,870
Chemung	2,092	1,647
Chenango	2,321	1,902
Clinton	1,537	2,023
Columbia	2,225	2,299
Cortland	1,602	1,699
Delaware	1,988	2,903
Dutchess	3,906	4,318
Erie	1,848	1,296
Essex	898	1,011
Franklin	1,169	963
Fulton	1,331	1,454
Geresee	1,181	1,261
Greene	1,969	2,770
Hamilton	238	294
Herkimer	1,567	1,385
Jefferson	5,255	4,210
Kings	69,704	52,534

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—(Continued).

Counties.	For.	Against.
Lewis	2,093	2,067
Livingston	1,701	1,632
Madison	2,928	2,791
Monroe	5,389	3,627
Montgomery	1,875	2,288
Nassau	2,972	3,016
New-York	96,626	78,303
Niagara	3,183	2,810
Oneida	6,924	6,250
Onondaga	6,313	5,889
Ontario	3,187	2,677
Orange	6,156	5,374
Orleans	816	811
Oswego	4,296	3,663
Otsego	2,645	2,971
Putnam	1,019	918
Queens	9,264	6,780
Rersselaer	9,574	8,583
Richmond	3,605	2,631
Rockland	2,251	2,390
St. Lawrence	2,758	2,592
Saratoga	3,912	4,254
Schenectady	1,289	1,336
Schoharie	2,038	2,410
Schuyler	1,414	1,204
Seneca	1,960	2,236
Steuben	5,151	5,487
Suffolk	3,070	2,796
Sullivan	2,052	2,527
Tioga	1,917	2,089
Tompkins	1,370	1,691
Ulster	5,176	6,478
Warren	561	801
Washington	2,309	2,347
Wayne	2,251	2,383
Westchester	12,524	10,245
Wyoming	1,412	1,161
Yates	1,400	1,618
Totals	354,881	309,245

Blank and scattering, 285,785.

VOTE ON NEW-YORK STATE TICKETS, 1900.

REPUBLICAN.

Odell	804,859
Woodruff	809,234
McDonough	812,222
Knight	811,828
Jaeckel	811,715
Davies	811,688
Bond	811,009

DEMOCRATIC.

Stanchfield	693,733
Mackey	689,829
Stuart	688,300
Conway	687,331
Judson	687,813
Atwater	687,113
Norton	686,468
Highest Republican	812,222
Lowest Democrat	686,468
Republican plurality	125,754

GOVERNOR.

Odell	804,859
Stanchfield	693,733
Corregan	13,762
Wardwell	22,704
Hanford	13,493
Scattering	7,969
Total	1,556,520

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LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Woodruff	809,234
Mackey	689,829
Armstrong	13,502
Ramsey	22,448
Britscher	13,312
Scattering	7,911
Total	1,556,226

SECRETARY OF STATE.

McDonough	812,222
Norton	686,468
Sweeny	13,415
Baker	22,789
Jackson	13,239
Scattering	7,851
Total	1,555,984

CONTROLLER.

Knight	811,828
Atwater	687,193
Kihn	13,442
Weed	22,459
Sleveman	13,169
Scattering	7,958
Total	1,556,049

TREASURER.

Jaeckel	811,715
Judson	687,313
Alexander	13,415
Hewett	22,553
Abbott	13,175
Scattering	8,026
Total	1,556,197

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Davies	811,688
Conway	687,331
Ebert	13,422
Dorm	22,519
Slobodin	13,238
Scattering	7,997
Total	1,556,195

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Bond	811,009
Stuart	688,300
Wallace	13,424
Smith	22,535
Stahl	13,259
Scattering	8,095
Total	1,556,622

VOTE OF NEW-YORK STATE SINCE 1892.

		Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Peo.	Soc. Lab.	Plurality
1892	President	Harrison. 609,350	Cleveland. 654,868	Bidwell. 38,190	Weaver. 16,429	Wing. 17,956	45,518
1893	Secretary of State.	Palmer. 545,098	Meyer. 520,614	Bogardus. 34,341	Wright. 16,818	De Leon. 20,823	24,484
1894	*Governor	Morton. 673,818	Hill. 517,710	Baldwin. 23,525	Matthews. 11,049	Matchett. 15,868	156,108
1895	Secretary of State.	Palmer. 601,205	King. 511,060	Smith. 25,239	Wakeman. 6,916	Pellens. 21,497	90,145
1896	President	McKinley. 819,838	Bryan. 551,369	Levering. 16,052	Palmer (N. D.). 18,950	Matchett. 17,667	268,469
1896	Governor	Black. 787,516	Porter. 574,524	Smith. 17,449	Griffin (N. D.). 26,698	Balkam. 18,362	212,992
1897	Court of Appeals	Wallace. 493,791	Parker. 554,680	Baldwin. 19,653		Cuno. 20,854	60,889
1898	Governor	Roosevelt. 661,715	Van Wyck. 643,921	Kline. 18,383	Bacon (C. W.). 2,106	Hanford. 23,860	17,794
1900	President	McKinley. 821,992	Bryan. 678,386	Woolley. 22,043	Debs (S. D.). 12,869	Malloney. 12,622	143,606
1900	Governor	Odell. 804 859	Stanchfield. 693,733	Wardwell. 22,704	Hanford. 13,493	Corregan. 13,762	111,126

*Wheeler (State Dem.), 27,202.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Counties (97).	PRESID'T. 1900. Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. 1900. Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. 1900. Rep. Adams.	GOV'RNOR. 1900. Dem. Aycock.
Alamance	2256	1923	2321	2498
Alexander	938	774	1027	892
Alleghany	662	709	607	784
Anson	673	1856	522	2015
Ashe	1937	1513	1969	1659
Beaufort	1799	2316	1525	2933
Bertie	1067	2120	996	2675
Bladen	1192	1102	1375	1589
Brunswick	643	525	948	915

NORTH CAROLINA—(Continued).

Counties (97).	PRESID'T. 1900. Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. 1900. Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. 1900. Rep. Adams.	GOV'RNOR. 1900. Dem. Aycock.
Buncombe	4140	3724	3401	4332
Burke	1110	1389	1171	1509
Cabarrus	1112	1485	1550	1915
Caldwell	1317	1111	1272	1248
Camden	535	498	567	545
Carteret	767	1046	957	1363
Caswell	1277	1342	1313	1421
Catawba	1522	1612	1863	2008
Chatham	2249	1489	1894	1755

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NORTH CAROLINA—(Continued).

Counties (97).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Adams.	Dem. Aycock.
Cherokee	1157	774	1080	778
Chowan	932	898	948	1055
Clay	394	404	418	388
Cleveland	1311	2228	1172	2652
Columbus	1237	1623	1202	2178
Craven	1502	2028	932	2611
Cumberland	2138	1964	1629	2719
Currituck	435	327	374	1002
Dare	331	404	406	524
Davidson	2329	1823	2275	2406
Davie	1251	831	1367	956
Duplin	1081	1879	1297	2125
Durham	2026	2373	2170	2765
Edgecombe	1635	3009	385	3758
Forsyth	2588	2482	2432	2913
Franklin	1602	2781	1831	3021
Gaston	1626	1931	1584	2514
Gates	564	1125	603	1232
Graham	387	358	343	396
Granville	1587	2288	1527	2540
Greene	820	1385	774	1474
Guilford	3296	3335	3343	4071
Halifax	2174	3990	877	6678
Harnett	1189	1342	1339	1515
Haywood	1257	1735	1244	1736
Henderson	1482	973	1468	1121
Hertford	732	1337	429	1368
Hyde	798	867	905	971
Iredell	2044	2523	2319	2779
Jackson	1047	1080	1025	1118
Johnston	1997	3154	1750	3779
Jones	692	714	694	906
Lenoir	1224	1942	1123	2101
Lincoln	1133	892	1288	1341
Macon	1035	977	1059	1044
Madison	2377	1268	2374	1176
Martin	1088	1819	990	2002
McDowell	1024	1014	1034	1174
Mecklenburg	2234	3786	1627	5095
Mitchell	1958	491	1940	473
Montgomery	920	1100	868	1341
Moore	2029	1606	1875	1890
Nash	1337	2000	1360	2057
New-Hanover	60	2247	3	2063
Northampton	1587	1092	1096	2438
Onslow	618	1322	637	1548
Orange	1280	1275	1469	1471
Pamlico	729	597	599	657
Pasquotank	1282	1196	926	1502
Pender	543	1137	1276	1260
Perquimans	846	830	732	959
Person	1274	1466	1286	1607
Pitt	2156	3264	2096	3433
Polk	652	484	650	534
Randolph	2487	2264	2513	2468
Richmond	504	1264	185	1645
Robeson	1141	3280	557	4100
Rockingham	2252	2652	1946	2913
Rowan	1555	2490	1519	3157
Rutherford	1981	2081	2092	2389
Sampson	2002	1257	1954	1356
[1]Scotland	44	925	25	1065
Stanly	702	1265	937	1453
Stokes	1798	1443	1944	1519
Surry	2451	1898	2594	2154
Swain	782	590	816	540
Transylvania	622	529	607	596
Tyrrell	383	466	410	591
Union	864	1790	660	2379
Vance	881	1283	944	1304
Wake	3947	4774	4448	5732
Warren	1337	1572	1069	2133
Washington	784	834	571	976
Watauga	1439	923	1411	1055
Wayne	1965	3104	1878	3828
Wilkes	2840	1704	2257	1435
Wilson	1194	2816	1430	2916
Yadkin	1733	950	1821	1011
Yancey	1082	954	1081	986
Totals	132997	157733	126397	186652
Plurality		24736		60255
Per cent.	45.47	53.96	40.37	59.65
Scattering	1727			
Whole vote	292457		313049	

Scattering vote for President included: Woolley (Pro.), 990; Barker (Pop.), 737.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieut.-Governor.—William D. Turner (D.), 186,529; Herbert F. Sewell (Pop.), 125,532.

Secretary of State.—J. Bryan Grimes (D.), 186,468; Cyrus Thompson (Pop.), 126,651.

Auditor.—Benjamin F. Dixon (D.), 186,500; Hal. W. Ayer (Pop.), 126,534.

Treasurer.—Benjamin R. Lacy (D.), 186,499; W. H. Worth (Pop.), 126,778.

Attorney-General.—Robert D. Gilmer (D.), 186,328; Zebulon V. Walser (Pop.), 126,519.

Supt. Public Instruction.—T. F. Toon (D.), 186,380; N. C. English (Pop.), 126,735.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Abner Alexander (R.), 9,493; John H. Small (D.), 18,709; Isaac E. Meekins (Ind. R.), 4,355; J. R. Elks (Pro.), 16.

II. Joseph J. Martin (R.), 12,521; Claude Kitchin (D.), 22,901; Thomas J. Webb (Ind. R.), 1; St. Leon Seall (Pro.), 1.

III. John E. Fowler (R.), 11,632; Charles R. Thomas (D.), 13,541; A. H. Slocumb (Ind. R.), 2; E. L. Parker (Pro.), 8; scattering, 1.

IV. Jesse A. Giles (R.), 13,057; Edward W. Pow (D.), 18,929; Joseph J. Jenkins (Ind. R.), 1,096; J. M. Templeton (Pro.), 53.

V. John R. Joyce (R.), 16,687; William W. Kitchin (D.), 18,538.

VI. Oliver H. Dockery (R.), 7,146; John D. Bellamy (D.), 18,902.

VII. John Q. Holton (R.), 13,380; Theodore F. Kluttz (D.), 15,712; Alonzo C. Shuford (Ind. R.), 744.

VIII. Spencer Blackburn (R.), 19,629; John C. Buxton (D.), 17,778; J. B. Fortune (Ind. R.), 32.

[1]Scotland County was added December 1, 1900.

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NORTH CAROLINA—(Continued).

IX. James M. Moody (R.), 19,334; William T. Crawford (D.), 17,250.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	8	17	25
Democrats	39	101	140
Populists	3	2	5
Dem. majorities	28	82	110

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, Pres.	100,346	132,951	44,732	32,605
	R.-P.			
1894, Ch. J.	148,344	127,593	——	20,751
	Rep.			
1896, Gov.	154,052	145,216	30,932	8,836
		Fus.	Nat.D.	
1896, Pres.	155,222	174,488	578	19,266
		Dem.		
1898, Judge	159,511	177,449	——	17,938
			Pro.	
1900, Pres.	132,997	157,733	990	24,736
1900, Gov.	126,397	186,652	——	60,255

NORTH DAKOTA.

Counties (39).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Frank White	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— I.-D. M. A. Wipperman
Barnes	1324	1076	1527	903
Benson	1084	319	1063	346
Billings	158	50	146	64
Bottineau	728	628	721	622
Burleigh	679	339	662	361
Cass	3485	1636	3333	1830
Cavalier	1361	1211	1317	1220
Dickey	765	567	739	597
Eddy	455	235	444	249
Emmons	433	311	415	323
Foster	415	241	411	261
Grand Forks	2603	1532	2481	1617
Griggs	527	407	516	413
Kidder	225	70	219	87
La Moure	597	405	565	458
Logan	231	35	173	106
McHenry	593	222	577	237
McIntosh	658	125	602	181
McLean	587	110	577	122
Mercer	269	41	221	82
Morton	1056	536	956	626
Nelson	994	575	950	613
Oliver	109	75	81	101
Pembina	1732	1321	1651	1369
Pierce	535	276	528	276
Ramsey	1146	495	1105	532
Ransom	922	499	903	526
Richland	2068	1399	1636	1864
Rolette	566	355	575	345
Sargent	764	564	731	609
Stark	779	425	704	485
Steele	724	214	685	177
Stutsman	1076	711	1020	759
Towner	805	454	780	456
Traill	1536	408	1339	594
Walsh	1807	1802	1730	1841
Ward	880	364	847	409
Wells	966	388	873	516

NORTH DAKOTA—(Continued).

Counties (39).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Frank White	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— I.-D. M. A. Wipperman
Williams	249	95	249	98
Totals	35891	20516	34052	22275
Plurality	15375		11777	
Per cent	62.13	35.52	60.45	39.55
Scattering	1359			
Whole vote	57769		56327	

The scattering vote for President, 1900, was as follows: Woolley (Pro.), 731; Debs (S. D.), 518; Barker (Pop.), 110.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor. — David Bartlett (R.), 34,922; F. W. McLean (Ind. and D.), 20,846.

Secretary of State—E. F. Porter (R.), 34,896; J. J. Stampen (Ind. and D.), 20,772.

Auditor—A. N. Carlblom (R.), 34,991; S. K. McGinnis (Ind. and D.), 20,491.

Treasurer.—D. H. McMillan (R.), 34,830; J. P. Birder (Ind. and D.), 20,813.

Attorney-General.—O. D. Comstock (R.), 31,938; John Carmody (Ind. and D.), 24,303.

Chief Justice.—D. E. Morgan (R.), 36,732.

Insurance Commissioner. — Ferdinand Leutz (R.), 34,539; W. N. Campbell (Ind. and D.), 21,185.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—J. M. Devine (R.), 40,828; L. J. Eisenhuth (Ind. and D.), 25,493.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1900.

Thomas Marshall (R.), 34,887; M. A. Hildreth (D.), 21,175.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	26	56	82
Fusion	5	6	11
Rep. majorities	21	50	71

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Fus.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, Pres.	17,519	17,700	——	181
		Dem.		
1894, Gov.	23,723	8,188	9,354	14,369
1896, Pres.	26,335	20,586	——	5,749
		Fus.		
1898, Gov.	27,308	19,496	——	7,812
			Pro.	
1900, Pres.	35,891	20,516	731	15,375
1900, Gov.	34,052	22,275	——	11,777

OHIO.

Counties (88).	GOV'RNOR. —1901.— Rep. George K. Nash	GOV'RNOR. —1901.— Dem. James Kilbourne	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan
Adams	3277	3173	3535	3169
Allen	4848	5118	5281	6540

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OHIO—(Continued).

Counties (88).	GOV'RNOR. 1901. Rep. George K. Nash....	GOV'RNOR. 1901. Dem. James Kilbourne	PRESID'T. 1900. Rep. McKinley....	PRESID'T. 1900. Dem. Bryan....
Ashland	2228	2662	2641	3399
Ashtabula ...	6314	1339	9272	3438
Athens	4636	1791	6126	2529
Auglaize	2268	3512	2895	4812
Belmont	5498	3764	8217	6251
Brown	2495	3204	2991	4397
Butler	5103	7388	6025	8850
Carroll	2257	1379	2668	1720
Champaign.	3770	2365	4306	3192
Clark	6439	4558	8806	6243
Clermont	3844	3587	3990	4244
Clinton	3646	1658	4149	2394
Columbiana.	7638	4071	10255	5997
Coshocton ...	3122	3352	3592	3940
Crawford ...	2396	4298	3150	5968
Cuyahoga ...	31720	31835	45299	42440
Darke	4397	4903	4834	6003
Defiance	2165	2897	2684	3766
Delaware ...	3550	2962	3765	3337
Erie	4502	4004	5353	4837
Fairfield	3402	4776	3738	5431
Fayette	2826	1861	3380	2438
Franklin	17522	19792	22237	19809
Fulton	2911	1296	3457	2262
Gallia	3424	1675	4159	2388
Geauga	1908	423	2816	1117
Greene	4205	1834	5100	2743
Guernsey ...	3873	2175	5014	3120
Hamilton ...	42664	36978	55466	40228
Hancock	5174	4542	5559	5322
Hardin	4174	3755	4389	4190
Harrison	2531	1509	3274	2261
Henry	2129	3147	2623	4157
Highland	3893	3699	4078	3938
Hocking	2599	2525	2923	2896
Holmes	920	2116	1269	3394
Huron	3986	2767	4993	3906
Jackson	4123	2729	4932	3313
Jefferson	4513	1868	6470	3575
Knox	3706	3592	4011	3797
Lake	2562	772	3929	1733
Lawrence ...	4217	1994	5505	2876
Licking	5174	5795	5854	6716
Logan	4157	2072	4806	2951
Lorain	5937	2381	8497	4989
Lucas	12569	10901	17128	15390
Madison	2907	2229	3197	2493
Mahoning ...	6829	4745	8939	7402
Marion	3566	3740	3770	4141
Medina	2799	1391	3510	2360
Meigs	3512	1786	4545	2237
Mercer	1441	2691	2015	4460
Miami	5574	3512	6197	5127
Monroe	1632	3349	2103	4143
Montgomery .	15613	12249	19606	16236
Morgan	2361	1750	2639	2188
Morrow	2252	1835	2605	2278
Muskingum ..	6519	5718	7365	6667
Noble	2426	1675	2704	2178
Ottawa	1626	2420	2131	3185
Paulding	3095	2680	3597	3284
Perry	3751	3105	4180	3599
Pickaway ...	2932	3572	3201	4033
Pike	2138	2180	2342	1960
Portage	3400	2009	4311	3651
Preble	3253	2680	3548	3206
Putnam	2342	3793	2817	4943

OHIO—(Continued).

Counties (88).	GOV'RNOR. 1901. Rep. George K. Nash....	GOV'RNOR. 1901. Dem. James Kilbourne	PRESID'T. 1900. Rep. McKinley....	PRESID'T. 1900. Dem. Bryan....
Richland	4503	5255	5461	6581
Ross	5085	4653	5463	5035
Sandusky ...	3377	3504	4003	4915
Scioto	4398	2378	5756	3629
Seneca	4148	4463	4904	5946
Shelby	2220	3160	2482	3837
Stark	11394	7981	13165	10651
Summit	7121	5224	10072	8413
Trumbull ...	5352	1753	7723	3686
Tuscarawas .	4893	5227	6355	6867
Union	3266	1868	3561	2484
Van Wert...	3850	3480	4006	3582
Vinton	1890	1290	2141	1648
Warren	3730	2060	4311	2675
Washington .	5459	4779	6542	5399
Wayne	3564	3981	4244	5263
Williams ...	3260	2514	3416	3049
Wood	5491	3292	7153	5752
Wyandot	1911	2363	2397	3268
Totals	436092	368525	543918	474882
Plurality ...	67567		69036	
Per cent....	51.91	43.86	52.29	45.65
Scattering ...	35530		21273	
Whole vote..	840147		1040073	

The scattering vote for Governor in 1901 was as follows: Pinney (Pro.), 978; Richardson (U. R.), 2,718; Juergens (S. L.), 2,994; Thompson (S.), 7,359.

The scattering vote for President in 1900 included the following: Ellis (U. R.), 4,284; Woolley (Pro.), 10,203; Malloney (S. L.), 1,688; Barker (People's), 251; Debs (S. D.), 4,847.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Judge of Supreme Court—John A. Shauck (R.), 543,418; Allen Smalley (D.), 474,138; Lambertis B. Logan (U. R.), 4,561; E. Jay Pinney (Pro.), 9,898; Daniel W. Wallace (S. L.), 1,690; Albert Corbin (S. D.), 4,628.

Member of Board of Public Works—Charles A. Goddard (R.), 543,490; Peter W. Brown (D.), 474,018; Rei Rathbun (U. R.), 4,585; Enos H. Brosius (Pro), 9,873; David F. Cronin (S. L.), 1,711; William C. Edwards (S. D.), 4,615.

Commissioner of Common Schools—Lewis D. Bonebrake (R.), 542,928; Joshua D. Simkins (D.), 474,626; William J. Seelye (U. R.), 4,567; Samuel A. Gillett (Pro.), 9,743; William Garrity (S. L.), 1,682; Harry D. Thomas (S. D., 4,625.

Dairy and Food Commissioner—Joseph E. Blackburn (R.), 539,871; Ballard B. Yates (D.), 476,794; William F. Barr (U. R.), 5,338; Joseph M. Scott (Pro.), 9,749; Otto Steinhoff (S. L.), 1,695; William H. Patterson (S. D.), 4,604.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Shattuc (R.), 26,434; Peaslee (D.), 18,430; Reed (U. R.), 68; Robertson (Pro.), 137; Markland (People's), 6; Jones (S. D.), 377.

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OHIO—(Continued).

II. Bromwell (R.), 28,029; Ketter (D.), 22,859; Tekulve (U. R.), 64; Tingley (Pro.), 136; Nagel (People's), 4; Richards (S. D.), 549.

III. Nevin (R.), 28,882; Bickley (D.), 28,728; Thompson (U. R.), 186; Becker (People's), 10; Rodgers (S. D.), 381; Herzog (S. L.), 178.

IV. Wright (R.), 17,327; Gordon (D.), 25,870.

V. Hay (R.), 19,176; Snook (D.), 22,884.

VI. Hildebrandt (R.), 24,610; Bridge (D.), 20,407; Rudisill (U. R.), 371.

VII. Kyle (R.), 24,818; Tatum (D.), 20,326; Hays (U. R.), 267.

VIII. Warnock (R.), 26,287; Frey (D.), 21,749; Rightmire (U. R.), 321.

IX. Southard (R.), 20,544; Cochran (D.), 26,697; Case (S. D.), 1,037.

X. Morgan (R.), 26,244; McClung (D.), 17,369.

XI. Grosvenor (R.), 25,154; Craig (D.), 18,174; Dollison (U. R.), 212.

XII. Tompkins (R.), 25,705; Lentz (D.), 25,687; Ebner (U. R.), 156; Wilkins (Pro.), 349; Pomeroy (S. L.), 6.

XIII. Locke (R.), 23,062; Norton (D.), 29,672; Storer (U. R.), 119.

XIV. Skiles (R.), 28,021; Sharpe (D.), 25,247.

XV. Van Voorhis (R.), 22,623; Ellenwood (D.), 21,458; Pickens (U. R.), 44.

XVI. Gill (R.), 22,838; Huffman (D.), 17,926.

XVII. Adams (R.), 21,283; Cassingham (D.), 26,275; Madden (U. R.), 217.

XVIII. Tayler (R.), 31,479; Morris (D.), 25,026; Van Dyke (U. R.), 138; Bough (Pro.), 909; Bucklin (S. L.), 143.

XIX. Dick (R.), 34,129; Chadman (D.), 20,351; Cook (U. R.), 227.

XX. Beidler (R.), 22,776; Harrington (D.), 22,087; Hardenbergh (U. R.), 164; Kircher (S. L.), 344; Madden (S. D.), 405; Gould (Ind. R.), 39; Phillips (Ind. R.), 3,973.

XXI. Burton (R.), 28,605; McMahon (D.), 21,947; Lyttle (U. R.), 145; Talcott (Pro.), 328; Dinger (S. L.), 344; Hayes (S. D.), 579.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	21	68	89
Democrats	12	42	54
Rep. majorities	9	26	35

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Plu.
1892, President	405,187	404,115	1,072
1893, Governor	433,342	352,347	80,995
1894, Sec. of State	413,989	276,902	137,087
1895, Governor	427,141	334,519	92,622
1896, Sec. of State	525,020	473,471	51,549
1896, President	525,991	474,882	51,109
1897, Governor	429,915	401,750	28,165
1898, Sec. of State	408,213	347,074	61,139
1899, Governor	417,199	368,176	49,023
1900, President	543,918	474,882	69,036

OREGON.

Counties (33).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1898.— Rep. Geer.	GOV'RNOR. —1898.— Fus. King.
Baker	1458	1615	1191	1436
Benton	931	764	995	872
Clackamas	2234	1641	2161	1772
Clatsop	1329	688	1588	809
Columbia	863	403	724	534
Coos	1153	888	957	1013
Crook	474	381	667	492
Curry	308	152	301	252
Douglas	1910	1624	1653	1789
Gilliam	419	343	554	342
Grant	911	618	973	678
Harney	372	387	347	416
Jackson	1565	1525	1350	1277
Josephine	919	744	825	894
Klamath	428	324	434	342
Lake	456	233	433	323
Lane	2521	2087	1929	1885
Lincoln	472	246	479	414
Linn	1927	1997	1902	2026
Malheur	478	486	387	555
Marion	3112	2318	3216	2718
Morrow	723	358	532	470
Multnomah	9948	4436	10351	4637
Polk	1168	991	1267	1170
Sherman	451	385	478	285
Tillamook	623	318	635	323
Umatilla	1975	1638	1847	1466
Union	1512	1046	1625	1453
Wallowa	651	559	538	354
Wasco	1576	1038	1360	933
Washington	1655	1114	1743	1219
*Wheeler	426	248	——	——
Yamhill	1583	1235	1646	1398
Totals	46526	33385	45093	34542
Plurality	13141		10551	
Per cent	55.24	39.64	53.24	40.76
Scattering	4305		5097	
Whole vote	84216		84732	

The scattering vote for President in 1900 included Woolley (Pro.), 2,536; Barker (Pop.), 275; Debs (S. D.), 1,494.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. T. H. Tongue (Rep.), 21,212; B. Daly (Dem.-Peo.), 18,193; W. P. Elmore (Pro.), 1,776; J. K. Sears (Pop.), 1,687. Tongue's plurality, 3,019.

II. M. Moody (Rep.), 22,086; William Smith (Dem.-Peo.), 12,709; L. Butler (Pro.), 1,899; J. E. Simmons (Ind. Dem.), 3,384. Moody's plurality, 9,377.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	20	36	56
Democrats	1	2	3
Citizens	4	13	17
Union	1	3	4
Fusion	4	6	10
Rep. majorities	10	12	22

*New County of Wheeler created 1899—vote included in the total.

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OREGON—(Continued).

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, Pres...	35,002	14,243	26,965	9,037
1894, Gov....	41,039	17,498	26,033	15,006
		D.-F.		
1896, Pres...	48,779	46,739	——	2,040
1898, Gov....	45,104	34,532	2,866	10,574
			Pro.	
1900, Pres...	46,526	33,385	2,536	13,141

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties (67).	STATE TREAS'ER. —1901.— Rep. Harris.	Dem. Coray.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.
Adams	2231	2574	3718	3967
Allegheny ..	38599	11204	71780	27311
Armstrong ..	2271	1331	6443	3438
Beaver	3545	2013	6759	4076
Bedford	2634	2739	4790	3445
Berks	5431	11204	13952	19013
Blair	4523	3572	9749	4528
Bradford	2901	1939	8625	4211
Bucks	6126	7111	9263	7287
Butler	3631	3488	6303	4485
Cambria	8775	8790	10476	7168
Cameron	759	486	971	514
Carbon	2063	2970	4222	4149
Centre	2361	3527	4684	4339
Chester	6014	2744	13809	6214
Clarion	3026	3963	3002	3472
Clearfield ...	4679	4789	7955	6066
Clinton	1614	1679	3157	2879
Columbia ...	1148	2648	2954	4982
Crawford	3619	3057	7705	7000
Cumberland .	3874	4615	5587	5428
Dauphin	7643	5264	14673	7390
Delaware	6118	2713	13794	4249
Elk	2211	3785	3254	3105
Erie	5295	3340	11816	7281
Fayette	7860	7049	9637	7650
Forest	890	565	1309	714
Franklin	4779	4581	6483	4500
Fulton	663	803	1039	1224
Greene	1086	1768	2427	3674
Huntingdon..	2716	2158	4645	1989
Indiana	3423	1228	5687	1767
Jefferson	2372	1684	5950	3063
Juniata	1355	1514	1805	1621
Lackawanna.	8848	12973	16763	14728
Lancaster ...	12217	5257	23230	8437
Lawrence	2606	1180	6343	2754
Lebanon	2375	1823	7089	3050
Lehigh	5875	7992	9775	10438
Luzerne	9075	24289	21793	16470
Lycoming ...	6284	7543	7750	7427
McKean	3045	2402	6319	3427
Mercer	3628	2692	6950	4916
Mifflin	1631	1791	2594	1842
Monroe	390	1395	1264	3054
Montgomery..	9666	11439	17051	11208
Montour	946	1696	1292	1875
Northampton.	4687	7390	9849	11412
North'mb'rl'd.	6971	8160	8366	7989
Perry	2710	2360	3400	2440
Philadelphia..	124776	15236	173657	58179
Pike	359	782	694	1236
Potter	2242	1709	2224	2147
Schuylkill ...	8950	10847	15327	14496

PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued).

Counties (67).	STATE TREAS'ER. —1901.— Rep. Harris.	Dem. Coray.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.
Snyder	1699	921	2517	1319
Somerset	6231	2408	6677	2151
Sullivan	1112	1352	1266	1376
Susquehanna.	3083	2123	5019	3527
Tioga	2470	1194	7458	2638
Union	1967	1309	2819	1359
Venango	2959	2100	5981	4014
Warren	2673	1894	5609	2500
Washington..	6276	3752	10408	6380
Wayne	2104	2138	3229	2647
Westmorel'd.	11129	9576	16014	11010
Wyoming ...	1079	1686	2247	1875
York	7250	10151	12327	13732
Totals	423498	291955	712665	424232
Plurality ...	131543		288433	
Per cent.....	49.92	34.42	60.75	36.16
Scattering ..	132889		36313	
Whole vote..	848342		1173210	

Votes for other candidates for State Treasurer in 1901 were: Porter (Pro.), 18,044; McConnell (S. L.), 2,584; Watkins (People's), 530; Coray (Union), 93,213; Coray (Municipal League), 4,302; Harris (Public Opinion), 11,542; Barnes (Public Ownership), 2,674.

VOTE FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE, 1901.

Potter (Rep.), 420,599; Yerkes (Dem.), 292,410; Monderau (Pro.), 17,671; Lawry (S. L.), 2,758; Monderau (People's), 260; Yerkes (Union), 93,028; Yerkes (Municipal League), 4,451; Potter (Public Opinion), 11,605; Heydrick (Public Ownership), 2,709.

The scattering vote for President in 1900 was as follows: Woolley (Pro.), 27,908; Malloney (S. L.), 2,936; Barker (Pop.), 638; Debs (S. D.), 4,831.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

At Large—Grow (R.), 683,941; Foerderer (R.), 675,090; Grim (D.), 411,552; Edwards (D.), 409,918; Hague (Pro.), 24,531; Grumbine (Pro.), 24,412; Munro (S. L.), 2,657; Root (S. L.), 2,666; Bingham (Peo.), 795; Main (Peo.), 775; Slayton (Soc.), 4,026; Kuppinger (Soc.), 3,995; scattering, 327.

I. Bingham (R.), 29,973; Doyle (D.), 11,765; Ramsey (Pro.), 189.

II. Adams (R.), 19,657; Hooper (D.), 4,998.

III. Burke (R.), 11,095; McAleer (D.), 9,837; Marsh (Pro.), 33.

IV. Young (R.), 55,648; Hughes (D.), 17,330; Eavenson (Pro.), 733.

V. Morrell (R.), 45,089; Carter (D.), 13,898; Benson (Pro.), 568.

VI. Butler (R.), 26,379; Ellis (D.), 10,098; Huston (Pro.), 993.

VII. Wanger (R.), 25,422; Van Artsthalen (D.), 18,542; McKinlay (Pro.), 522.

VIII. Stewart (R.), 16,753; Mutchler (D.), 18,448; Dickens (Pro.), 751.

IX. Stevens (R.), 22,758; Green (D.), 29,160; Merkel (Soc.), 265.

X. Brosius (R.), 23,143; Spencer (D.), 8,502; Neida (Pro.), 546.

XI. Connell (R.), 15,536; Conry (D.), 13,598; Richmond (Pro.), 753.

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PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued).

XII. Palmer (R.), 18,931; Davenport (Anti-Trust), 13,698; Houser (Pro.), 779.

XIII. Patterson (R.), 15,519; Ryan (D.), 13,895; Schwenk (Pro.), 222.

XIV. Olmsted (R.), 23,731; Forster (D.), 1,335; Malley (Pro.), 1,451.

XV. Wright (R.), 18,261; Packard (D.), 12,396; Reynolds (Pro.), 1,518.

XVI. Deemer (R.), 19,844; Kaupp (D.), 16,509; Schall (Pro.), 1,363.

XVII. Huth (R.), 12,891; Polk (D.), 16,623; Murray (Pro.), 923.

XVIII. Mahon (R.), 20,756; Heading (D.), 14,464.

XIX. Lewis (R.), 22,266; Gitt (D.), 21,280; Mullin (Pro.), 690.

XX. Evans (R.), 30,777; Walters (D.), 17,460; Clark (Pro.), 926.

XXI. Jack (R.), 32,909; Gregg (D.), 19,156; Shaffer (Pro.), 1,335.

XXII. Dalzell (R.), 36,409; Miller (D.), 14,343; McCrory (Pro.), 807.

XXIII. Graham (R.), 19,957; Huckenstine (D.), 6,142; Miller (Pro.), 440.

XXIV. Acheson (R.), 35,939; Carr (D.), 23,568; Bubbett (Pro.), 1,361.

XXV. Showalter (R.), 24,472; Lockwood (D.), 19,641.

XXVI. Bates (R.), 18,723; Gaston (D.), 14,918; Monderall (Pro.), 964.

XXVII. Sibley (R.), 15,804; (Emery (D.), 13,960; Milward (Pro.), 1,376.

XXVIII. Clearwater (R.), 18,511; Hall (D.), 19,132; Bird (Pro.), 865.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1901.

X.—H. Burd Cassel (Rep.), 12,465; Daniel R. McCormick (D.), 4,410.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	36	150	186
Democrats	12	48	60
Fusionists (Reps).	—	4	4
Rep. majorities...	24	99	124

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Plu.
1892, Pres..	516,011	452,264	23,123	63,747
1893, Treas.	442,248	307,102	21,358	135,146
1894, Gov...	574,841	333,404	23,433	241,497
1895, Treas.	456,475	282,481	20,779	173,994
1896, Pres..	726,998	422,054	19,274	295,070
1897, Treas.	372,448	242,731	—	129,717
1898, Gov...	476,206	358,300	125,746	117,906
1899, Treas.	438,000	327,512	18,072	110,488
1900, Pres..	712,665	424,232	27,908	288,433

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties (5).	GOV'RNOR. —1901.— Rep. Wm. Gregory	GOV'RNOR. —1901.— Dem. L. F. C. Garvin.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.
Bristol	1060	706	1273	727
Kent	2195	934	2613	1126
Newport	2489	1868	3283	1776
Providence ..	17660	14735	24194	15223
Washington .	2171	795	3421	960
Totals	25575	19038	34784	19812
Plurality	6537		14972	
Per cent.....	53.64	39.93	60.40	34.46
Scattering ..	3065		2952	
Whole vote..	47678		57548	

RHODE ISLAND—(Continued).

The scattering vote for Governor in 1901 was as follows: Brightman (Pro.), 1,945; Reid, (S. L.), 1,120.

The scattering vote for President in 1900 included the following: Malloney (S. L.), 1,423; Woolley (Pro.), 1,529.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1901.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	S. L.
Lieut.-Gov. ...	26,278	17,563	1,685	1,318
Sec'y of State..	27,818	16,604	1,423	1,193
Gen'l Treasurer	26,165	17,310	1,647	1,406
Attorney-Gen. .	26,224	17,191	1,856	1,373

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Bull (R.), 16,986; Gorman (D.), 9,881; Brightman (Pro.), 882; Reid (S. L.), 1,023; Bull's plurality, 7,105.

II. Capron (R.), 13,955; Garvin (D.), 8,870; Helme (Pro.), 769; Longworth (S. L.), 557; Capron's plurality, 5,085.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. Bal.
Republicans	*32	55	87
Democrats	7	17	24
Rep. majorities...	25	38	63

*Lieutenant-Governor's vote as Senator included.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	N.D.	Plu.
1892, President....	26972	24335	——	2637
1893, Governor....	21830	22015	——	185
1894, Governor....	29157	22650	——	6507
1895, Governor....	25098	14289	——	10809
1896, Governor....	28472	17001	——	11411
1896, President....	36437	14459	1166	21987
1897, Governor....	24309	13675	——	10634
1898, Governor....	24743	13224	——	11519
1899, Governor....	24308	14602	——	9706
			Pro.	
1900, President....	34784	19812	1529	14972

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Counties (40).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. M. B. McSweeney.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— No. opposition.
Abbeville	8	1366	1324	——
Aiken	53	1470	1324	——
Anderson	63	1858	1828	——
Bamberg	36	793	753	——
Barnwell ...	57	1356	1388	——
Beaufort	385	378	550	——
Berkeley	112	472	486	——
Charleston...	272	1729	1812	——
Cherokee	59	1084	983	——
Chester	20	836	832	——
Chesterfield..	56	1314	1310	——
Clarendon ...	83	1130	997	——
Colleton	121	889	946	——
Darlington ..	83	1230	1143	——
Dorchester ..	43	770	809	——
Edgefield	17	919	971	——
Fairfield	17	670	668	——
Florence	74	1290	1247	——
Georgetown..	451	440	672	——
Greenville ...	47	1777	1585	——
Greenwood ..	4	1484	1387	——
Hampton	1	936	890	——
Horry	79	1330	1278	——

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SOUTH CAROLINA—(Continued).

Counties (40).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. M. B. McSweeney	No opposition.
Kershaw	43	910	1030	——
Lancaster	70	1300	1283	——
Laurens	30	1540	1533	——
Lexington	30	1302	1274	——
Marion	119	1296	1263	——
Marlboro	35	714	720	——
Newberry	40	1368	1316	——
Oconee	69	873	866	——
Orangeburg	167	2457	2390	——
Pickens	60	933	915	——
Richland	62	445	422	——
Saluda	7	1269	1217	——
Spartanburg	101	2467	2410	——
Sumter	150	1199	1163	——
Union	91	1182	1171	——
Williamsburg	323	1256	1113	——
York	37	1198	1198	——
Totals	3580	47236	46457	——
Plurality		43656		
Per cent.	7.03	92.94		
Whole vote	50816			

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor—J. H. Tillman (D.), 46,362.

Secretary of State—M. R. Cooper (D.), 46,500.

Attorney-General—G. D. Bellinger (D.), 46,444.

Treasurer—R. H. Jennings (D.), 46,424.

Controller—J. P. Derham (D.), 46,426.

Superintendent of Education—J. J. McMahan (D.), 46,340.

Adjutant-General—J. W. Floyd (D.), 46,332.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. William Elliott (D.), 3,666; W. W. Beckett (R.), 1,378.

II. W. J. Talbert (D.), 6,713; J. B. Odom (R.), 156.

III. A. C. Latimer (D.), 7,834; A. C. Merrick (R.), 203.

IV. Joseph T. Johnston (D.), 8,189; S. T. Poinier (R.), 251.

V. D. E. Finley (D.), 6,634; John F. Jones (R.), 183.

VI. R. B. Scarborough (D.), 7,506; R. A. Stewart (R.), 395.

VII. J. William Stokes (D.), 7,285; A. D. Dantzler (R.), 534.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, President.	13382	51698	2410	41314
	Pop.			
1894, Governor.	17278	39507	——	22229
	Reor.		Reg.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	
1896, Governor.	4432	59424	2780	55212
			[2]Rep	
1896, President.	[1]4215	58801	5098	49488
1898, Governor.	†	28225		†
	Rep.			
1900, President.	3580	47236	——	43656
1900, Governor.	——	46457	——	46457

†No opposition to Dem. [1]"Lily Whites." [2]"Black and Tan."

SOUTH CAROLINA—(Continued).

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Democrats	40	123	163
Republicans	—	1	1
Dem. majorities	40	121	161

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Counties. (53).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Herried.	[3]Fus. Lien
Aurora	503	486	496	494
Beadle	1220	915	1197	934
Bon Homme	1271	1028	1252	1036
Brookings	1707	1084	1703	1073
Brown	2197	1722	2198	1738
Brule	644	716	627	733
Buffalo	87	100	86	103
Butte	492	420	494	410
Campbell	626	250	628	247
Charles Mix	1108	1058	1104	1062
Clark	996	752	976	767
Clay	1387	1037	1374	1043
Codington	1225	805	1204	816
Custer	438	415	428	415
Davison	853	782	863	781
Day	1558	1092	1514	1152
Deuel	1052	604	1023	628
Douglas	649	567	629	578
Edmunds	621	553	617	555
Fall River	521	421	518	420
Faulk	618	302	601	313
Grant	1305	716	1291	722
Gregory	323	259	320	254
Hamlin	928	509	910	527
Hand	592	594	579	608
Hanson	607	607	593	612
Hughes	537	272	542	268
Hutchinson	1528	534	1513	525
Hyde	286	115	280	110
Jerauld	374	357	377	356
Kingsbury	1330	868	1317	887
Lake	1172	901	1156	915
Lawrence	3435	2619	3392	2630
Lincoln	1908	1226	1860	1268
Lyman	429	210	409	226
Marshall	829	728	833	724
McCook	978	989	972	991
McPherson	898	297	918	273
Meade	550	565	544	563
Miner	662	697	662	713
Minnehaha	3410	2440	3285	2559
Moody	1190	875	1185	876
Pennington	899	784	892	779
Potter	375	331	369	381
Roberts	1875	1067	1843	1093
Sanborn	628	549	617	551
Spink	1496	1087	1471	1120
Stanley	254	252	240	259
Sully	294	152	276	167
Turner	1977	877	1966	889
Union	1571	1358	1556	1363
Walworth	478	282	476	285
Yankton	1639	1268	1601	1299
Totals	54530	39544	53777	40091
Plurality	14986		13686	
Per cent.	56.72	41.14	56.30	41.97
Scattering	2057		1647	
Whole vote	96131		95515	

[3]Dem. and Pop.

The scattering vote for President in-

SOUTH DAKOTA—(Continued).

cluded the following: Woolley (Pro.), 1,542; others, 515.

The scattering vote for Governor included the following: F. J. Carlisle (Pro.), 1,331; L. E. Stair (Mid. of Road Pop.), 316.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor—Snow (R.), 53,844; Van Osdel (Fus.), 39,970; Lewis (Pro.), 1,278.

Secretary of State—Berg (R.), 54,049; Smith (Fus.), 39,710; Davis (Pro.), 1,260; Nystrum (Mid. of Road Pop.), 281.

Treasurer—Schamber (R.), 53,918; Tidrick (Fus), 39,812; Curtis (Pro.), 1,258.

Auditor—Reeves (Rep.), 53,775; Tracey (Fus.), 39,993; Gamble (Pro.), 1,263; Stout (Mid. of Road Pop.), 289.

Attorney-General—Pyle (R.), 53,909; Hitchcock (Fus.), 40,057.

Superintendent Public Instruction—Collins (R.), 53,983; Aaswed (Fus.), 39,670; Grace (Pro.), 1,198; Husebee (Mid. of Road Pop.), 290.

Commissioner of School Public Lands—Eastman (R.), 53,800; Cook (Fus.), 39,811; Rhodes (Pro.), 1,211; Stearns (Mid. of Road Pop.), 256.

Railroad Commissioner—Le Cocq, jr. (R.), 53,463; Lafolette (Fus.), 40,496.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

At Large—Charles H. Burke (R.), 59,583; Eben W. Martin (R.), 53,560; Andrew E. Lee (D.), 39,830; Joseph B. Moore (D.), 40,610; Edmond F. English (Pro.), 1,323; John M. Pease (Pro.), 1,241; O. A. Harpel (Pop.), 305; M. Rogers (Pop.), 294.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. Bal.
Republicans	39	78	117
Fusion	6	9	15
Rep. majorities	33	69	102

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, President	34888	903	26544	8344
		Dem.-Pop.		
1894, Governor	40401	8756	26568	13833
1896, President	41042	41225	——	183
1898, Governor	36949	37319	——	370
1899, Sup. C. J.	24201	17970	——	6231
			Pro.	
1900, President	54530	39544	1542	14986
1900, Governor	53777	40091	1331	13686

TENNESSEE.

Counties (96).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. McCall	Dem. McMillin
Anderson	1997	732	1993	737
Bedford	1363	2172	1294	2178
Benton	720	1385	713	1402
Bledsoe	734	498	733	512
Blount	2201	825	2194	824
Bradley	1579	909	1574	909
Campbell	2189	479	2203	485

TENNESSEE—(Continued).

Counties (96).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. McCall	Dem. McMillin
Cannon	775	1213	792	1187
Carroll	2516	1931	2516	1931
Carter	2763	408	2756	417
Cheatham	440	1190	440	1201
Chester	702	894	678	899
Claiborne	987	770	1035	922
Clay	498	830	584	841
Cocke	2360	1001	2360	990
Coffee	624	1660	556	1651
Crockett	1050	1428	1043	1432
Cumberland	750	405	750	410
Davidson	2512	6888	1871	7247
Decatur	890	909	887	912
De Kalb	1443	1528	1434	1545
Dickson	964	1691	959	1701
Dyer	730	1980	730	1946
Fayette	885	2282	881	2285
Fentress	782	320	783	314
Franklin	647	2228	598	2118
Gibson	1509	3376	1507	3305
Giles	1793	2790	1040	2782
Grainger	1802	960	1799	981
Greene	3091	2868	3088	2872
Grundy	357	852	356	857
Hamblen	1322	959	1312	970
Hamilton	3964	3262	3640	3175
Hancock	1429	382	1426	365
Hardeman	1336	1974	1349	1949
Hardin	1367	1159	1349	1088
Hawkins	2515	1867	2494	1880
Haywood	214	1452	210	1443
Henderson	1925	1308	1921	1308
Henry	931	2606	895	2571
Hickman	896	1202	890	1298
Houston	341	738	339	740
Humphreys	614	1561	612	1571
Jackson	935	1479	932	1459
James	598	283	599	281
Jefferson	2347	816	2336	615
Johnson	1618	189	1616	192
Knox	3992	4401	3538	4302
Lake	201	558	201	558
Lauderdale	437	1807	434	1815
Lawrence	1327	1481	1325	1473
Lewis	202	400	203	399
Lincoln	728	2463	684	2446
Loudon	1116	512	1165	515
Macon	1325	871	1324	872
McMinn	2057	1289	2055	1312
McNairy	1499	1443	1492	1452
Madison	1147	2390	1082	2385
Marion	1586	1234	1582	1242
Marshall	763	2186	763	2192
Maury	2495	3326	2360	3361
Meigs	621	701	619	704
Monroe	1743	1634	1739	1633
Montgomery	1822	2248	1647	2355
Moore	66	838	63	850
Morgan	1053	422	1046	434
Obion	771	2723	680	2604
Overton	764	1443	781	1406
Perry	608	851	605	843
Pickett	514	345	514	345
Polk	906	737	905	740
Putnam	1058	1452	1046	1447
Rhea	838	802	759	803
Roane	2429	740	2433	752
Robertson	1132	2569	1093	2566

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TENNESSEE—(Continued).

Counties (96).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley..	Dem. Bryan...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. McCall..	Dem. McMillin...
Rutherford .	1429	2520	1377	2546
Scott	1498	171	1497	173
Sequatchie ..	216	375	214	379
Sevier	2595	382	2993	384
Shelby	2094	5230	1761	5420
Smith	1118	1940	1114	1953
Stewart	793	1577	791	1578
Sullivan	1742	2451	1709	2392
Sumner	778	2589	730	2579
Tipton	1308	1887	1249	1824
Trousdale ...	222	675	221	677
Unicoi	822	76	820	76
Union	1501	566	1501	564
Van Buren..	153	425	156	419
Warren	672	1932	629	1908
Washington .	2492	1496	2345	1499
Wayne	1541	576	1539	576
Weakley	1990	3609	2006	3608
White	656	1658	649	1659
Williamson .	705	2140	678	2120
Wilson	1063	2674	1028	2652
Totals	123395	145749	119831	145708
Plurality		22350		25877
Per cent.....	44.89	53.03	41.33	53.90
Scattering ...	5689		4777	
Whole vote..	274827		270443	

The scattering vote for President in 1900 included the following: Woolley (Pro.), 3,914; Barker (Pop.), 1,360; Debs (S. D.), 415.

The scattering vote for Governor included the following: Cheves (Pro.), 3,364; Mullens (Pop.), 1,176; Stockell (S. D.), 257.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Railroad Commissioner—Thomas L. Williams (Dem.), 142,663; Thomas L. Cate (Rep.), 117,543.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. W. P. Brownlow (Rep.), 22,364; E. C. Reeves (Dem.), 13,107; R. H. Garrett (Pro.), 139; scattering, 14.

II. Henry R. Gibson (Rep.), 22,062; W. F. Park (Dem.), 9,913; W. H. Henry, (Pro.), 118.

III. John A. Moon (Dem.), 18,363; Robert S. Sharp (Rep.), 16,591; W. L. Humphrey (Pro.), 311; scattering, 18.

IV. C. E. Snodgrass (Dem.), 15,659; John J. Gore (Rep.), 10,495; John J. Miles (Pro.), 22; scattering, 12.

V. James D. Richardson (Dem.), 14,651; A. V. McClain (Rep.), 6,895.

VI. John W. Gaines (Dem.), 17,192; Lee Brock (Rep.), 6,256; John Henston, 62; W. W. Anderson, 380; scattering, 5.

VII. L. P. Padgett (Dem.), 12,636; J. H. Fussell (Ind. Dem.), 10,610.

VIII. T. W. Sims (Dem.), 14,509; S. W. Hawkins (Rep.), 12,258; E. A. Enloe (Ind. Dem.), 87; J. H. Mitchell, 405; E. J. Timberlake, 76; scattering, 2.

IX. R. A. Pierce (Dem.), 16,680; H. E. Austin (Rep.), 6,050; George Bennett, 450; D. F. Taylor (S. D.), 54.

TENNESSEE—(Continued).

X. M. R. Patterson (Dem.), 11,218; Zachary Taylor (Rep.), 6,247.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	5	23	28
Democrats	28	76	104
Dem. majorities....	23	53	76

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, Governor	100629	127247	*31515	26618
1892, President	99973	136477	23622	36504
1894, Governor	105134	104350	23092	†84
1896, President	148773	‡163651	——	19403
1898, Governor	72611	105640	1722 Pro.	33029
1900, President	123395	145749	3914	22350
1900, Governor	119831	145708	3364	25877

*Independent Democratic. †On a recount of the vote by the Legislature certain returns were rejected for irregularities, resulting in Turney's election as Governor. ‡Dem. Pop. fusion.

TEXAS.

Counties (244).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Hannay	Dem. Sayres.
Anderson ...	1471	2462	874	2154
Andrews	——	——	——	——
Angelina	426	1381	441	1414
Aransas	113	205	114	214
Archer	85	465	81	468
Armstrong ..	——	197	34	169
Atascosa	291	836	134	941
Austin	1094	1864	943	2043
Bandera	348	551	353	556
Bastrop	1828	2194	1425	2617
Bailey	——	——	——	——
Baylor	88	471	68	534
Bee	301	1051	287	1080
Bell	1211	4584	1212	4690
Bexar	3762	5272	3318	5787
Blanco	385	424	360	545
Borden	30	130	14	124
Bosque	609	1729	407	1836
Bowie	——	——	1977	2073
Brazoria	165	967	374	1244
Brazos	1616	1786	1048	2348
Brewster	——	256	199	268
Briscoe	31	217	——	260
Brown	632	1685	544	1966
Buchel	——	——	——	——
Burleson	1351	1601	657	2282
Burnet	522	1283	29	1651
Caldwell	909	2167	827	2301
Calhoun	——	——	87	390
Callahan	288	820	118	872
Cameron	1562	1564	1526	1600
Camp	687	591	693	698
Carson	22	103	25	114
Cass	1714	1373	1655	1421
Castro	——	116	22	123
Chambers ...	——	318	109	311
Cherokee	1528	1930	1160	2023
Childress	54	380	38	401
Clay	271	1199	254	1219
Cochran	——	——	——	——
Coke	——	——	121	371
Coleman	228	1433	——	1527
Collin	1750	5081	1630	5178

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TEXAS—(Continued).

Counties (244).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Hannay	Dem. Sayres.
Collingsworth	——	201	10	210
Colorado	1190	2019	1367	2072
Comal	501	722	479	803
Comanche	586	2204	346	2210
Concho	75	206	66	220
Cooke	516	3211	550	3338
Coryell	10	2178	416	2268
Cottle	29	157	27	156
Crane	——	——	——	——
Crockett	173	170	142	116
Crosby	——	——	2	195
Dallam	——	26	1	25
Dallas	3405	8253	2823	9050
Dawson	——	——	——	——
Deaf Smith	29	185	46	184
Delta	613	1420	559	1537
Denton	956	3305	890	3417
De Witt	1286	1701	1238	1801
Dickens	6	192	——	——
Dimmit	114	144	——	——
Donley	122	325	68	391
Duval	481	338	558	340
Eastland	——	——	395	2025
Ector	——	——	30	85
Edwards	257	268	322	288
Ellis	1095	5659	903	5735
El Paso	1007	2492	819	2677
Erath	1169	2880	737	2957
Falls	2541	2968	1603	3700
Fannin	1869	5560	1657	5851
Fayette	2043	3546	2103	3792
Fisher	——	431	91	446
Floyd	50	265	47	275
Foard	69	232	47	244
Fort Bend	967	628	35	1362
Franklin	——	——	134	1110
Freestone	1173	1460	1171	1489
Frio	235	507	200	541
Galveston	2133	3401	1689	3771
Gaines	——	——	——	——
Garza	——	——	——	——
Gillespie	1147	434	1117	478
Glasscock	5	16	——	——
Goliad	685	727	672	754
Gonzales	——	2489	1202	2515
Gray	——	——	——	——
Grayson	2464	6440	2211	6762
Gregg	970	737	888	817
Grimes	82	1594	255	1605
Guadalupe	1844	1605	1740	1756
Hale	46	280	43	281
Hall	10	324	26	316
Hamilton	538	1239	372	1292
Hansford	24	22	21	39
Hardeman	95	561	91	571
Hardin	——	578	335	503
Harris	2524	5527	2310	5837
Harrison	1122	1234	878	1406
Hartley	——	110	1	119
Haskell	72	416	38	544
Hays	489	1397	394	1290
Hemphill	55	150	52	157
Henderson	919	1627	853	1670
Hidalgo	426	1397	426	1397
Hill	1159	4427	796	4321
Hockley	——	——	——	——
Hood	366	1086	240	1171
Hopkins	1097	2516	1046	2569
Houston	103	1913	95	339
Howard	1297	351	1009	2195

TEXAS—(Continued).

Counties (244).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Hannay	Dem. Sayres.
Hunt	1229	4691	1036	4754
Hutchinson	——	——	——	——
Irion	——	156	49	159
Jack	——	——	305	1037
Jackson	334	440	381	471
Jasper	587	518	460	530
Jeff Davis	155	93	141	107
Jefferson	——	——	1275	1755
Johnson	485	3586	871	3699
Jones	9	747	89	755
Karnes	238	993	232	1009
Kaufman	——	——	685	3553
Kendall	485	266	462	294
Kent	9	169	36	175
Kerr	238	558	344	576
Kimble	158	288	132	292
King	6	119	5	128
Kinney	190	179	239	120
Knox	34	413	23	424
Lamar	1619	4187	1527	4257
Lamb	——	——	——	——
Lampasas	——	848	324	682
La Salle	323	180	337	173
Lavaca	966	2868	1143	2988
Lee	1125	1184	877	1418
Leon	——	1686	1074	1736
Liberty	486	956	531	824
Limestone	1114	3143	935	3330
Lipscomb	60	135	60	135
Live Oak	57	406	51	414
Llano	362	748	238	860
Loving	——	——	——	——
Lubbock	——	165	15	197
Lynn	——	——	——	——
Madison	504	953	466	1000
Marion	789	390	124	1754
Martin	11	83	11	87
Mason	339	602	340	627
Matagorda	259	347	252	352
Maverick	416	407	411	415
McCulloch	230	512	203	552
McLennan	1988	4868	1726	5372
McMullen	64	158	64	158
Medina	535	881	501	290
Menard	167	312	147	332
Midland	76	275	72	279
Milam	1479	3406	1107	3470
Mills	331	690	288	845
Mitchell	141	451	138	467
Montague	347	3052	309	3053
Montgomery	897	1380	877	1455
Moore	7	27	6	60
Morris	——	——	583	738
Motley	4	263	6	286
Nacogdoches	1094	1897	947	1716
Navarro	1911	4062	1182	4577
Newton	350	769	342	824
Nolan	130	395	125	404
Nueces	461	1140	436	1091
Ochiltree	22	22	11	23
Oldham	21	82	15	86
Orange	393	842	400	675
Palo Pinto	341	1366	93	1490
Panola	678	1764	667	1780
Parker	552	2571	396	2789
Parmer	——	——	——	——
Pecos	——	——	170	181
Polk	888	1137	860	1156
Potter	97	331	84	265
Presidio	420	258	235	350

TEXAS—(Continued).

Counties (244).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Hannay	Dem. Sayres.
Rains	454	548	444	556
Randall	——	216	37	229
Red River	848	2602	1498	2633
Reeves	46	559	32	578
Refugio	84	192	57	216
Roberts	79	213	72	220
Robertson	1247	1867	598	2111
Rockwall	121	1140	120	1045
Runnels	74	612	118	654
Rusk	1627	2243	1611	2271
Sabine	——	——	——	——
S. Augustine	383	673	357	699
San Jacinto	524	862	993	653
San Patricio	40	460	40	473
San Saba	341	1082	1161	1235
Schleicher	——	——	——	——
Scurry	161	376	104	404
Shackelford	73	250	60	269
Shelby	——	——	367	1779
Sherman	9	24	8	24
Smith	2470	2706	2324	2802
Somervell	143	380	252	439
Starr	857	1249	489	1248
Stephens	45	735	34	867
Sterling	44	141	47	149
Stonewall	107	305	25	400
Sutton	158	176	162	182
Swisher	50	148	40	170
Tarrant	——	5277	1254	5699
Taylor	440	1253	325	1298
Terry	——	——	62	258
Thr'kmorton	54	250	59	256
Titus	445	956	406	1018
Tom Green	235	602	229	609
Travis	2601	4194	1624	4398
Trinity	517	1110	467	1112
Tyler	522	1215	482	1256
Upshur	——	——	866	1444
Upton	——	——	——	——
Uvalde	280	558	250	594
Val Verde	227	571	145	654
Van Zandt	855	2276	922	2291
Victoria	——	——	957	1271
Walker	1131	1299	1086	1364
Waller	760	971	794	958
Ward	——	——	134	226
Washington	1371	1811	1030	2348
Webb	1770	1103	1673	1230
Wharton	535	778	523	797
Wheeler	——	——	20	120
Wichita	215	907	205	922
Wilbarger	138	626	76	985
Williamson	1812	3673	762	4580
Wilson	477	1800	443	1849
Winkler	——	——	——	——
Wise	703	2993	642	3033
Wood	933	1623	631	1654
Yoakum	——	——	——	——
Young	158	858	155	952
Zapata	462	102	435	140
Zavala	35	125	32	132
Totals	120483	267243	†16873	302593
Plurality		146760		185720
Per cent	29.15	64.66	27.86	72.14
Scattering	25613			
Whole vote	413339		419466	

The scattering vote on President included the following: Woolley (Pro.), 2,644; Debs (S. D.), 1,846; Barker (Pop.), 20,961; Malloney (S. L.), 162.

TEXAS—(Continued).

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

The following vote for State officers is official, except for Lieutenant-Governor:

Lieutenant-Governor—J. N. Browning (D.), 293,000; John B. Schmitz (R.), 127,500; Clarence Nugent (Peo.), 35,000; J. G. Adams (Pro.), 2,645; Edmund Bellinger (S. L.), 162.

Attorney-General—T. S. Smith (D.), 296,676; Loch McDaniel (R.), 114,750; John G. Nix (Peo.), 27,140.

Controller—R. M. Love (D.), 296,763; Joseph Tweedy (R.), 117,622; J. H. Teague (Peo.), 26,165.

Treasurer—J. W. Robbins (D.), 296,697; C. K. McDowell (R.), 118,566; H. M. McCuistian (Peo.), 25,802.

Commissioner of the General Land Office—Charles Rogan (D.), 295,198; C. G. Brewster (R.), 118,307; S. C. Granberry (Peo.), 27,464.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. S. Kendall (D.), 298,921; David J. Abner, jr. (R.), 115,852; V. A. Collins (Peo.), 27,219.

Railroad Commissioner—L. J. Storey (D.), 299,797; Charles B. Peck (R.), 118,927.

Chief Justice Supreme Court—R. R. Gaines (D.), 302,876; J. M. McCormack (R.), 117,853.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—F. A. Williams (D.), 287,638; F. B. Stanley (R.), 113,648; George D. Green (Peo.), 26,721.

Judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals—J. N. Henderson (D.), 297,057; C. A. Boynton (R.), 113,142; George T. Todd (Peo.), 26,256.

Chief Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals, Third Supreme Judicial District—H. C. Fisher (D.), 55,167.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Thomas H. Ball (D.), 11,887; S. E. Tracy (R.), 3,391.

II. S. B. Cooper (D.), 31,777; J. B. Wallace (R.), 479.

III. R. C. De Graffenreid (D.), 19,091; C. G. White (R.), 11,145.

IV. John L. Sheppard (D.), 17,647; J. C. Gibbons (R.), 9,818; J. L. Darwin (Pop.), 1,947.

V. C. B. Randell (D.), 28,074; Samuel Hampton (Pop.), 1,783; J. W. Thomas (R.), 1,780.

VI. Robert E. Burke (D.), 33,220; S. H. Lumpkin (Pop.), 7,377; C. F. Dornblazer (R.), 1,694.

VII. Robert L. Henry (D.), 27,243; W. L. Harrison (Pop.), 1,206; J. E. Boynton (R.), 1,044.

VIII. S. W. T. Lanham (D.), 24,093; N. A. Dodge (R.), 3,267; J. S. Daley (Pop.), 4,798.

IX. A. S. Burleson (D.), 25,494; N. Q. Henderson (R.), 2,534.

X. George F. Burgess (D.), 18,203; Walter C. Jones (R.), 12,319.

XI. Rudolph Kleberg (D.), 21,329; R. B. Crouch (R.), 13,467.

XII. James L. Slayden (D.), 18,321; C. C. Drake (R.), 9,247.

XIII. John H. Stephens (D.), 30,726; C. W. Johnson (R.), 4,951.

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TEXAS—(Continued).

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Democrats	31	127	158
Populists	0	1	1
Dem. majorities	31	126	157

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, President	77478	239148	99688	139460
1894, Governor	54520	207167	152731	54436
*1896, Presid't	158811	284238	76926	202413
1898, Governor	——	291548	114955	176593
1900, President	120483	267243	30961	146760
1900, Governor	116873	302593	——	185720

*Unofficial returns.

UTAH.

Counties (27).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Wells.	Dem. Moyle.
Beaver	681	628	681	624
Box Elder	1637	1460	1646	1466
Cache	2806	3090	2894	2996
Carbon	746	621	752	619
Davis	1243	1374	1215	1407
Emery	666	796	667	796
Garfield	649	393	645	396
Grand	176	203	182	201
Iron	628	708	647	689
Juab	1522	1956	1576	1937
Kane	396	162	390	166
Millard	935	841	949	835
Morgan	394	364	403	357
Piute	328	277	330	272
Rich	398	282	382	288
Salt Lake	13465	12846	13591	12763
San Juan	83	73	88	66
Sanpete	3567	2436	3559	2444
Sevier	1573	1266	1583	1265
Summit	1547	1753	1655	1639
Tooele	1261	1114	1296	1082
Utah	5698	5404	5678	5389
Uintah	639	772	661	752
Wasatch	725	782	740	765
Washington	410	1003	414	994
Wayne	324	282	326	282
Weber	4602	4063	4650	3927
Totals	47089	44949	47600	44447
Plurality	2140		3153	
Per cent	50.59	48.27	51.71	48.29
Scattering	1033			
Whole vote	93071		92047	

The scattering vote for President in 1900 includes the following: Malloney (S. L.), 102; Debs, (S. D.), 717; Woolley (Pro.), 205; others, 9.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Secretary of State—Hammond (R.), 47,161; Harris (D.), 44,694.

Auditor—Tingley (R.), 46,650; Hayes (D.), 44,912.

Treasurer—Dixon (R.), 47,048; Lund (D.), 44,840.

Attorney-General—Breedon (R.), 46,670; Webber (D.), 45,338.

Justice—Bartch (R.), 47,443; Whitecotton (D.), 44,472.

UTAH—(Continued).

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Nelson (R.), 46,530; Porter (D.), 45,273.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

Counties (27).	Dem. W. H. King	Rep. George Sutherland.
Beaver	635	674
Box Elder	1493	1799
Cache	3127	2759
Carbon	635	734
Davis	1421	1192
Emery	799	661
Garfield	398	642
Grand	196	183
Iron	714	620
Juab	1990	1526
Kane	168	389
Millard	856	923
Morgan	371	356
Piute	284	329
Rich	369	380
Salt Lake	13270	13149
San Juan	85	63
Sanpete	2480	3510
Sevier	1283	1569
Summit	1780	1540
Tooele	1123	1252
Uintah	779	638
Utah	5476	5615
Wasatch	785	715
Washington	1010	398
Wayne	291	316
Weber	4171	4442
Totals	45939	46180
Plurality		241

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	8	29	37
Democrats	10	16	26
Rep. majorities	—	13	11

VOTE OF STATE SINCE 1895.

	Rep.	Dem.	Plu.
1895, Governor	20833	18519	2314
1896, President	13461	67053	53592
1896, Governor	20833	18519	2314
1898, Congress	20631	35296	5665
1900, President	47089	44949	2140
1900, Governor	47600	44447	3153

VERMONT.

Counties (14).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Stickney.	Dem. Souter.
Addison	4314	374	3963	606
Bennington	3086	622	2930	1345
Caledonia	3474	682	3238	1196
Chittenden	4743	1353	4655	2494
Essex	873	271	813	398
Franklin	3444	1125	3961	1928
Grand Isle	426	136	502	205

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VERMONT—(Continued).

Counties (14).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Stickney	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Senter
Lamoille	2061	383	2115	570
Orange	3067	547	2796	961
Orleans	3412	413	3243	583
Rutland	6794	1630	6438	2426
Washington	4476	1356	4448	2276
Windham	4820	636	3925	1074
Windsor	6128	651	5414	1082
Totals	51127	10179	48441	17129
Plurality	40948		31312	
Per cent	80.08	15.94	72.19	25.53
Scattering	2539		1529	
Whole vote	63845		67099	

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor—Martin F. Allen (R.), 47,695; Emory S. Harris (D.), 16,831; Charles B. Wilson (Pro.), 942; C. H. Barber (S. D.), 526; scattering, 10.

Treasurer—John L. Bacon (R.), 47,364; Elisha May (D.), 16,670; L. C. Kimball (Pro.), 909; scattering, 19.

Secretary of State—Fred A. Howland (R.), 47,294; Herbert C. Comings (D.), 16,642; Fennimore H. Shepard (Pro.), 896; John McMillan (S. D.), 504; scattering, 13.

Auditor—Orion M. Barber (R.), 47,027; Charles A. Fitzpatrick (D.), 16,668; Fred A. Collins (Pro.), 909; scattering, 18.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. David J. Foster (R.), 22,845; Azro Meacham (D.), 9,441; Henry M. Seeley (Pro.), 796; scattering, 273.

II. Kittredge Haskins (R.), 23,273; George T. Swasey (D.), 7,291; John Anderson (Pro.), 236; scattering, 16.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	30	196	226
Democrats	—	48	48
Independents	—	1	1
Rep. majorities	30	147	177

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892

	Rep.	Dem.	N.D.	Plu.
1892, President	37992	16325	——	21667
1894, Governor	42663	14142	——	28521
1896, President	50991	10146	1329	40384
1898, Governor	38555	14086	——	23869
1900, President	51127	10179	——	40948
1900, Governor	48441	17129	——	31312

VIRGINIA.

Counties (100).	GOV'RNOR. —1901.— Rep. Hoge	GOV'RNOR. —1901.— Dem. Montague	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan
Accomac	768	1688	1460	3210
Albemarle	1250	1502	1674	2411
Alexandria	300	285	421	413
Alleghany	1165	681	1451	841
Amelia	482	529	538	608
Amherst	706	1358	990	1516
Appomattox	114	798	457	1082
Augusta	1759	1726	2519	2309
Bath	418	375	454	422
Bedford	1351	1758	1982	2535
Bland	488	484	465	518
Botetourt	944	1100	1329	1383
Brunswick	720	1345	1177	1064
Buchanan	457	458	694	587
Buckingham	818	973	922	942
Campbell	893	1079	1288	1389
Caroline	804	1071	1144	1077
Carroll	1570	1052	1759	1434
Charlotte	247	1049	323	1011
Charles City	118	100	Thrown out.	
Chesterfield	677	1024	884	1368
Clarke	273	556	426	1155
Craig	174	373	265	415
Culpeper	657	1009	847	1512
Cumberland	118	557	205	537
Dickenson	532	613	683	727
Dinwiddie	280	1041	583	990
Elizab'h City	382	1077	607	1027
Essex	449	679	690	731
Fairfax	1053	1354	1507	2136
Fauquier	1055	1897	1377	2610
Floyd	1153	522	1566	648
Fluvanna	507	697	678	790
Franklin	1535	1487	1702	1785
Frederick	400	799	671	1748
Giles	749	976	858	1010
Gloucester	356	864	354	484
Goochland	654	569	876	602
Grayson	1172	998	1585	1252
Greene	483	366	459	511
Greenesville	227	635	547	740
Halifax	926	2156	1632	2864
Hanover	719	1089	1073	1201
Henrico	364	1392	1049	2189
Henry	1221	853	1367	1356
Highland	350	359	540	512
Isle of Wight	237	1329	763	1206
James City	81	297	255	294
King George	562	381	643	480
King & Que'n	415	641	614	796
King William	700	423	871	462
Lancaster	347	854	608	971
Lee	1102	1070	1392	1493
Loudoun	1127	1809	1684	2090
Louisa	517	1165	1187	1169
Lunenburg	121	588	343	634
Madison	531	793	664	986
Mathews	124	710	294	726
Mecklenburg	1802	1375	1856	1697
Middlesex	365	675	640	686
Montgomery	1310	954	1391	1102
Nansemond	621	1071	992	1481
Nelson	927	1249	1163	1530
New-Kent	206	200	447	282
Norfolk	3172	2714	3024	2415
Northampton	379	900	896	1180
Nor'umb'l'd	727	640	807	809
Nottoway	55	994	489	1076
Orange	674	1051	929	1100

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VIRGINIA—(Continued).

Counties (100).	GOV'RNOR. —1901.— Rep. Hoge	Dem. Montague	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan
Page	1035	637	1214	1041
Patrick	868	870	1281	1026
Pittsylvania.	1644	1904	2328	3758
Powhatan	615	420	582	458
Pr. Edward	250	670	574	843
Pr. George	96	282	301	367
P'cess Anne.	143	542	327	743
Pr. William.	451	820	630	1351
Pulaski	1142	842	1243	1048
Rappah'nock	692	637	507	813
Richmond	196	425	574	692
Roanoke	1049	794	1188	942
Rockbridge.	1673	1470	2223	1658
Rockingham.	2649	2076	2572	2852
Russell	830	1448	1377	1956
Scott	1211	1463	1659	1813
Shenandoah.	1648	1451	1862	1965
Smyth	1336	1198	1794	1252
Southampton	419	1580	610	1708
Spotts'vania.	640	657	817	774
Stafford	956	614	867	648
Surry	205	593	473	839
Sussex	218	622	490	733
Tazewell	1765	890	2663	1312
Warren	220	820	482	1068
Warwick	197	594	336	526
Washington.	1620	1756	2498	2291
Westmorel'd.	316	587	597	691
Wise	1212	954	1725	1215
Wythe	1448	1581	1932	1607
York	103	356	631	551
Cities. (18).				
Alexandria	706	1363	935	2003
Bristol	217	470	281	787
Buena Vista.	123	184	204	215
Charl'esville.	210	508	361	731
Danville	102	1187	310	1575
Fred'ricksb'rg	262	530	353	587
Lynchburg	374	1086	660	1081
Manchester	85	612	442	647
Newp't News	408	1377	1108	1896
Norfolk	1662	3751	2301	3883
Petersburg	88	1302	688	1589
Portsmouth.	523	1458	566	1743
Radford	133	213	197	257
Richmond	349	5386	2729	6095
Roanoke	1243	1704	1120	1761
Staunton	244	535	375	612
Williamsb'g.	37	150	88	161
Winchester	304	338	423	593
Totals	81366	116682	115687	146079
Plurality	——	35316	——	69608
Per cent	40.59	58.21	43.83	55.31
Scattering	2392		2153	
Whole vote.	200440		263919	

The scattering vote for President in 1900 was as follows: Woolley (Pro.), 2,153.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET IN 1901.

Lieutenant-Governor—Anderson (Dem.), 115,909; Grover (Rep.), 72,586.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. W. A. Jones (D.), 16,076; Stubbs (R.), 8,737; Crockett (Pro.), 256.

VIRGINIA—(Continued).

II. Maynard (D.), 20,113; Wise (R.), 10,203; Williams (Lab.), 938; Flynn (S. L.), 1,079.

III. Lamb (D.), 15,274; Allan (R.), 7,793; Muller (S. L.), 205.

IV. Lassiter (D.), 12,796; Wilson (R.), 8,058.

V. Swanson (D.), 14,293; Whitehurst (R.), 10,292.

VI. Otey (D.), 15,948; Stovall (R.), 2,469; Fairweather (Pro.), 2,152.

VII. Hay (D.), 17,270; Gibbons (R.), 9,995.

VIII. Rixey (D.), 17,071; Rogers (R.), 9,858.

IX. Rhea (D.), 20,164; Walker (R.), 18,412.

X. Flood (D.), 16,064; Hubard (R.), 12,913; Griffith (Pro.), 487; Smith (Ind.), 103.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Democrats	37	82	119
Republicans	3	18	21
Dem. majorities	34	64	98

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, President.	113217	164058	*12190	50841
1893, Governor.	——	127940	81239	46701
1896, President.	135388	154388	——	19597
1897, Governor.	56840	109655	——	52815
			Pro.	
1900, President.	115687	146079	2153	63608

*People's.

WASHINGTON.

Counties (34).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Frink	Dem. Rogers
Adams	461	523	383	597
Asotin	398	328	350	363
Chehalis	1850	1081	1648	1284
Chelan	577	573	485	652
Clallam	723	407	622	509
Clarke	1668	1025	1517	1168
Columbia	899	706	835	760
Cowlitz	1171	691	1104	681
Douglas	516	615	444	673
Ferry	423	830	350	849
Franklin	52	81	39	90
Garfield	528	437	452	501
Island	263	123	240	157
Jefferson	684	392	599	482
King	10218	7804	8801	9178
Kitsap	880	489	807	565
Kittitas	1139	934	946	1125
Klickitat	906	495	850	544
Lewis	1907	1382	1762	1546
Lincoln	1414	1585	1130	1851
Mason	514	455	483	476
Okanogan	457	714	412	730
Pacific	887	393	787	488
Pierce	6269	3702	4734	5153
San Juan	428	245	410	260
Skagit	1814	1220	1611	1434
Skamania	175	203	165	202
Snohomish	2961	2478	2609	2875

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WASHINGTON—(Continued).

Counties (34).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Frink	[1]Dem. Rogers
Spokane	5515	5125	4613	5955
Stevens	1121	1612	987	1743
Thurston	1298	978	1347	895
Wahkiakum	396	207	355	236
Walla Walla	2119	1480	1907	1676
Whatcom	2952	1700	2652	1982
Whitman	2366	2828	2060	*3123
Yakima	1507	1066	1364	1200
Totals	57456	44833	49860	52048
Plurality	12573			2188
Per cent.	53.43	41.70	46.81	48.81
Scattering	5235		4616	
Whole vote	107524		106524	

[1]Ticket was designated on official ballot Dem.

Fusion included Democrats and Populists on Democratic ticket.

The scattering vote for President included the following: Woolley (Pro.), 2,363; Malloney (S. L.), 566; Debs (S. D.), 2,006.

The scattering vote for Governor included the following: R. E. Dunlap (Pro.), 2,103; William McCormick (S. L.), 843; W. C. B. Randolph (S. D.), 1,670.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor—Henry McBride (R.), 53,574; W. E. McCloskey (D.), 46,570.

Secretary of State—S. H. Nichols (R.), 54,839; James Brady (D.), 45,116.

Auditor—J. D. Atkinson (R.), 55,401; L. J. Silverthorn (D.), 44,577.

Treasurer—C. W. Maynard (R.), 55,395; W. E. Runner (D.), 44,697.

Attorney-General—W. B. Stratton (R.), 54,841; J. M. Vance (D.), 45,307.

Land Commissioner—S. A. Callvert (R.), 54,915; O. R. Holcomb (D.), 44,787.

Justices of Supreme Court—Wallace Mount (R.), 56,122; R. O. Dunbar (R.), 56,092; E. C. Million (D.), 44,039; Richard Winsor (D.), 43,671.

Superintendent of Schools—R. B. Bryan (R.), 54,558; Frank J. Browne (D.), 45,716.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

At Large—F. W. Cushman (R.), 55,268; Wesley L. Jones (R.), 55,393; F. C. Robertson (D.), 44,882; J. T. Ronald (D.), 45,448; Guy Possom (Pro.), 2,239; J. A. Adams (Pro.), 2,059; Walter Walker (S. L.), 922; C. F. Larsen (S. L.), 878; W. Hogan (S. D.), 1,954; H. F. Titus (S. D.), 1,910.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	26	59	85
Democrats	8	21	29
Rep. majorities	18	38	56

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, President	36460	29802	19165	6658
1894, Congress	34812	14160	24983	9829
1896, President	39153	51646	*1668	12493
1898, Judge	40452	32793	†1323	7659

WASHINGTON—(Continued).

1900, President	57456	44833	‡2363	12573
1900, Governor	49860	52048	‡2103	2188

*National Democracy. †Social Labor. ‡Prohibition.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Counties (55).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. White	Dem. Holt
Barbour	1840	1579	1826	1587
Berkeley	2508	2298	2487	2216
Boone	766	957	766	957
Braxton	1894	2102	1883	2109
Brooke	1001	717	1000	724
Cabell	3606	3251	3568	3359
Calhoun	946	1268	943	1274
Clay	906	716	892	731
Doddridge	1893	1222	1892	1230
Fayette	5407	3227	5341	3309
Gilmer	1117	1410	1098	1454
Grant	1355	356	1351	377
Greenbrier	1869	2456	1841	2485
Hampshire	659	2025	650	2033
Hancock	863	564	860	567
Hardy	596	1292	597	1302
Harrison	3913	2684	3898	2709
Jackson	2840	2194	2838	2217
Jefferson	1207	2737	1211	2746
Kanawha	7251	4737	6945	5058
Lewis	1972	1702	1962	1714
Lincoln	1713	1487	1705	1498
Logan	423	983	421	989
Marion	4351	3610	4250	3731
Marshall	3769	2133	3789	2159
Mason	3162	2462	3117	2506
Mercer	2700	2111	2669	2113
Mineral	1660	1240	1646	1245
Mingo	838	1363	830	1376
Monongalia	2989	1576	2999	1581
Monroe	1555	1531	1514	1440
Morgan	1091	589	1084	606
McDowell	3761	1218	3716	1256
Nicholas	1051	1254	1054	1263
Ohio	7081	5393	7017	5549
Pendleton	931	1154	933	1157
Pleasants	1202	1086	1202	1087
Pocahontas	794	1000	787	1008
Preston	3801	1322	3785	1341
Putnam	2116	1676	2100	1688
Raleigh	1385	1126	1384	1129
Randolph	1771	2155	1775	2157
Ritchie	2512	1567	2500	1583
Roane	2155	2066	2144	2081
Summers	1750	1822	1748	1831
Taylor	2092	1416	2077	1435
Tucker	1694	1199	1696	1203
Tyler	2514	1831	2516	1831
Upshur	2398	866	2392	874
Wayne	2257	2653	2255	2657
Webster	797	1147	792	1152
Wetzel	2083	2669	2078	2674
Wirt	1236	1156	1236	1162
Wood	4805	3696	4752	3744
Wyoming	898	764	896	766
Totals	119798	98803	118798	100228
Plurality	20995		18570	
Per cent.	54.29	44.78	54.24	45.76
Scattering	2039			
Whole vote	220640		219026	

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WEST VIRGINIA—(Continued).

The scattering vote for President included the following: Debs (S. D.), 219; Woolley (Pro.), 1,693; Barker (Pop.), 268.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Auditor.—Arnold C. Scherr (R.), 118,034; James H. Miller (D.), 99,815.

Treasurer.—Peter Silman (R.), 119,100; J. Garland Hurst (D.), 99,877.

Superintendent of Schools.—Thomas C. Miller (R.), 119,004; Robert A. Armstrong (D.), 99,951.

Attorney-General.—Romeo H. Freer (R.), 118,942; George M. McCoy (D.), 99,907.

Judges Supreme Court of Appeals.—Henry Brandon (R.), 118,682; George Poffenbarger (R.), 119,014; John W. English (D.), 100,118; William C. Bennett (D.), 100,324.

The Secretary of State, State Mine Inspector, State Bank Examiner and State Librarian are appointed by the Governor. The Supreme Court of Appeals elects its own president and clerk.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Dovener (R.), 27,767; Haymond (D.), 22,733.

II. Dayton (R.), 27,735; Davis (D.), 25,347.

III. Gaines (R.), 34,237; Johnston (D.), 27,667.

IV. Hughes (R.), 28,474; Collins (D.), 24,749.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	18	50	68
Democrats	8	21	29
Rep. majorities	10	29	39

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, President	80293	84467	4166	4174
1896, Governor	105629	93550	——	12079
			N. D.	
1896, President	104414	92027	677	12387
1898, H. of D.	94982	94186	——	776
			Pro.	
1900, President	119798	98803	1602	20995
1900, Governor	118798	100228	——	18570

WISCONSIN.

Counties (70).	PRESID'T. 1900. Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. 1900. Rep. La Follette.	Dem. Bohmrich.
Adams	1513	410	1529	401
Ashland	3035	1563	2958	1639
Barron	2949	945	2977	939
Bayfield	2423	633	2416	629
Brown	4938	3688	4832	3664
Buffalo	2093	1209	2074	1223
Burnett	1112	219	1133	195
Calumet	1632	1916	1594	1939
Chippewa	4218	2448	4189	2457
Clark	3865	1157	3829	1178
Columbia	4763	2185	4803	2139
Crawford	2333	1357	2332	1354
Dane	9397	6129	9837	5760
Dodge	4789	5819	4735	5882
Door	2363	677	2383	659
Douglas	4456	2194	4410	2156
Dunn	3046	1113	3061	1138
Eau Claire	4379	1970	4215	2110
Florence	514	110	511	113
Fond du Lac	6258	5141	6104	5252
Forest	373	95	385	85
Grant	5611	3254	5483	3192
Green	2397	1775	3038	1748
Green Lake	2884	1523	2070	1540
Iowa	3272	1749	3355	1690
Iron	1319	357	1322	357
Jackson	2639	652	2651	641
Jefferson	3729	4134	3733	4160
Juneau	2914	1586	2932	1571
Kenosha	3078	2105	2946	2213
Kewaunee	1752	1732	1727	1738
La Crosse	5326	3612	5345	3599
Lafayette	2853	2163	2903	2066
Langlade	1596	1085	1546	1140
Lincoln	2147	1554	2053	1629
Manitowoc	4328	4167	4279	4230
Marathon	4722	3770	4480	4018
Marinette	4239	1542	4208	1570
Marquette	1560	887	1563	867
Milwaukee	34809	25586	34598	25901
Monroe	3713	2248	3727	2248
Oconto	2754	1119	2694	1179
Oneida	1803	712	1802	719
Outagamie	5245	4012	5116	4158
Ozaukee	1282	1965	1275	1990
Pepin	1099	471	1097	493
Pierce	3433	1042	3439	1034
Polk	2735	695	2780	659
Portage	3285	2637	3271	2645
Price	1728	529	1733	533
Racine	5028	3857	5748	4019
Richland	2504	1524	2574	1565
Rock	8249	3096	8253	3073
St. Croix	3371	2082	3280	2080
Sauk	4320	2494	4257	2478
Sawyer	724	307	695	296
Shawano	3244	1506	3224	1518
Sheboygan	5032	4049	5868	4146
Taylor	1420	1015	1372	1068
Trempealeau	3364	1191	3369	1181
Vernon	4463	1271	4514	1203
Vilas	1209	480	1194	503
Walworth	5106	1742	5074	1753
Washburn	808	253	814	247
Washington	2617	2526	2599	2534
Waukesha	5129	3017	5130	3017
Waupaca	5281	1284	5269	1294
Waushara	2900	525	2957	557
Winnebago	7468	5609	7266	5788
Wood	3136	1880	3128	1895
Totals	265366	150285	264419	160674
Plurality	106581		103745	
Per cent.	60.02	35.96	59.83	36.36
Scattering	17743		16897	
Whole vote	442894		441990	

The scattering vote for President in 1900 included the following: Woolley (Pro.), 10,124; Debs (S. D.), 1,095; Malloney (S. L.), 524.

The scattering vote for Governor included

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WISCONSIN—(Continued).

the following: Smith (Pro.), 9,707; Tuttle (S. D.), 6,596; Wilke (S. L.), 509; Nielson (Ind.), 1.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieut.-Governor.—Jesse Stone (R.), 263,-993; Thomas H. Patterson (D.), 160,044; Thorvild K. Thorvilson (Pro.), 9,592; George Dicke (S. D.), 6,879; Frank Mensing (S. L.), 499; H. W. Evans, 1.

Secretary of State.—William H. Froehlich (R.), 266,247; Joseph H. Woodnorth (D.), 159,643; Edwin Kerswill (Pro.), 9,886; Charles C. Meier (S. D.), 6,688; Rochus Babnik (S. L.), 498.

Treasurer.—James O. Davidson (R.), 263,706; August Bartz (D.), 160,215; Herbert James Noyes (Pro.), 9,905; John Doerfler (S. D.), 6,687; Robert Phillips (S. L.), 505.

Attorney-General.—Emmett R. Hicks (R.), 263,586; George C. Cooper (D.), 160,-139; Eugene S. Chafin (Pro.), 9,968; Richard Elsner (S. D.), 6 735; N. E. Hanson (S. L.), 516; C. R. Van de Zante, 1.

Supt. of Instruction.—Lorenzo D. Harvey (R.), 263,986; Homer B. Hubbell (D.), 159,757; Henry C. Sean (Pro.), 9,904; August F. Buetow (S. D.), 6,709; John O'Keefe (S. L.), 1; George Overton, 1.

Railroad Commissioner. — Graham L. Rice (R.), 263,743; George W. Hill (D.), 159,825; Verner M. Weeks (Pro.), 9 927; Greek Ellis (S. D.), 6,661; William Ibs (S. L.), 481.

Commissioner of Insurance.—Emil Gilljohann (R.) 263,748; Robert A. Thompson (D.), 159,672 Franklin R. Derrick (Pro.), 9,905; Max Goeres (S. D.), 6,641; Moritz Sehm (S. L.), 476; George J. Ross, 1; Robert Mather, 1.

VOTE ON CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Henry A. Cooper (R.), 28,256; Gilbert T. Hodges (D.), 14,559; John R. Beveridge (Pro.), 1,279.

II. Herman B. Dahle (R.), 22,175; John A. Aylward (D.), 18,799; Lemuel T. Davis (Pro.), 1,910.

III. Joseph W. Babcock (R.), 26,603; Edward L. Luckow (D.), 14,019; William A. Breeden (Pro.), 1,261.

IV. Theobald Otjen (R.), 24,634; George W. Peck (D.), 21,691; Eden W. Drake (Pro.), 406; Robert Meister (S. D.), 2,091.

V. S. S. Barney (R.), 22,089; Ch. H. Weisse (D.), 18,066; W. D. Cox (Pro.), 610; H. C. Berger (S. D.), 2,284.

VI. James H Davidson (R.), 26,326; James W. Watson (D.), 19,758; Wesley Mott (Pro.), 869; John Voss (S. D.), 215.

VII. John J. Esch (R.), 22,715; Joseph P. Rice (D.), 11,280; Charles L. Allen (Pro.), 866.

VIII. Edward S. Minor (R.), 25,263; Nathan E. Morgan (D.), 16,739.

IX. Webster E. Brown (R.), 33,339; Ernest H. Schweppe (D.), 18,993; John Scott (Pro.), 1,188.

X. John J. Jenkins (R.), 29,144; Frank A. Partlow (D.), 11,930; Henry A. Russell (Pro.), 1,347.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	31	81	112
Democrats	2	19	21
Rep. majorities	29	62	91

WISCONSIN—(Continued).

VOTE OF STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Peo.	Plu.
1892, President.	170378	177426	9879	6470
			Pop.	
1894, Governor.	196452	142125	25813	54307
			N.D.	
1896, President.	268135	165523	4584	102612
1896, Governor.	264961	169237	——	95724
1898, Governor.	173137	135353	——	37784
			Pro.	
1900, President.	205856	159285	10124	106581
1900, Governor.	204419	160674	9707	103745

WYOMING.

Counties (12).	PRESID'T. 1900.		GOV'RNOR. 1898.	
	Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	Rep. Richards.	Fus. Alger.
Albany	1549	1001	1136	877
Big Horn	843	479	586	421
Carbon	1757	1152	1227	988
Converse	795	406	553	464
Crook	692	531	501	392
Fremont	919	539	586	454
Johnson	486	440	363	356
Laramie	2181	1538	1526	1574
Natrona	520	267	418	205
Sheridan	1018	985	607	909
Sweetwater	1101	740	810	669
Uinta	2102	1748	1427	1411
Weston	548	338	529	281
Totals	14482	10184	10383	8989
Plurality	4318		1394	
Per cent.	58.76	41.24	53.60	46.40
Whole vote.	24646		19372	

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Secretary of State—F. Chatterton (R.), 10,458; David Miller (Fus. D.), 8,742; Seely (Pop.), 435.

Treasurer—G. E. Abbott (R.), 10,634; Luke Voorhees (Fus. D.), 8,417; Rouser (Pop.), 434.

Auditor—Leroy Grant (R.), 10,806; C. H. Priest (Fus. Sil. R.), 8,217; Pierce (Pop.), 484.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—T. T. Tynan (R.), 10,735; J. F. Brown (Fus. Pop.), 8,208; Mrs. M. A. Stocks (Pop.), 520.

Supreme Court Judge—Knight (R.), 10,-898; C. E. Blydenburgh (D.), 8,403.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1900.

At Large—Frank W. Mondell (R.), 14,-539; John C. Thompson (D.), 10,017.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	18	35	53
Democrats	1	2	3
Rep. majorities	17	33	50

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, President	8454	——	7722	732
1894, Governor	10149	6965	——	3184
1896, President	10072	10375	——	789
1898, Governor	10383	8989	431	1394
1900, President	14482	10164	——	4318

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

Counties (13).	DELEGATE IN CONGRESS. 1900. Rep. N. O. Murphy.	1900. Dem. M. A. Smith.	1898. Rep. A. O. Brodie.	1898. Dem. J. F. Wilson.
Apache	309	213	264	221
Cochise	665	804	464	350
Coconino	502	436	648	711
Gila	388	648	383	634
Graham	680	904	521	871
Maricopa	1691	1706	1743	1671
Mohave	133	424	168	474
Navajo	270	303	339	286
Pima	699	877	834	757
Pinal	196	281	273	259
Santa Cruz	229	384	——	——
Yavapai	1670	1213	1404	1719
Yuma	284	471	343	259
Totals	7716	8664	7384	8212
Plurality		948		828
Per cent	46.28	51.96	47.35	52.65
Scattering	292			
Whole vote	16672		15596	

Scattering vote for Delegate to Congress 1900 was as follows: C. H. Davidson (Pro.), 292.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE, 1902.

	Council.	House.
Republicans	4	5
Democrats	8	19
Dem. majorities	4	14

VOTE OF THE TERRITORY SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Maj.
1892, Cong.	5,171	6,070	——	899
1894, Cong.	5,650	4,772	3,006	*878
1896, Cong.	4,090	6,065	3,895 Pro.	*1,975
1900, Cong.	7,716	8,664	292	948

*Plurality.

NEW-MEXICO TERRITORY.

Counties (20).	DELEGATE IN CONGRESS. 1900. Rep. B. S. Rodey.	1900. Dem. C. A. Larrazolo.	1898. Rep. Pedro Perea.	1898. Dem. H. B. Fergusson.
Bernalillo	3332	1450	2550	2114
Chaves	377	628	146	417
Colfax	1134	1194	727	1181
Dona Ana	948	918	1286	1154
Eddy	255	376	126	321
Grant	1137	1281	668	1215
Guadalupe	504	648	598	397
Lincoln	773	571	536	610
McKinley	445	287	Created	since
Mora	1086	1099	1147	1114
Otero	448	617	Created	since
Rio Arriba	1525	1207	1684	1084
San Juan	224	490	182	450
San Miguel	2569	2271	2402	2193
Santa Fe	1569	1312	1673	1239
Sierra	325	554	317	495
Socorro	1416	1163	1407	1150
Taos	996	927	1049	968
Union	719	740	535	512

NEW-MEXICO TERRITORY—(Continued).

Counties (20).	DELEGATE IN CONGRESS. 1900. Rep. B. S. Rodey.	1900. Dem. C. A. Larrazolo.	1898. Rep. Pedro Perea.	1898. Dem. H. B. Fergusson.
Valencia	1785	124	1689	45
Totals	21567	17857	18722	16659
Plurality	3710		2063	
Per cent	54.70	45.30	52.91	47.09
Whole vote	39424		35381	

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Senate.	House.
Republicans	9	20
Democrats	3	4
Rep. majorities	6	16

VOTE OF THE TERRITORY SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, Cong.	15,220	15,799	——	579
1894, Cong.	18,113	15,351	1,835	2,762
		D.-P.		
1896, Cong.	17,017	18,947	——	1,931
1898, Cong.	18,722	16,659	——	2,063
1900, Cong.	21,567	17,857	——	3,710

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Counties (23).	DELEGATE IN CONGRESS. 1900. Rep. Flynn	1900. Dem. Neff.	1898. Rep. Flynn	1898. Fus. Neff.
Beaver	435	226	298	208
Blaine	1246	753	923	276
Canadian	1672	1492	1301	1024
Cleveland	1155	1395	1071	981
Custer	1223	958	678	313
Day	240	224	58	86
Dewey	788	722	512	256
Garfield	2764	2157	2282	1276
Grant	2013	1799	1875	1040
Greer	815	1388	440	624
Kay	2712	2026	2138	1319
Kingfisher	2236	1810	1587	1078
Lincoln	2870	2591	2197	1197
Logan	2775	2062	2259	1211
Noble	1589	1155	1447	779
Oklahoma	2373	2194	1538	1359
Pawnee	1474	1280	1136	727
Payne	2037	2109	1551	1231
Pottawatomie	1975	2169	1366	1515
Roger Mills	407	643	152	225
Washita	981	1103	667	500
Woods	3478	2526	2412	1516
Woodward	995	747	568	407
Totals	38253	33529	28456	19088
Plurality	4724		9368	
Per cent	52.13	47.06	——	——
Scattering	1585			
Whole vote	73367		48613	

The scattering vote in 1900 included: Tucker (Soc.), 796; Allen (Pop.), 789.

The scattering vote in 1898 included Hankins (Pro.), 1,069.

LEGISLATURE OF 1902.

	Council.	House.
Republicans	5	16
Fusion	7	7
Democrats	1	3

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NEW-YORK STATE SENATORS FOR 1901-'02.

With Politics, Occupation, Residence and Postoffice Address of Each.

Hon. TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF, Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate, Albany, N. Y. Home address, No. 94 Eighth-ave., Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y.

Dis.	Name.	Politics.	Occupation.	Postoffice Address.
1	William M. McKinney.	Republican	Lawyer	Northport.
2	William Willets Cocks.	Republican	Farmer	Old Westbury.
3	Thomas H. Cullen....	Democrat..	Shipping & com.	256 President-st., Brooklyn.
4	Arthur J. Audett.....	Republican	Trav. salesman..	411 Kosciusko-st., Brooklyn.
5	James Henry McCabe..	Democrat..	Physician	125 William-st., Brooklyn.
6	Rudolph C. Fuller.....	Republican	Builder	238 Clermont-ave., Brooklyn.
7	Patrick H. McCarren...	Democrat..	Lawyer	97 Berry-st., Brooklyn.
8	Henry Marshall	Republican	Lawyer	546 Madison-st., Brooklyn.
9	Joseph Wagner	Democrat..	Builder & con'tr.	900 Bushwick-ave., Brooklyn.
10	John Francis Ahearn...	Democrat..	Accountant	296 E. B'way, N. Y. City.
11	Timothy D. Sullivan...	Democrat..	Real estate.....	38 East 4th-st., N. Y. City.
12	Samuel J. Foley.....	Democrat..	Real est. & ins..	9 Attorney-st., N. Y. City.
13	Bernard F. Martin....	Democrat..	Real est. & ins.	119 Waverley Pl., N. Y. City
14	Thomas Francis Grady	Democrat..	Lawyer	151 East 30th-st., N. Y. City
15	Nathaniel A. Elsberg..	Republican	Lawyer	105 East 57th-st., N. Y. City
16	Patrick F. Trainor....	Democrat..	Lawyer	302 Broadway, N. Y. City.
17	George W. Plunkitt...	Democrat..	Contractor	323 West 51st-st., N. Y. City
18	Victor J. Dowling.....	Democrat..	Lawyer	280 Broadway, N. Y. City.
19	Samuel Scott Slater...	Republican	Lawyer	100 Broadway, N. Y. City.
20	Thomas F. Donnelly...	Democrat..	Lawyer	151 East 92d-st., N. Y. City
21	Joseph P. Hennessey..	Democrat..	Lawyer	1265 Boston Road, N. Y. City.
22	Isaac N. Mills.....	Republican	Lawyer	Mount Vernon.
23	Louis F. Goodsell.....	Republican	Real est. dealer.	Highland Falls.
24	Henry S. Ambler.....	Republican	Farmer	Chatham.
25	William S. C. Wiley..	Republican	Manufacturer ...	Catskill.
26	William L. Thornton..	Republican	Lawyer	Monticello.
27	Hobart Krum	Republican	Lawyer	Schoharie.
28	Edgar T. Brackett....	Republican	Lawyer	Saratoga Springs.
29	James Briggs McEwan.	Republican	Manager	221 State-st., Albany.
30	William D. Barnes....	Republican	Paper manfr....	Brainards.
31	Spencer G. Prime.....	Republican	Mercantile	Upper Jay.
32	George R. Malby.....	Republican	Lawyer	Ogdensburg.
33	James D. Feeter.....	Republican	Banker	Little Falls.
34	Garry A. Willard.....	Republican	Editor & pub...	Boonville.
35	Elon R. Brown.....	Republican	Lawyer	Watertown.
36	Horace White	Republican	Lawyer	16 White Mem. Blg., Syracuse
37	Nevada M. Stranahan.	Republican	Lawyer	Fulton.
38	George Edward Green.	Republican	Wh.coal & merc.	Binghamton.
39	Benj. Martin Wilcox...	Republican	Real est. & inv.	Auburn.
40	Edwin C. Stewart.....	Republican	Wholes'le grocer	Ithaca.
41	Franklin D. Sherwood.	Republican	Merc. & man'fg.	Hornellsville.
42	John Raines.....	Republican	Ins. agt. & law.	Canandaigua.
43	Merton E. Lewis.....	Republican	Lawyer	Rochester.
44	William W. Armstrong	Republican	Lawyer	841 Powers Blk., Rochester.
45	Timothy E. Ellsworth.	Republican	Lawyer	Lockport.
46	Lester H. Humphrey..	Republican	Banker & manfr.	Warsaw.
47	Henry W. Hill.....	Republican	Lawyer	471 Linwood-ave., Buffalo.
48	Samuel J. Ramsperger.	Democrat..	Bookkeeper	232 Emslie-st., Buffalo.
49	George Allen Davis...	Republican	Lawyer	936 Ellicott Sq., Buffalo.
50	Frank Wayland Higgins	Republican	Dealer in lands.	Olean.

Republicans 35
Democrats 15

Total 50

NEW-YORK STATE ASSEMBLYMEN FOR 1902.

With Politics, Occupation, Residence and Postoffice Address of Each.

Dis.	Name.	Politics.	Occupation.	Postoffice Address.
	ALBANY.			
1	William L. Coughtry..	Republican	Clerk	Slingerlands.
2	Abram S. Coon.....	Republican	Farmer	Preston Hollow.
3	Robert J. Higgins.....	Ind. Dem..	Salesman	50 Spencer-st., Albany.
4	Thomas G. Ross.....	Republican	Railroad cond'or	1215 19th-st., Watervliet.
	ALLEGANY.			
	Jesse S. Phillips.....	Republican	Lawyer	Andover.
	BROOME.			
1	James T. Rogers.....	Republican	Lawyer	O'Neil Bldg., Binghamton.
2	Fred. E. Allen.....	Republican	Merchant	Whitneys Point.
	CATTARAUGUS.			
1	Myron E. Fisher.....	Republican	Physician	Delevan.
2	Albert T. Fancher....	Republican	Oil oper. & frmr	Salamanca.

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NEW-YORK STATE ASSEMBLYMEN—(Continued).

Dis.	Name.	Politics.	Occupation.	Postoffice Address.
	CAYUGA.			
1	Ernest G. Treat	Republican	Bank'r & farm'r	Weedsport.
2	Charles J. Hewitt	Republican	Produce dealer	Locke.
	CHAUTAUQUA.			
1	J. Samuel Fowler	Republican	Lawyer	Jamestown.
2	S. Frederick Nixon	Republican	Man'fr & farmer	Westfield.
	CHEMUNG.			
	Charles H. Knipp	Republican	Lawyer	Realty Bldg., Elmira.
	CHENANGO.			
	Jotham P. Allds	Republican	Lawyer	Norwich.
	CLINTON.			
	John F. O'Brien	Republican	Merchant	West Chazy.
	COLUMBIA.			
	Elbert Payne	Republican	Dep. C'ty clerk	Hudson.
	CORTLAND.			
	Henry A. Dickinson	Republican	Lawyer	Cortland.
	DELAWARE.			
	James R. Cowan	Republican	Pres. Nat. Bk.	Hobart.
	DUTCHESS.			
1	John T. Smith	Republican	Merch. & banker	Fishkill-on-Hudson.
2	Francis G. Landon	Republican	Farmer	Staatsburg.
	ERIE.			
1	John H. Bradley	Democrat	Meter maker	414 Perry-st., Buffalo.
2	Edward R. O'Malley	Republican	Lawyer	35 Bradford Pl., Buffalo.
3	Anthony F. Burke	Democrat	Chief R. R. car inspectors.	343 Abby-st., Buffalo.
4	William Schneider	Republican	Moulder	221 Monroe-st., Buffalo.
5	Charles F. Brooks	Republican	Newspaper man.	135 Rose-st., Buffalo.
6	George Ruehl	Republican	Barber	130 Eaton-st., Buffalo.
7	John K. Patton	Republican	Lawyer	451 Niagara-st., Tonawanda.
8	Elijah Cook	Republican	Lawyer	Hamburg.
	ESSEX.			
	James M. Graeff	Republican	Farmer & cmnr'r	Westport.
	FRANKLIN.			
	Halbert D. Stevens	Republican	Editor & pub.	Malone.
	FULTON AND HAMILTON.			
	Clarence W. Smith	Republican	Lawyer	Johnstown.
	GENESEE.			
	Samuel P. Hooker	Republican	———	Le Roy.
	GREENE.			
	William W. Rider	Democrat	Brick manfr.	Catskill.
	HERKIMER.			
	Samuel M. Allston	Republican	Typewriter inspr.	Ilion.
	JEFFERSON.			
1	Lewis W. Day	Democrat	Druggist, retired	Sackett's Harbor.
2	James A. Outterson	Republican	Paper manufr.	Carthage.
	KINGS.			
1	John Hill Morgan	Republican	Lawyer	166 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
2	John McKeown	Democrat	Real estate	366 Jay-st., Brooklyn.
3	James J. McInerney	Democrat	Lawyer	219 Carroll-st., Brooklyn.
4	Charles H. Cotton	Republican	Stationer	196 Greene-ave., Brooklyn.
5	George Langhorst	Republican	Printer	148 South 4th-st., Brooklyn.
6	Simon Ash	Republican	Real estate	362 Vernon-ave., Brooklyn.
7	Peter J. Lally	Democrat	Apothecary	4th-ave. & 101st-st., B'klyn.
8	John C. L. Daly	Democrat	Lawyer	375 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
9	William P. Fitzpatrick	Democrat	Real estate	364 Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn.
10	John Rainey	Republican	Real est. & law.	59 Park-ave., Brooklyn.
11	Waldo R. Blackwell	Republican	Lawyer	104 Ft. Greene Pl., Brooklyn.
12	Howard L. Woody	Republican	Bldg stone ag't	259 Seventh-ave., Brooklyn.
13	James M. Manee	Republican	Plumber	42 Oakland-st., Brooklyn.
14	John B. Ferre	Democrat	Retail hatter	137 Java-st., Brooklyn.
15	Harry H. Dale	Democrat	Lawyer	327 S. Fifth-st., Brooklyn.
16	Gustavus C. Weber	Republican	Contr'r and bldr	873 Putnam-ave., Brooklyn.
17	Harris Wilson	Republican	Lawyer	181 McDonough-st., B'klyn.
18	Jacob D. Remsen	Republican	Real estate	4 Remsen Pl., Flatb., B'klyn.
19	John Wolf	Democrat	Hotelkeeper	251 Power-st., Brooklyn.
20	William H. Pendry	Republican	Veterinarian	1,116 Gates-ave., Brooklyn.
21	Joseph H. Adams	Republican	Plumbers' sup.	16 Cooper-st., Brooklyn.
	LEWIS.			
	Lewis H. Stiles	Republican	Farmer	Glenfield.
	LIVINGSTON.			
	Otto Kelsey	Republican	Lawyer	Geneseo.
	MADISON.			
	Avery M. Hoadley	Republican	Merchant	Earlville.
	MONROE.			
1	Martin Davis	Republican	Farmer & law'r.	Rochester Junction.

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NEW-YORK STATE ASSEMBLYMEN—(Continued).

Dis.	Name.	Politics.	Occupation.	Postoffice Address.
2	George H. Smith.....	Republican	Lawyer	74 German Insurance Building, Rochester.
3	Richard Gardiner.....	Republican	Merchant tailor.	232 State-st., Rochester.
4	Isaac W. Salyerds.....	Republican	Deputy sheriff..	Scottsville.
	MONTGOMERY.			
	John W. Candee.....	Republican	Farmer	Hagaman.
	NEW-YORK.			
1	Thomas F. Baldwin...	Democrat..	Clerk	49 Washington-st.
2	Joseph P. Bourke.....	Democrat..	Real est. broker	86 New-Chambers-st.
3	Anthony J. Barrett...	Democrat..	Lawyer	18 Charlton-st.
4	William H. Burns.....	Democrat..	Agent & coll'ctr	170 Madison-st.
5	Edward R. Finch.....	Republican	Lawyer	53 Washington Square.
6	Harry E. Oxford.....	Democrat..	Real estate.....	232 East 6th-st.
7	James E. Durose.....	Democrat..	Lawyer	323 West 14th-st.
8	Charles S. Adler.....	Republican	Salesman	108 Forsyth-st.
9	James A. Allen.....	Republican	Lawyer	35 Wall-st.
10	John F. McCullough..	Democrat..	Real estate.....	66 St. Mark's Place.
11	Clarence McAdam.....	Democrat..	Real est. & ins.	354 West 33d-st.
12	Leon Sanders.....	Democrat..	Lawyer	11 Attorney-st.
13	Richard S. Reilley.....	Democrat..	Signs and adv'g.	390 West 42d-st.
14	Henry W. Doll.....	Democrat..	Cigar m'f'r.....	329 East 10th-st.
15	James E. Smith.....	Democrat..	Lawyer	436 West 47th-st.
16	Samuel Prince.....	Democrat..	Cigar packer....	289 7th-st.
17	James J. Fitzgerald...	Democrat..	Lawyer	39 West 60th-st.
18	George P. Richter....	Democrat..	Cigar business..	440 East 16th-st.
19	Julius H. Seymour....	Republican	Lawyer	304 West 86th-st.
20	John H. Fitzpatrick...	Democrat..	Undertaker	181 Lexington-ave.
21	William S. Bennet.....	Republican	Lawyer	21 West 101st-st.
22	William F. Meeks.....	Democrat..	Insurance brok'r.	267 East 45th-st.
23	Josiah T. Newcomb...	Republican	Editor	477 West 142d-st.
24	Leo. Ph. Ulmann.....	Democrat..	Bldg construct'n	329 East 58th-st.
25	John A. Weekes, jr...	Republican	Lawyer	102 East 29th-st.
26	Myron Sulzberger.....	Democrat..	Lawyer	207 East 72d-st.
27	Gherardi Davis.....	Republican	Lawyer	34 East 39th-st.
28	John T. Dooling.....	Democrat..	Lawyer	245 East 21st-st.
29	Bainbridge Colby.....	Republican	Lawyer	41 East 64th-st.
30	Gotthardt A. Litthauer	Democrat..	Lawyer	1,377 Lexington-ave.
31	Arthur L. Sherer.....	Republican	Lawyer	31 Nassau-st.
32	Matthew F. Neville....	Democrat..	Lawyer	87 Nassau-st.
33	John J. Egan.....	Democrat..	Bricklayer	1,882 Lexington-ave.
34	John J. Scanlon.....	Democrat..	Salesman	2,023 Lexington-ave.
35	Franklin Grady.....	Ind. Dem..	Lawyer	771 East 173d-st.
	NIAGARA.			
1	John T. Darrison.....	Republican	Merchant	Lockport.
2	John H. Leggett.....	Republican	Lawyer	542 5th-st., Niagara Falls.
	ONEIDA.			
1	Michael J. McQuade...	Republican	Com'rcial trav'r.	19 John-st., Utica.
2	Fred J. Brill.....	Republican	Farmer	Lowell.
3	Edward M. Marson....	Republican	Farmer	Whitesboro.
	ONONDAGA.			
1	James F. Williams....	Republican	Hardware mer..	Baldwinsville.
2	Frederick D. Traub...	Republican	Cont. & builder.	1,241 Park-st., Syracuse.
3	Martin L. Cadin.....	Republican	Bookkeeper	804 Belden-ave., Syracuse.
4	Fred W. Hammond...	Republican	Lawyer	417 Bastable Block, Syracuse.
	ONTARIO.			
	Jean L. Burnett.....	Republican	Lawyer	Canandaigua.
	ORANGE.			
1	John Orr.....	Republican	Flour, grain and coal dealer....	Orrs Mills.
2	Louis Bedell.....	Republican	Lawyer	Goshen.
	ORLEANS.			
	William W. Phipps....	Republican	Farmer & m'f'r	Albion.
	OSWEGO.			
1	Thomas D. Lewis.....	Republican	Retired	Fulton.
2	Thomas M. Costello...	Republican	M'ch't & farmer	Altmar.
	OTSEGO.			
	John B. Conkling.....	Republican	Physician	Cooperstown.
	PUTNAM.			
	John R. Yale.....	Republican	Real est. expert for N. Y. City	Brewster.
	QUEENS.			
1	Luke A. Keenan.....	Democrat..	Plasterer	475 Albert-st., Astoria.
2	Francis X. Duer.....	Democrat..	Hotel proprietor	82 2d-ave., College Point.
	QUEENS & NASSAU.			
3	George W. Doughty...	Republican	Oyster planter..	Inwood.
	RENSSELAER.			
1	John M. Chambers....	Republican	Merchant	662 2d-ave., Troy.

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NEW-YORK STATE ASSEMBLYMEN—(Continued).

Dis.	Name.	Politics.	Occupation.	Postoffice Address.
2	John F. Ahern.....	Republican	Nickel polisher.	144 Hill-st., Troy.
3	Charles W. Reynolds..	Republican	Manufacturer ..	Petersburg.
	RICHMOND.			
	Ferdin'd C. Townsend.	Republican	Ass't public ac't	60 Townsend-ave., Clifton.
	ROCKLAND.			
	George Dickey.....	Democrat .	Contractor	Upper Nyack.
	ST. LAWRENCE.			
1	Charles S. Plank.....	Republican	Lawyer	Waddington.
2	Edwin A. Merritt, jr..	Republican	Quarrying and water power..	Potsdam.
	SARATOGA.			
	William K. Mansfield..	Republican	Brick manufac'r	31 Saratoga-ave., Cohoes.
	SCHENECTADY.			
	Andrew J. McMillan...	Republican	Farmer	South Schenectady.
	SCHOHARIE.			
	George M. Palmer.....	Democrat..	Lawyer	Cobleskill.
	SCHUYLER.			
	Olin T. Nye.....	Republican	Lawyer	Watkins.
	SENECA.			
	Daniel W. Moran.....	Republican	Lawyer	Seneca Falls.
	STEUBEN.			
1	Frank C. Platt.....	Republican	Farmer	Painted Post.
2	Gordon M. Patchin....	Republican	Farm. & r'l est.	Wayland.
	SUFFOLK.			
1	Willis A. Reeve.....	Republican	Dentistry	Patchogue.
2	George A. Robinson...	Republican	Physic'n & sur.	Sayville, L. I.
	SULLIVAN.			
	Edwin R. Dusinbery..	Republican	Real estate.....	Liberty.
	TIOGA.			
	Edwin S. Hanford.....	Republican	Fur. & und'k'g.	Waverly.
	TOMPKINS.			
	George E. Monroe....	Republican	Lawyer	Dryden.
	ULSTER.			
1	Robert A. Snyder.....	Republican	Mfr. & bank pr.	Saugerties.
2	Sands Haviland.....	Republican	Fruit grower...	Marlboro.
	WARREN.			
	James L. Fuller.....	Republican	Physic'n & sur.	North Creek.
	WASHINGTON.			
	William H. Hughes...	Republican	Slate manuf'r..	Granville.
	WAYNE.			
	Frederick W. Griffith.	Republican	Manufacturer ..	Palmyra.
	WESTCHESTER.			
1	John J. Sloane.....	Democrat..	Merchant	Yonkers.
2	J. M. Wainwright.....	Republican	Lawyer	Rye.
3	James K. Apgar.....	Republican	Manufacturer ..	Peekskill.
	WYOMING.			
	Henry J. McNair.....	Republican	———	Arcade.
	YATES.			
	Ernest R. Bordwell...	Democrat..	Reg'd pharmac't	Penn Yan.

Republicans	106
Democrats	42
Independent Democrats	2
Total	150

NEW-YORK STATE OFFICIALS.

(The dates given are those when the terms expire.)

Railroad Commissioners (term 5 years, salary $8,000).—Ashley W. Cole, Jan. 29, 1902; George W. Dunn, March 15, 1902; Frank M. Baker, Jan. 29, 1903.

State Commission in Lunacy (term 6 years).—Frederick Peterson, M. D., $7,500, Dec. 31, 1906; William L. Parkhurst, $5,000, Jan. 29, 1902; vacancy.

Superintendent of Prisons (term 5 years, $6,000).—Cornelius V. Collins, April 7, 1903.

Superintendent of Public Works (term 2 years, $6,000).—Charles Spencer Boyd, Jan. 1, 1903.

Labor Commissioner (term 3 years, $3,500).—John McMackin, Dec. 31, 1904.

Superintendent Banking Department (term 3 years, $7,000).—F. D. Kilburn, May 9, 1902.

Adjutant-General (term 2 years, $4,000).—Nelson H. Henry, Dec. 31, 1903.

Major-General (no term).—Charles F. Roe.

Commissioner of Agriculture (term 3 years, $4,000).—Charles A. Wieting, April 29, 1902.

Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission (term 5 years, president $5,000).—President, Dewitt C. Middleton, March 21, 1905. Associate Commissioners, Timothy L. Woodruff, Charles H. Babcock; no salaries, expenses paid. Terms expire Jan. 1, 1903.

Excise Commissioner (term 5 years,

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$5,000).—Patrick W. Cullinan, April 1, 1906.

Board of Mediation and Arbitration—John McMackin, John Williams, John Lundrigan.

Civil Service Commissioners (no term, $3,000).—William M. Collier, Cuthbert W. Pound, John E. Kraft.

Board of Charities (term 8 years, no salary).—E. H. Litchfield, March 23, 1904; William R. Stewart, March 23, 1905; Anne G. De Peyster, March 28, 1905; Peter Walrath, March 23, 1906; Dennis McCarthy, March 23, 1907; Newton Aldrich, March 23, 1902; John Notman, Jan. 17, 1907; Simon W. Rosendale, March 23, 1903; William H. Gratwick, March 23, 1909; Enoch V. Stoddard, March 23, 1908; Stephen Smith, May 23, 1905; Michael J. Scanlan, March 25, 1906.

Regents of the University (term life, no salary).—M. I. Townsend, Anson J. Upson, C. M. Depew, Charles E. Fitch, Orris H. Warren, Whitelaw Reid, William H. Watson, Henry E. Turner, St. Clair McKelway, Daniel Beach, Carroll E. Smith, Pliny T. Sexton, T. Guilford Smith, William C. Doane, Lewis A. Stimson, A. Vanderveer, Chester S. Lord, Thomas A. Hendrick, Robert C. Pruyn; secretary, James Russell Parsons; ex-officio, Governor Odell, Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, Secretary of State McDonough and Superintendent Skinner.

State Architect.—George Lewis Heins, $7,500. Term same as Governor who appoints him.

Canal Board.—Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Controller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer, Superintendent of Public Works.

Land Commissioners.—Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of Assembly, Secretary of State, State Controller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer.

Judges of Court of Claims (term 6 years, $5,000).—John M. Kellogg, Dec. 31, 1905; Charles T. Saxton, Dec. 31, 1903; vacancy.

Superintendent of Public Buildings.—Harry H. Bender, Albany, $5,000.

Niagara Reservation Commission.—Andrew H. Green, New-York City; Alexander J. Porter, Thomas P. Kingsford, Charles M. Dow, George Raines, Rochester. All terms expire May 11, 1903.

Health Officer of New-York.—Dr. Alvah H. Doty, $12,500 and fees, Jan. 4, 1903.

Commissioner of Health.—Dr. Daniel Lewis, New-York City, $3,500, Dec. 31, 1904.

State Tax Commission (term 3 years, $5,000).—George E. Priest, Ithaca, Dec. 31, 1901; J. Edgar Leaycraft, New-York City, Dec. 31, 1903; Lester F. Stearns, Dunkirk, Dec. 31, 1902.

Quarantine Commission.—Charles H. Murray, May 23, 1904; Joseph Simonson, April 18, 1904; Frederick H. Schroeder, May 23, 1904; salary, $2,500 each.

State Historian.—Hugh Hastings, $4,500, April 25, 1903.

Miscellaneous Reporter. — Robert G. Scherer, $4,500, July 1, 1902.

Gas Meter Inspector.—Jastrow Alexander, $5,000, Feb. 1, 1904.

Superintendent of Elections.—John McCullagh, Manhattan, $5,000, Dec. 31, 1902.

Superintendent of Public Instruction (term 3 years, $5,000).—Charles R. Skinner, April 6, 1904.

State Fair Commission. — Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, president; Frederick C. Stevens, Augustus Denniston, Charles H. Holcomb, Elliot B. Norris, George I. Wilber, Samuel D. Willard, James H. Durkee, George A. Smith, Milo H. Olin.

Superintendent of Insurance (term 3 years, $7,000).—Francis Hendricks, Feb. 1, 1903.

State Commission of Prisons.—Lispenard Stewart, president, Dec. 31, 1904; John P. Jaeckel, Dec. 31, 1902; Cornelius V. Collins, April 7, 1903; president's salary, $2,500; other Commissioners, no salaries.

GOVERNORS OF NEW-YORK STATE.

The following table gives the names and politics and the terms which the Governors of New-York State have served since the first election. Those marked with an asterisk served three year terms and the others served two year terms. On February 13, 1787, an act was passed for regulating elections, which provided that the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor should enter on the duties of their respective offices on July 1 succeeding their election. The Constitution of 1821 provided that the terms should begin on January 1 succeeding the election. Those with "D. R." following the name were elected as Democratic Republicans, the leaders of that party being of the Thomas Jefferson class of politics, and from which the Democratic party claims direct descent. The present Republican party at its beginning enrolled most of the old Whigs.

Name.	Politics.	Years served.
*George Clinton	D. R.	1777–1795
*John Jay	Federal	1795–1801
*George Clinton	D. R.	1801–1804
*Morgan Lewis	D. R.	1804–1807
*D. D. Tompkins	D. R.	1808–1817

(John Taylor, Lieutenant-Governor, succeeded D. D. Tompkins when he became Vice-President, March 4, 1817, and filled out the term.)

Name.	Politics.	Years served.
*De Witt Clinton	D. R.	1817–1823
*Joseph C. Yates	D. R.	1823–1826
De Witt Clinton	D. R.	1826–1828

(Nathaniel Pitcher, Lieutenant-Governor, succeeded Governor Clinton at his death, February 11, 1828, and filled out the term.)

Name.	Politics.	Years served.
Martin Van Buren	D.	1829

(Enos T. Throop, Lieutenant-Governor, succeeded Governor Van Buren, who was elected United States Senator and resigned March 12, 1829.)

Name.	Politics.	Years served.
Enos T. Throop	D.	1831–1833
William L. Marcy	D.	1833–1839
William H. Seward	Whig	1839–1843
William C. Bouck	D.	1843–1845
Silas Wright	D.	1845–1847
John Young	Whig	1847–1849
Hamilton Fish	Whig	1849–1851
Washington Hunt	Whig	1851–1853
Horatio Seymour	D.	1853–1853
Myron H. Clark	Whig	1855–1857
John A. King	R.	1857–1859

Name.	Politics.	Years served.
Edwin D. Morgan	R.	1859–1863
Horatio Seymour	D.	1863–1865
Reuben E. Fenton	R.	1865–1869
John T. Hoffman	D.	1869–1873
John A. Dix	R.	1873–1875
Samuel J. Tilden	D.	1875–1877
*Lucius Robinson	D.	1877–1880
*Alonzo B. Cornell	R.	1880–1883
*Grover Cleveland	D.	1883–1885

(David B. Hill, Lieutenant-Governor, succeeded Governor Cleveland January 6, 1885, the latter resigning to accept the Presidency.)

Name.	Politics.	Years served.
*David B. Hill	D.	1885–1892
*Roswell P. Flower	D.	1892–1895
Levi P. Morton	R.	1895–1897
Frank S. Black	R.	1897–1899
Theodore Roosevelt	R.	1899–1901
B. B. Odell, jr.	R.	

JUDICIARY NEW-YORK STATE.

The Court of Appeals.

Judges.	Residences.	Counties.	Salaries.	Politics.	Terms expire.
Alton B. Parker, Chief Judge	Kingston	Ulster	$14,200	Dem	Dec. 31, 1911
Albert Haight, Asso'te Judge	Buffalo	Erie	13,700	Rep	" 31, 1903
John Clinton Gray, "	New-York	New-York	13,700	Dem	" 31, 1902
Irving G. Vann, "	Syracuse	Onondaga	13,700	Rep	" 31, 1910
Edward T. Bartlett, "	New-York	New-York	13,700	Rep	" 31, 1907
Denis O'Brien, "	Watertown	Jefferson	13,700	Dem	" 31, 1903
Celora E. Martin, "	Binghamton	Broome	13,700	Rep	" 31, 1904
*Edgar M. Cullen, "	Brooklyn	Kings	13,700	Dem	" 31, 1906
*William E. Werner, "	Rochester	Monroe	13,700	Rep	" 31, 1908

*Supreme Court Judges, sitting in the Court of Appeals by designation of the Governor.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Department.	Justices.	Residences.	Pol.	Terms Exp.
1st. The county of New-York.	Charles H. Van Brunt	New York	Dem	Dec. 31, 1911
	Edward Patterson	"	Dem	" 31, 1914
	Morgan J. O'Brien	"	Dem	" 31, 1915
	George L. Ingraham	"	Dem	" 31, 1905
	Chester B. McLaughlin	Port Henry	Rep	" 31, 1909
	Frank C Laughlin	Buffalo	Rep	" 31, 1909
	Edward W. Hatch	Buffalo	Rep	" 31, 1909
2d. The counties of Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess.	Wm. W. Goodrich	Brooklyn	Rep	" 31, 1910
	Willard Bartlett	"	Dem	" 31, 1911
	John Woodward	Jamestown	Rep	" 31, 1910
	Michael H. Hirschberg	Newburg	Rep	" 31, 1910
	Almet F. Jenks	Brooklyn	Dem	" 31, 1912
3d. The counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia, Schoharie, Albany, Rensselaer, Fulton, Schenectady, Montgomery, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Hamilton, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Otsego, Broome, Chenango, Madison, Cortland, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, Chemung.	Charles E. Parker	Owego	Rep	" 31, 1915
	Milton H. Merwin	Utica	Rep	" 31, 1902
	Walter Lloyd Smith	Elmira	Rep	" 31, 1902
	S. Alonzo Kellogg	Plattsburg	Rep	" 31, 1904
	Edgar L. Fursman	Troy	Dem	" 31, 1903
4th. The counties of Herkimer, Oneida, Lewis, Jefferson, Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Allegany, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua.	William H. Adams	Canandaig'a	Rep	Dec. 31, 1915
	Peter B. McLennan	Syracuse	Rep	" 31, 1906
	Alfred Spring	Frank'nville	Rep	" 31, 1909
	Pardon C. Williams	Watertown	Rep	" 31, 1911
	Frank H. Hiscock	Syracuse	Rep	" 31, 1910

Justices of the Supreme Court.

The salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court are: First and Second Districts, $17,500; remaining Districts, $7,200; but non-resident Justices, sitting in the Appellate Divisions of the First and Second Departments, receive the same compensation as the Justices in those Departments; if assigned to duty in the First and Second Districts, other than in the Appellate Division, their additional compensation is $10 per day.

Districts.	Justices.	Residences.	Pol.	Terms Exp.
1st. The city and county of New-York.	George C. Barrett	New York	Dem	Dec. 31, 1913
	Edward Patterson	"	Dem	" 31, 1914
	Samuel Greenbaum	"	Dem	" 31, 1915
	Morgan J. O'Brien	"	Dem	" 31, 1915
	George L. Ingraham	"	Dem	" 31, 1905

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JUDICIARY NEW-YORK STATE—(Continued).

Districts.	Justices.	Residences.	Pol.	Terms Exp.
	*Francis M. Scott	"	Dem	" 31, 1911
	†Charles H. Van Brunt	"	Dem	" 31, 1911
	†Charles H. Truax	"	Dem	" 31, 1909
	James A. Blanchard	"	Rep	" 31, 1915
	Charles F. MacLean	"	Dem	" 31, 1909
	George P. Andrews	"	Dem	" 31, 1912
	Philip H. Dugro	"	Dem	" 31, 1914
	*John J. Freedman	"	Dem	" 31, 1904
	*David McAdam	"	Dem	" 31, 1904
	*H. A. Gildersleeve	"	Dem	" 31, 1905
	James Fitzgerald	"	Dem	" 31, 1912
	James A. O'Gorman	"	Dem	" 31, 1913
	†Henry Bischoff, jr	"	Dem	" 31, 1903
	David Leventritt	"	Dem	" 31, 1912
	†Leonard A. Giegerich	"	Dem	" 31, 1906
	†Miles Beach	"	Dem	" 31, 1907
	John Proctor Clarke	"	Rep	" 31, 1915
2d. Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Orange and Dutchess counties.	William J. Gaynor	Brooklyn	Dem	" 31, 1907
	‡Edgar M. Cullen	"	Dem	" 31, 1908
	Willard Bartlett	"	Dem	" 31, 1911
	Martin J. Keogh	N. Rochelle	Dem	" 31, 1909
	William B. Dickey	Brooklyn	Rep	" 31, 1909
	Wilmot M. Smith	Patchogue	Rep	" 31, 1909
	Josiah T. Maxcam	Brooklyn	Dem	" 31, 1912
	Almet F. Jenks	"	Dem	" 31, 1912
	Garret J. Garretson	Flushing	Rep	" 31, 1910
	William W. Goodrich	Brooklyn	Rep	" 31, 1910
	Michael H. Hirschberg	Newburg	Rep	" 31, 1910
	Samuel T. Maddox	Brooklyn	Rep	" 31, 1910
3d. Columbia, Rensselaer, Sullivan, Ulster, Albany, Greene and Schoharie counties.	D. Cady Herrick	Albany	Dem	" 31, 1905
	Edgar L. Fursman	Troy	Dem	" 31, 1903
	A. V. S. Cochrane	Hudson	Rep	" 31, 1915
	Alden Chester	Albany	Rep	" 31, 1909
	Emory A. Chase	Catskill	Rep	" 31, 1910
	James A. Betts	Kingston	Dem	" 31, 1912
4th. Warren, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Washington, Essex, Franklin, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton and Schenectady counties.	Leslie W. Russell	Canton	Rep	" 31, 1905
	Edgar A. Spencer	Gloversville	Rep	" 31, 1915
	James W. Houghton	Saratoga S.	Rep	" 31, 1914
	Martin L. Stover	Amsterdam	Rep	" 31, 1905
	S. Alonzo Kellogg	Plattsburg	Rep	" 31, 1904
	Chester B. McLaughlin	Port Henry	Rep	" 31, 1909
5th. Onondaga, Jefferson, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer and Lewis counties.	William S. Andrews	Syracuse	Rep	" 31, 1913
	Milton H. Merwin	Utica	Rep	" 31, 1902
	Maurice L. Wright	Oswego	Rep	" 31, 1905
	Frank H. Hiscock	Syracuse	Rep	" 31, 1910
	Pardon C. Williams	Watertown	Rep	" 31, 1911
	Peter B. McLennan	Syracuse	Rep	" 31, 1906
	William E. Scripture	Rome	Rep	" 31, 1909
6th. Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Tompkins, Broome, Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga and Cortland counties.	Charles E. Parker	Owego	Rep	" 31, 1915
	Albert H. Sewell	Walton	Rep	" 31, 1913
	Burr Mattice	Oneonta	Rep	" 31, 1910
	Gerritt A. Forbes	Canastota	Rep	" 31, 1915
	Walter Lloyd Smith	Elmira	Rep	" 31, 1902
	George F. Lyon	Binghamton	Rep	" 31, 1909
7th. Livingston, Ontario, Wayne, Yates, Steuben, Seneca, Cayuga and Monroe counties.	William H. Adams	Canandaig'a	Rep	" 31, 1915
	Adelbert P. Rich	Auburn	Rep	" 31, 1914
	‡William E. Werner	Rochester	Rep	" 31, 1908
	John F. Parkhurst	Bath	Rep	" 31, 1902
	John M. Davy	Rochester	Rep	" 31, 1902
	Edwin A. Nash	Avon	Rep	" 31, 1909
	James W. Dunwell	Lyons	Rep	" 31, 1909
8th. Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany and Wyoming counties.	John S. Lambert	Fredonia	Rep	" 31, 1903
	Warren B. Hooker	"	Rep	" 31, 1913
	Daniel J. Kenefick	Buffalo	Rep	" 31, 1913
	Henry A. Childs	Medina	Rep	" 31, 1906
	Edward W. Hatch	Buffalo	Rep	" 31, 1909
	Alfred Spring	Frank'nville	Rep	" 31, 1909
	Frank C. Laughlin	Buffalo	Rep	" 31, 1909
	Truman C. White	"	Rep	" 31, 1913
	Frederick W. Kruse	Olean	Rep	" 31, 1914
	John Woodward	Jamestown	Rep	" 31, 1910

*Judges of the former New-York City Superior Court. †Judges of the former New-York Court of Common Pleas. All of limited jurisdiction. ‡Assigned to Court of Appeals by Governor.

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SHERIFFS AND COUNTY CLERKS OF NEW-YORK STATE.

(Term of office: Three years. Term ends December 31 in years given.)

County.	County seat.	Sheriff. Term ends.	County Clerk. Term ends.
Albany	Albany	Edward McCreary (R.)1903	John Franey (R.)1904
Allegany	Belmont	David M. Hancock (R.)1903	Clarence Ricker (R.)1905
Broome	Binghamton	Fred. J. Inderlied (R.)1902	Allyn K. Marean (R.)1905
Cattaraugus	Little Valley	Nat'n R. Williams (R.)1903	Elmer E. Kelley (R.)1903
Cayuga	Auburn	Loren A. Colton (R.)1904	Geo. W. Benham (R.)1903
Chautauqua	Mayville	Henry Cooper (R.)1903	James D. Gallup (R.)1903
Chemung	Elmira	Frank W. Weeks (D.)1903	Thomas Hibbard (R.)1902
Chenango	Norwich	James J. Flanagan (R.)1903	Jay G. Holmes (R.)1903
Clinton	Plattsburg	Alon'n T. Dominy (R.)1904	J. W. H. Holcombe (R.)1903
Columbia	Hudson	Henry J. Best (R.)1902	Patrick Canavan (R.)1903
Cortland	Cortl'd Village.	Aaron R. Overton (R.)1903	Otis D. Patrick (R.)1903
Delaware	Delhi	Leroy Smith (R.)1903	William T. Black (R.)1903
Dutchess	Poughkeepsie	Allan H. Hoffman (R.)1903	Fred'k Bostwick (R.)1903
Erie	Buffalo	Samuel Caldwell (R.)1903	John H. Price (R.)1903
Essex	Elizabethtown.	James B. Adkins (R.)1903	Victor W. Prime (R.)1902
Franklin	Malone	Ern. A. Douglas (R.)1902	Wm. H. Flack (R.)1903
Fulton	Johnstown	Wm. H. Rupert (R.)1904	Chauncey Heagle (R.)1904
Genesee	Batavia	Chas. B. Pixley (R.)1902	Carlos A. Hull (R.)1903
Greene	Catskill	H. Van Bergen (D.)1903	C. E. Bloodgood (D.)1903
Hamilton	Lake Pleasant	James N. Locke (D.)1904	Carl L. Fry (D.)1904
Herkimer	Herkimer	Dan'l F. Strobel (R.)1903	D. W. Richardson (R.)1903
Jefferson	Watertown	Thos. T. Ballard (R.)1902	Eug. A. Chapman (R.)1903
Kings	Brooklyn	Charles Guden (R.)1903	C. T. Hartzheim (R.)1903
Lewis	Lowville	George S. Curtis (R.)1902	Milton W. Holt (R.)1903
Livingston	Geneseo	William H. Gray (R.)1903	Henry B. Curtis (R.)1905
Madison	Morrisville	H. Clay Ackley (R.)1902	Paul S. Maine (R.)1903
Monroe	Rochester	Thomas W. Ford (R.)1902	Charles L. Hunt (R.)1903
Montgomery	Fonda	Jay Hare (R.)1903	Jacob Saltsman (R.)1903
Nassau	Oyster Bay	J. B. Johnson (R.)1904	Thos. S. Cheshire (R.)1904
New-York	New-York City	Wm. J. O'Brien (D.)1903	Thos. L. Hamilton (R.)1905
Niagara	Lockport	D. G. Spalding (D.)1902	Hector M. Slocum (R.)1905
Oneida	Utica and Rome	L. E. Brownell (R.)1903	Joseph Porter (R.)1903
Onondaga	Syracuse	Chas. W. Marvin (R.)1903	Jas. E. Hubbell (R.)1903
Ontario	Canandaigua	W. C. Edmonson (R.)1903	Porter F. Leech (R.)1903
Orange	Goshen	Jacob Herman (R.)1903	Wm. G. Taggart (R.)1903
Orleans	Albion	Fred L. Rice (R.)1904	Geo. H. Roliffe (R.)1904
Oswego	Oswego	Albert Warren (R.)1902	Francis M. Breed (R.)1903
Otsego	Cooperstown	Lester L. Rose (R.)1902	S. J. W. Reynolds (R.)1902
Putnam	Carmel	J. W. Hazen (R.)1903	Edw. C. Weeks (R.)1902
Queens	Jamaica	J. H. De Bragga (R.)1903	James Ingram (R.)1903
Rensselaer	Troy	Matt A. Heeran (R.)1903	A. R. Thompson (R.)1904
Richmond	Richmond	Franklin C. Vitt (D.)1903	Edw. M. Muller (D.)1902
Rockland	New City	Fred S. Weiant (D.)1903	Cyrus M. Crum (D.)1904
St. Lawrence	Canton	J. Frank Harder (R.)1903	J. F. Hammond (R.)1903
Saratoga	Ballston Spa	F'klin Carpenter (R.)1903	Edw. F. Grose (R.)1902
Schenectady	Schenectady	Jas. T. Wasson (D.)1902	Jas. B. Alexander (R.)1903
Schoharie	Schoharie	R. W. Bissell (D.)1902	Martin A. Akeley (D.)1903
Schuyler	Watkins	Wm. J. Tucker (R.)1903	Chas. R. Watkins (R.)1902
Seneca	Ovid	Hugh McGhan (D.)1903	Patrick Savage (D.)1904
Steuben	Bath	Merritt F. Smith (R.)1903	John D. Wheeler (R.)1904
Suffolk	Riverhead	J. Sheridan Wells (R.)1902	Sol. Ketcham (R.)1903
Sullivan	Monticello	John Dycker (R.)1903	Wm. C. Brand (D.)1902
Tioga	Owego	Irving J. Delavan (D.)1904	F. W. Richardson (R.)1903
Tompkins	Ithaca	Chas. S. Seaman (R.)1902	L. H. Van Kirk (R.)1903
Ulster	Kingston	Josiah Hasbrouck (R.)1903	John D. Fratsher (R.)1903
Warren	Lake George	Dudley Gill (R.)1903	Arch. R. Noble (R.)1903
Washington	Argyle	Bert Austin (R.)1903	Ezra H. Snyder (R.)1903
Wayne	Lyons	Geo. R. Miles (R.)1903	Ledyard S. Cuyler (R.)1902
Westchester	White Plains	Sam'l C. Miller (R.)1903	Leslie Sutherland (R.)1904
Wyoming	Warsaw	Wm. S. Sanford (R.)1902	Edw. M. Jennings (R.)1903
Yates	Penn Yan	Edmund Crosby (R.)1903	Henry T. Read (R.)1903

NEW-YORK COUNTY OFFICIALS.

(County Clerk, Sheriff, District Attorney and Register elected on non-partisan ticket, supported by all opponents of Tammany Hall.)

County Clerk—Thomas L. Hamilton (R.); term 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1905; salary, $15,000.

Sheriff—William J. O'Brien (D.); term 2 years, ending Dec. 31, 1903; salary, $12,000.

Register—John H. J. Ronner (D.); term 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1905; salary, $12,000.

District Attorney—William Travers Jerome (D.); term 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1905; salary, $12,000.

Public Administrator—William M. Hoes (D.); appointed, no term; salary, $10,000.

Commissioner of Jurors—James W. Hawes (R.); appointed by Appellate Division, Supreme Court.

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NEW-YORK CITY OFFICIALS.

Officials marked "appointed" were named by Mayor Low, and took office with him on January 1, 1902. National politics of each is given in parentheses, but the Low administration was chosen on a non-partisan platform, supported by a fusion of all opponents of Tammany. Mr. Low's appointments were made without regard to national politics.

Mayor—Seth Low (R.); salary, $15,000; term 2 years, ending Dec. 31, 1903.

Controller—Edward M. Grout (D.); salary, $15,000; term, 2 years, ending Dec. 31, 1903.

President of the Board of Aldermen—Charles V. Fornes (D.); salary, $5,000; term, 2 years, ending Dec. 31, 1903.

Corporation Counsel—George L. Rives (D.); (appointed); salary, $15,000; term, 2 years, ending Dec. 31, 1903.

Mayor's Secretary—James B. Reynolds (R.); (appointed); salary, $5,000; term, 2 years, ending Dec. 31, 1903.

Police Commissioner—John N. Partridge (R.); (appointed); salary, $7,500; term, 5 years, ending December 31, 1906, unless sooner removed.

Tenement House Commissioner—Robert W. De Forest (R.); (appointed); salary, $7,500; term during pleasure of the Mayor; term began Jan. 1, 1902.

Bridge Commissioner—Gustav Lindenthal; (appointed); salary, $7,500; term during pleasure of Mayor; began Jan. 1, 1902.

Health Commissioner—Dr. Ernst J. Lederle (R.); (appointed); salary, $7,500; term during pleasure of Mayor; began Jan. 1, 1902.

Street Cleaning Commissioner—Dr. John McGaw Woodbury (R.); (appointed); salary, $7,500; term during pleasure of Mayor; began Jan. 1, 1902.

Commissioner of Charities—Homer Folks (R.); (appointed); salary, $7,500; term during pleasure of Mayor; began Jan. 1, 1902.

Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity—J. Hampden Dougherty (D.); (appointed); salary, $7,500; term during pleasure of Mayor; began Jan. 1, 1902.

Civil Service Commissioners—Willis L. Ogden (R.), chairman; Alexander T. Mason (R.), W. A. Perrine (R.), Cornelius Vanderbilt (R.), W. N. Dykman (D.), Theodore M. Banta (D.), and Nelson S. Spencer (D.); (appointed); no salary; term during pleasure of Mayor; began Jan. 1, 1902.

BOROUGH PRESIDENTS.

[1]MANHATTAN—Jacob A. Cantor (D.); salary, $7,500; term, 2 years, ends Dec. 31, 1903.

[2]THE BRONX—Louis F. Haffen (D.); salary, $7,500; term, 2 years, ends Dec. 31, 1903.

[1]BROOKLYN — J. Edward Swanstrom (D.); salary, $7,500; term, 2 years, ends Dec. 31, 1903.

[2]QUEENS—Joseph Cassidy (D.); salary, $5,000; term, 2 years, ends Dec. 31, 1903.

[1]RICHMOND—George Cromwell (R.); salary, $5,000; term, 2 years, ends Dec. 31, 1903.

[1]Elected on Fusion Anti-Tammany ticket. [2]Elected on Tammany ticket. [3]Elected on regular Democratic ticket.

KINGS COUNTY OFFICIALS.

District Attorney—John F. Clarke (D.). Term expires Dec. 31, 1903.

County Clerk—Charles T. Hartzheim (R.). Term expires Dec. 31, 1903.

Sheriff—Charles Guden (R.). Term expires Dec. 31, 1903.

Treasurer—John W. Kimball (D.). Term expires Dec. 31, 1903.

Register—John K. Neal (R.) Term expires Dec. 31, 1903.

VOTE OF NEW-YORK CITY, 1901.

BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Assembly districts.	[1]MAYOR.		[2]CONTROLLER.		[3]PRESILENT BOARD OF ALDERMEN.	
	Low (Fusion).	Shepard (Dem.).	Grout (Fusion).	Ladd (Dem.).	Fornes (Fusion).	VanHoesen (Dem.).
1	1,069	2,767	1,705	2,720	1,689	2,726
2	2,090	5,041	1,961	4,655	1,944	4,693
3	3,196	4,058	3,256	3,957	3,225	3,992
4	2,437	3,361	2,481	3,227	2,437	3,267
5	4,982	3,226	5,103	3,066	5,032	3,126
6	2,681	5,286	2,721	5,211	2,688	5,238
7	3,722	4,493	3,821	4,366	3,736	4,451
8	2,100	2,168	2,152	2,106	2,133	2,119
9	4,815	3,779	4,932	3,645	4,862	3,721
10	3,419	3,397	3,463	3,256	3,441	3,328
11	3,329	3,750	3,410	3,648	3,349	3,713
12	2,113	3,032	2,125	2,964	2,106	2,973
13	2,572	3,335	2,645	3,227	2,576	3,286
14	3,442	3,854	3,505	3,725	3,425	3,803
15	3,190	4,027	3,343	3,896	3,213	3,976
16	2,585	3,814	2,636	3,659	2,597	3,703
17	3,115	3,753	3,179	3,646	3,146	3,692
18	2,853	5,410	2,947	5,289	2,865	5,363
19	7,582	4,012	7,444	3,776	7,685	3,842
20	3,741	4,444	3,833	4,324	3,792	4,364
21	11,879	5,966	12,231	5,573	11,938	5,760
22	3,070	4,837	3,166	4,617	3,089	4,764
23	9,328	6,353	9,580	6,131	9,371	6,181
24	3,008	4,186	3,130	4,028	3,039	4,108
25	5,062	2,480	5,184	2,324	5,131	2,377

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VOTE OF NEW-YORK CITY—BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND BRONX—(Co

Assembly districts.	[1]MAYOR.		[2]CONTROLLER.		[3]PRESIDENT BOA OF ALDERMEN.	
	Low (Fusion).	Shepard (Dem.).	Grout (Fusion).	Ladd (Dem.).	Fornes (Fusion).	VanHoes (Dem.)
26	3,447	3,274	3,520	3,149	3,442	3,23
27	4,804	2,351	4,889	2,240	4,967	2,26
28	2,918	4,289	3,019	4,109	2,930	4,21
29	6,760	3,142	6,962	2,967	6,894	2,92
30	4,233	4,969	4,395	4,723	4,250	4,89
31	11,671	5,825	11,431	5,347	11,113	5,63
32	4,398	5,824	4,665	5,565	4,498	5,71
33	3,750	4,209	3,855	3,922	3,794	4,13
34	8,346	8,849	8,598	8,447	8,367	8,68
35	12,507	10,934	12,781	10,509	12,494	10,78
Annexed	2,677	2,131	2,099	2,082	2,091	2,10
Totals	162,292	156,629	166,187	149,996	163,158	153,09
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.						
1	5,262	2,908	5,233	2,897	5,172	2,95
2	2,627	4,967	2,647	4,905	2,558	4,98
3	2,605	4,151	2,638	4,091	2,592	4,12
4	6,660	4,193	6,755	3,988	6,570	4,18
5	5,644	3,811	5,725	3,689	5,580	3,81
6	5,866	4,140	6,201	3,950	5,818	4,10
7	8,006	6,788	8,090	6,632	7,856	6,84
8	2,709	3,436	2,788	3,383	2,672	3,43
9	2,703	3,856	2,722	3,810	2,649	3,88
10	5,260	3,581	5,392	3,402	5,188	3,59
11	5,996	4,620	6,045	4,520	5,913	4,63
12	6,974	4,259	7,059	4,131	6,875	4,28
13	5,556	4,840	5,719	4,661	5,522	4,81
14	2,697	5,246	2,767	5,129	2,684	5,22
15	3,084	3,502	3,133	3,415	3,057	3,48
16	7,897	3,387	8,001	3,243	7,818	3,38
17	7,872	2,201	7,962	2,075	7,834	2,18
18	8,825	5,085	8,895	4,973	8,711	5,10
19	3,349	4,241	3,396	4,141	3,285	4,26
20	7,026	4,534	7,154	4,331	6,941	4,53
21	8,607	5,112	8,201	4,850	7,905	5,07
Totals	114,625	88,858	116,273	86,216	113,180	88,91
BOROUGH OF QUEENS.						
1	6,495	8,465	6,459	8,390	6,248	8,55
2	6,086	4,486	6,109	4,385	5,974	4,49
3	537	728	538	727	521	73
Totals	13,118	13,679	13,106	13,502	12,743	13,79
BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.						
Richmond	6,772	6,009	6,832	5,885	6,732	5,97
Total city	296,807	265,175	302,398	255,599	295,813	281,77

Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx—[1]Manierre (Pro.), 617; Keinard (S. L.), 4,322; Hanford (S. D.), 6,410. [2]Crawford (Pro.), 646; Kinneally (S. L.), 4,586; Brown (S. D.), 6,203. [3]McKee (Pro.), 595; Moore (S. L.), 4,607; Henry Stahl (S. D.), 6,775.

Borough of Brooklyn—[1]Manierre (Pro.), 501; Keinard (S. L.), 1,638; Hanford (S. D.), 2,692. [2]Crawford (Pro.), 518; Kinneally (S. L.), 1,754; Brown (S. D.), 2,706. [3]McKee (Pro.), 545; Moore (S. L.), 1,767; Stahl (S. D.), 2,759.

Borough of Queens—[1]Manierre (Pro.), 74; Keinard (S. L.), 181; Hanford (S. D.), 613. [2]Crawford (Pro.), 86; Kinneally (S. L.), 87; Brown (S. D.), 612. [3]McKee (Pro.), 85; Moore (S. L.), 186; Stahl (S. D.), 624.

Note.—Low, Grout and Fornes were elected by a fusion of all opponents of Tammany. In national politics Mr. Low is a Republican; Messrs. Grout and Fornes are Democrats.

ALDERMEN ELECTED.

BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Dist.	Dist.
1. Michael Kennedy (D.).	11. Reginald S. Daull (D.).
2. Thomas F. Foley (D.).	12. James J. Devlin (D.).
3. Patrick Higgins (D.).	13. Charles Metzger (D.).
4. Isaac Marks (D.).	14. John J. Haggerty (D.).
5. Charles P. Howland (F.).	15. Frederick Richter (D.).
6. Timothy P. Sullivan (D.).	16. John H. Donohue (D.).
7. Charles W. Culkin (D.).	17. John J. Twomey (D.).
8. Max J. Forges (D.).	18. James E. Gaffney (D.).
9. Frank L. Dowling (F.).	19. David M. Holmes (F.).
10. Leopold W. Harburger (D.).	

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Dist.
20. William J. Whittaker (R. and G. N. Y. D.).
21. Armitage Mathews (R. and G. N. Y. D.).
22. Samuel H. Jones (F.).
23. Thomas F. Baldwin (D.).
24. John F. Florence (F.).
25. John C. Klett (F.).
26. John V. Coggey (D.).
27. Herbert Parsons (F.).
28. Patrick Chamber (D.).
29. Joseph Oatman (F.).
30. John T. McCall (D.).
31. Franklin B. Ware (F.).
32. John H. Schappert (D.).
33. Elias Goodman (F.).
34. James Cowden Meyers (F.).
35. John Joseph Dietz (D.).
36. Thomas F. McCaul (D.).
37. James Owens (R.).
38. John L. Goldwater (F.).
39. Philip Harneschfiger (D.).
40. Jacob Leitner (F.).
41. William D. Peck (F.).
42. Frederick W. Longfellow (F.).

ANNEXED.

1. Frank Gass (D.).
2. John H. Behrman (F.).

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

45. Robert F. Downing (R. and C. U.).
46. James J. Bridges (D.).
47. Moses J. Wafer (D.).
48. David S. Stewart (R.).
49. Peter Holler (R. and C. U.).
50. John Diemer (R. and C. U.).
51. Patrick H. Malone (R. and C. U.).
52. Frederick Lundy (R. and C. U.).
53. Francis P. Kenney (D.).
54. Andrew M. Gillen (D.).
55. Webster R. Walkley (R. and C. U.).
56. Noah Tebbetts (R. and C. U.).
57. Ernest A. Seebeck, jr. (R. and C. U.).
58. William Dickinson (R. and C. U.).
59. Patrick Keely (D.).
60. Frederick Brenner (D.).
61. William Wens (R. and C. U.).
62. John Wirth (R. and C. U.).
63. James H. McInnes (R. and C. U.).
64. Joseph A. Bill (R. and C. U.).
65. Frank Bennett (R.).
66. Charles Alt (R.).

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

67. Nicholas Nehbauer (D.).
68. John E. McCarthy (D.).
69. William T. James (R.).
70. Henry Willett (R.).

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

71. Joseph H. Maloy (F.).
72. John D. Gillies (D.).
73. Cornelius A. Shea (F.).

Abbreviations—D., Democrat; F., Fusion; G. N. Y. D., Greater New-York Democracy; R., Republican. Term of Aldermen, 2 years; salary, $1,000 a year.

VOTE ON NEW-YORK COUNTY TICKET.

District Attorney—Jerome (F.), 168,192; Unger (D.), 149,644; Thomas Drew Stetson (Pro.), 647; Frank MacDonald (S. L.), 4,497; Henry L. Slobodin (S. D.), 6,251.

Sheriff—O'Brien (F.), 159,138; Oakley (D.), 153,753.

Register—John H. J. Ronner (F.), 160,218; Frank J. Goodwin (D.), 162,230; Matthew T. Lindsay (Pro.), 580; Dow Hosman (S. L.), 54,545; Henry H. Olliver (S. D.), 6,496.

Judge of the City Court—Seabury (F.), 160,992; Schuchman (D.), 150,885; Lewis Bama, 4,554; Theodore Keeps, 6,420.

VOTE ON KINGS COUNTY TICKET.

Surrogate—James P. Church (R. and C. U.), 105,369; George B. Abbott (D.), 95,568; William Cleverly (Pro.), 916; Henry Kuhn (S. L.), 1,775; Alexander Fraser (S. D.), 2,751.

Sheriff—Charles Guden (R. and C. U.), 107,643; Henry Hesterberg (D.), 94,226; John Berry (Pro.), 599; August Wettrock (S. L.), 1,745; Henry Studt (S. D.), 2,729.

Register—John K. Neal (R. and C. U.), 110,527; Matthew E. Dooley (D.), 91,273; George M. Mather (Pro.), 551; William A. Kelly (S. L.), 1,790; William Koenig (S. D.), 2,772.

County Clerk—Charles T. Hartzheim (R. and C. U.), 109,561; Conrad Hasenflug (D.), 92,422; James W. Manson (Pro.), 566; Peter Fiebiger (S. L.), 1,745; Joseph W. Dooley (S. D.), 2,723.

Coroners—Philip T. Williams (R. and C. U.), 110,023; Michael J. Flaherty (R. and C. U.), 106,830; John Harrigan (D.), 91,522; Charles J. Pflug (D.), 93,142; Samuel Eden (Pro.), 597; Edward W. Avery (Pro.), 642; F. A. Leise (S. L.), 1,717; Charles F. A. Walsh (S. L.), 1,770; William C. Hager (S. D.), 2,734; Frederick Lachenmacher (S. D.), 2,674.

County Judges—Joseph Aspinall (R. and C. U.), 112,346; Frederick E. Crane (R. and C. U.), 106,999; William B. Hurd, jr. (D.), 94,063; David F. Manning (D.), 68,714; Asa F. Smith (Pro.), 505; Justus Ebert (S. L.), 1,766; Rudolph Katz (S. L.), 1,754; Peter E. Burrows (S. D.), 2,744; Thomas A. Hopkins (S. D.), 2,688.

VOTE ON RICHMOND COUNTY TICKET.

District Attorney—William A. Shortt (F.), 6,338; Edward S. Rawson (D.), 6,384.

Coroner—George F. Schaefer, 6,600; Michael Cahill, 6,107.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENTS OF THE BOROUGHS.

Manhattan — Cantor (F.), 145,368; Fromme (D.), 133,297.

The Bronx—Wells (F.), 17,983; Haffen (D.), 19,532.

Brooklyn—Swanstrom (R. and C. U.), 108,767; Driggs (D.), 93,200.

Queens—Doht (R.), 10,491; Cassidy (D.), 14,384.

Richmond—Cromwell (F.), 6,633; Muller (D.), 6,160.

VOTE IN BROOKLYN BOROUGH.

City Magistrates at Large—Walter L. Durack (R. and C. U.), 110,133; Raymond V. Ingersoll (R. and C. U.), 109,245; Frank E. O'Reilly (D.), 91,501; Edward J. Dooley (D.), 90,514; Andrew L. Martin (Pro.), 551; Lewis C. Grover (Pro.), 571; George B. Cook (S. L.), 1,716; Bernard Hughes (S. L.), 1,748; Theodore F. Cuno (S. D.), 2,743; Thomas S. Dyer (S. D.), 2,656.

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CITY MAGISTRATES.

Second District—Eugene A. Ameli (R.), 13,252; William Brennan (D.), 16,810; J. Fred Bengyes (Pro.), 96; Alfred D. Kuck (S. L.), 437; Henry Weiss (S. D.), 653.

Third District—William Kramer (R. and C. U.), 18,884; E. Gaston Higginbotham (D.), 17,408; Ashbel E. Daniels (Pro.), 146; John F. Martin (S. L.), 291; Ferdinand Greenwald (S. D.), 558.

Fourth District—William Watson (R. and C. U.), 16,696; Henry J. Furlong (D.), 13,810; William A. Fascal (Pro.), 120; John D. Stegman (S. L.), 313; Carl Fahl (S. D.), 789.

Fifth District—J. Lott Nostrand (R. and C. U.), 19,869; John Naumer (D.), 12,758; William B. Wade (Pro.), 114; Donald L. Campbell (S. L.), 242; John H. Ward (S. D.), 236.

Sixth District—Charles S. Devoy (R. and C. U.), 22,091; Donald F. Ayres (D.), 14,914; Frank C. Strickland (Pro.), 168; Stephen Mummery (S. L.), 210; Gottlieb Mordhorst (S. D.), 125.

Seventh District—John T. Moran (R. and C. U.), 15,834; James G. Tighe (D.), 19,364; Benjamin F. Reynolds (Pro.), 130; Kimball H. Stiles (S. L.), 173; Peter Beitz (S. D.), 124.

NEW-YORK NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard consists of four signal corps, one squadron of three troops and one separate troop of cavalry, four batteries of light artillery, one regiment of heavy artillery and fourteen regiments, five battalions and forty-four separate companies of infantry, forty-three of the separate companies constituting the 1st and 2d regiments and the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th battalions.

The National Guard is commanded, under the orders of the Governor, by Major General Charles Francis Roe, with headquarters at the Capitol, Albany, and an office at No. 280 Broadway, New-York City, to whose headquarters are attached the First, Second, Third and Fourth signal corps, Squadron A and Troop C, cavalry, the 1st, 2d, 3d and 6th batteries, light artillery, and the 13th Regiment, heavy artillery.

The infantry is organized in four brigades, as follows:

First Brigade, Brigadier General George Moore Smith, headquarters Park-ave. and Thirty-fourth-st., New-York City, composed of the 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 22d, 69th and 71st Regiments; Second Brigade, Brigadier General James McLeer, headquarters Municipal Building, Brooklyn, composed of the 14th, 23d and 47th regiments and the 17th Separate Company; Third Brigade, Brigadier General Robert Shaw Oliver, headquarters State Armory, Albany, composed of the 1st and 2d regiments and the 4th and 10th battalions, and Fourth Brigade, Colonel Samuel M. Welch, jr., 65th Regiment, commanding; headquarters No. 474 Main-st., Buffalo; composed of the 65th and 74th regiments and 1st, 2d and 3d battalions.

The strength of the National Guard is as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
General and general staff	62		62
Signal corps	9	165	174
Cavalry	22	333	355
Light batteries	23	372	395
Heavy artillery	49	951	1,000
Infantry	694	11,730	12,424
Grand totals	859	13,551	14,410

The Naval Militia is commanded, under the orders of the Governor, by Captain Jacob William Miller, with headquarters on board the New-Hampshire, foot of East Twenty-fourth-st., New-York City, and is composed of the 1st and 2d battalions and 2d Separate Division. The strength of the Naval Militia is 57 officers and 579 enlisted men, a total of 636.

TERRITORIAL GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

The original territory of the United States comprised 827,844 square miles; transferred from Great Britain by Treaty of Paris, September 3, 1783. The present total area of the United States (main body) is 3,090,777 square miles; total area of outlying territory, 747,733 square miles; aggregate, 3,838,510 square miles.

LOUISIANA TERRITORY (1,171,931 square miles).—Purchased from France, by treaty, April 30, 1803, for $15,000,000.

FLORIDA PROVINCES (59,268 square miles).—Purchased from Spain, by treaty, February 22, 1819, for $5,000,000.

OREGON (291,000 square miles).—By discovery 1792; exploration, 1805-'06; settlement, 1811; and treaties with France (1803), Spain (1819), Russia (1825) and England (1846).

TEXAS ANNEXATION (376,133 square miles).—By convention with Texas Republic, March 2, 1845, and payment of $10,000,000.

MEXICAN CESSION (first, 545,783 square miles).—By conquest and purchase from Mexico for $15,000,000, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848. Second cession (45,535 square miles).—Purchased from Mexico for $10,000, by Gadsden Treaty, December 30, 1853.

ALASKA (577,390 square miles).—Purchased from Russia, March 30, 1867, for $7,200,000.

HAWAII (6,567 square miles).—Annexed by joint resolution of Congress, July 6, 1898.

SPANISH CESSIONS.—Porto Rico, 3,531 square miles; Philippines, 114,361 square miles; Guam, 100 square miles. By Treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898, and payment to Spain of $20,000,000 for the Philippines.

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VOTES AT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Candidates.	Year.	Politics.	State of which a resident.	No. of States voting.	Elect'l votes. Total voted. No.	Elect'l votes. Each received. No.	Popular vote.
*George Washington	1789	Federalist	Virginia	a10	73	69	—
John Adams		Federalist	Massachusetts	—	—	34	—
*George Washington	1792	Federalist	Virginia	15	135	132	—
John Adams		Federalist	Massachusetts	—	—	77	—
*John Adams	1796	Federalist	Massachusetts	16	138	71	—
Thomas Jefferson		Dem.-Rep.	Virginia	—	—	68	—
*Thomas Jefferson	1800	Dem.-Rep.	Virginia	16	138	b73	—
Aaron Burr		Dem.-Rep.	New-York	—	—	b73	—
*Thomas Jefferson	1804	Dem.-Rep.	Virginia	17	176	162	—
C. C. Pinckney		Federalist	So. Carolina	—	—	14	—
*James Madison	1808	Dem.-Rep.	Virginia	17	176	122	—
C. C. Pinckney		Federalist	So. Carolina	—	—	47	—
*James Madison	1812	Dem.-Rep.	Virginia	18	218	128	—
DeWitt Clinton		Federalist	New-York	—	—	89	—
*James Monroe	1816	Dem.-Rep.	Virginia	19	221	183	—
Rufus King		Federalist	New-York	—	—	34	—
*James Monroe	1820	Dem.-Rep.	Virginia	24	235	231	—
John Q. Adams		Opposition	Massachusetts	—	—	1	—
*John Q. Adams	c1824	Coalition	Massachusetts	24	261	84	108,740
Andrew Jackson		Dem.-Rep.	Tennessee	—	—	99	153,544
*Andrew Jackson	1828	Democrat	Tennessee	24	261	178	647,231
J. Q. Adams		Nat.-Rep.	Massachusetts	—	—	83	509,097
*Andrew Jackson	1832	Democrat	Tennessee	24	288	219	687,502
Henry Clay		Nat.-Rep.	Kentucky	—	—	49	530,189
*Martin Van Buren	1836	Democrat	New-York	26	294	170	761,549
W. H. Harrison		Whig	Ohio	—	—	73	—
*W. H. Harrison	1840	Whig	Ohio	26	294	234	1,275,017
Martin Van Buren		Democrat	New-York	—	—	60	1,128,702
*James K. Polk	1844	Democrat	Tennessee	26	275	170	1,337,243
Henry Clay		Whig	Kentucky	—	—	105	1,299,068
*Zachary Taylor	1848	Whig	Louisiana	30	290	163	1,360,101
Lewis Cass		Democrat	Michigan	—	—	127	1,220,544
*Franklin Pierce	1852	Democrat	New-H'pshire	31	296	254	1,601,474
Winfield Scott		Whig	New-Jersey	—	—	42	1,386,226
*James Buchanan	1856	Democrat	Pennsylvania	31	296	174	1,838,169
John C. Fremont		Republican	California	—	—	114	1,341,264
*Abraham Lincoln	1860	Republican	Illinois	33	303	180	1,866,352
J. C. Breckinridge		Democrat	Kentucky	—	—	72	845,663
*Abraham Lincoln	1864	Republican	Illinois	36	314	212	2,216,067
George B. McClellan		Democrat	New-Jersey	—	—	21	1,808,725
*Ulysses S. Grant	1868	Republican	Illinois	37	317	214	3,015,017
Horatio Seymour		Democrat	New-York	—	—	80	2,709,613
*Ulysses S. Grant	1872	Republican	Illinois	37	366	286	3,597,070
Horace Greeley		Dem. & Lib.	New-York	—	—	d42	2,834,079
*R. B. Hayes	1876	Republican	Ohio	38	369	185	4,033,975
Samuel J. Tilden		Democrat	New-York	—	—	184	4,284,873
*James A. Garfield	1880	Republican	Ohio	38	369	214	4,454,416
W. S. Hancock		Democrat	Pennsylvania	—	—	155	4,444,952
*Grover Cleveland	1884	Democrat	New-York	38	401	219	4,874,986
James G. Blaine		Republican	Maine	—	—	182	4,851,981
*Benjamin Harrison	1888	Republican	Indiana	38	401	233	5,440,708
Grover Cleveland		Democrat	New-York	—	—	168	5,536,242
*Grover Cleveland	1892	Democrat	New-York	44	444	277	5,554,267
Benjamin Harrison		Republican	Indiana	—	—	145	5,175,201
*William McKinley	1896	Republican	Ohio	45	447	271	7,111,607
e William J. Bryan		Dem. (Sil.)	Nebraska	—	—	176	6,509,052
*William McKinley	1900	Republican	Ohio	45	447	292	7,215,696
William J. Bryan		Democrat	Nebraska	—	—	155	6,351,008

Previous to 1804 each elector voted for two candidates for President. The one receiving the greatest number was declared President, and the one receiving the next highest was declared Vice-President.

a Three States not voting. b Tie vote; choice decided by House of Representatives on 36th ballot. c No choice by Electoral College; choice decided by House of Representatives on first ballot. d Horace Greeley, the Democrat and Liberal Republican candidate, died before the Electoral College met, and the Greeley electors of five States voted for Thomas A. Hendricks. e Including votes cast for Bryan and Watson (Pop.) ticket. *Elected President.

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POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1892, 1896 AND 1900.

States.	1892. Rep.	1892. Dem.	1892. Pop.	1896. Rep.	1896. D.-P.	1896. Nat. D.	1900. Rep	1900. Dem.	1900. Pro.	1900. S. Labor	1900. S. Dem.	1900. Scat.
Alabama	9,197	138,138	85,181	54,737	*131,226	6,462	53,669	96,368	1,407	——	——	3,796
Arkansas	46,974	87,834	11,831	37,512	101,103	——	44,800	81,142	584	——	——	1,924
California	118,149	118,293	25,352	146,688	*144,706	2,006	164,755	124,985	5,024	——	7,554	1,475
Colorado	38,620	——	53,584	26,271	*161,269	1	93,067	122,733	3,790	684	714	——
Connecticut	77,032	82,395	809	110,285	56,740	4,336	102,572	74,014	1,617	908	1,029	55
Delaware	18,077	18,581	——	20,452	16,615	966	22,537	18,865	546	——	57	——
Florida	——	30,143	4,843	11,257	*31,958	1,772	7,604	28,261	2,234	601	——	1,070
Georgia	48,305	129,366	42,939	60,091	*94,672	2,708	34,028	77,353	1,396	——	——	4,548
Idaho	8,599	——	10,520	6,314	23,192	——	27,198	29,414	857	——	——	445
Illinois	399,288	426,281	22,207	607,130	464,523	6,390	597,985	503,061	17,626	1,373	9,687	2,165
Indiana	255,613	262,740	22,208	323,754	305,573	2,145	336,063	309,581	13,717	663	2,374	1,892
Iowa	219,795	196,367	20,595	289,293	223,741	4,516	307,778	209,266	9,502	259	2,742	779
Kansas	157,241	——	163,111	159,541	171,810	1,209	185,952	162,695	——	——	——	5,210
Kentucky	135,441	175,461	23,500	218,171	217,890	5,114	226,709	234,902	2,262	408	456	1,962
Louisiana	13,331	87,622	18,332	22,037	77,175	1,915	13,928	53,671	——	——	——	——
Maine	62,876	48,949	2,396	80,461	34,587	1,806	65,475	36,822	2,565	——	878	147
Maryland	92,736	113,866	796	136,978	104,746	2,507	136,212	122,271	4,582	391	903	——
Massachusetts	202,914	176,813	3,210	278,976	*105,711	11,749	288,866	156,977	6,202	2,599	9,607	——
Michigan	222,708	202,296	19,931	293,582	237,268	6,968	316,209	211,685	11,859	908	2,826	837
Minnesota	122,823	100 920	29,313	193,503	139,735	3,222	190,461	112,901	3,294	1,316	2,943	——
Mississippi	1,406	40,237	10,256	5,123	*63,793	1,071	5,753	51,706	——	——	——	1,642
Missouri	227,646	268,400	41,204	304,940	363,652	2,355	314,092	351,922	——	——	——	17,629
Montana	18,838	17,534	7,259	10,494	42,537	——	25,373	37,146	293	111	708	——
Nebraska	87,227	24,934	83,134	103,064	115,999	2,797	121,835	113,613	3,685	——	820	1,108
Nevada	2,811	714	7,264	1,938	*8,377	——	3,849	6,347	——	——	——	——
New-Hampshire	45,658	42,081	292	57,444	*21,650	3,520	54,803	35,489	1,274	——	790	——
New-Jersey	156,068	171,042	969	221,367	133,675	6,373	221,707	164,308	7,183	2,074	4,609	669
New-York	609,350	654,868	16,429	819,838	551,369	18,950	821,092	678,889	22,043	12,622	12,869	——
North Carolina	100,346	132,951	44,732	155,222	174,488	578	132,997	157,733	900	——	——	737
North Dakota	17,159	——	17,700	26,335	20,686	——	35,891	20,516	731	——	513	110
Ohio	405,909	404,115	14,850	525,991	*477,497	1,858	543,918	474,882	10,203	1,688	4,847	4,535
Oregon	35,002	12,242	26,965	48,779	46,662	977	46,526	33,385	2,586	——	1,494	275
Pennsylvania	516,011	452,264	8,714	728,300	433,230	10,921	712,665	424,232	27,908	2,936	4,831	688
Rhode Island	26,975	24,356	228	37,437	14,459	1,166	34,784	9,812	1,529	1,423	——	——
South Carolina	13,384	54,698	2,410	9,313	58,801	824	3,580	47,236	——	——	——	——
South Dakota	34,888	9,081	20,544	41,042	41,225	——	54,530	39,544	2,564	——	——	590
Tennessee	99,851	136,594	23,780	148,773	186,268	1,951	123,395	145,749	3,914	——	415	1,360
Texas	81,444	239,148	99,688	167,520	370,434	5,046	120,483	267,248	2,644	162	1,846	20,961
Utah	——	——	——	13,491	64,607	21	47,089	44,949	205	——	——	823
Vermont	37,992	16,325	44	50,991	*10,607	1,329	51,127	10,179	1,032	——	——	289
Virginia	113,262	163,977	12,275	135,388	154,985	2,127	115,687	146,079	2,158	——	——	——
Washington	36,460	29,802	19,165	39,153	51,646	1,668	57,456	44,833	2,368	866	2,006	——
West Virginia	80,293	84,467	4,166	104,414	62,927	677	119,798	98,808	1,585	——	187	267
Wisconsin	171,101	177,325	10,019	268,135	165,523	4,584	265,866	159,285	10,124	524	7,095	——
Wyoming	8,454	——	7,722	10,072	10,655	——	14,482	10,164	——	——	——	——
Totals	5,176,336	5,552,351	1,041,467	7,111,607	6,509,052	134,645	7,218,696	6,351,008	199,055	82,511	83,010	77,447
Pluralities		380,861		602,555			864,688					

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1892, 1896 AND 1900—(Continued).

*The figures on the Bryan and Sewall and the Bryan and Watson tickets are added together, thus giving the total vote cast for the head of the ticket. The vote cast for the "Bryan and Watson" ticket in the several States was: Alabama, 24,089; California, 21,730; Colorado, 2,389; Florida, 1,977; Georgia, 440; Illinois, 1,090; Kansas, 46,194; Maine, 2,387; Massachusetts, 15,181; Mississippi, 7,517; Nevada, 575; New-Hampshire, 379; Ohio, 2,615; Pennsylvania, 6,103; Tennessee, 4,525; Texas, 79,572; Vermont, 461; Wyoming, 238. Prohibition, 1892, 270,367; 1896, 145,280. Socialist Labor, 1896, 36,373.

Scattering includes the following: Alabama—Pop., 3,796. Arkansas—Pop., 872; Union Reform, 341. Connecticut—Leonard W. Bacon, Independent Presidential elector, 45. Georgia—Pop., 4,548. Idaho—Pop., 213; Anti-Fusion Bryan Pop., 232. Illinois—Pop., 1,141; Un. Christ., 352; Un. Ref., 672. Indiana—Pop., 1,458; Un. Ref., 254. Iowa—Pop., 613; Un. Christ., 166. Kansas—Soc., 1,605; Pro., 3,605. Kentucky—Pop., 1,662. Maryland—Un. Ref., 147. Mississippi—Pop., 1,642. Missouri—Prog. Peop., 4,244; Pro., 5,963; Soc. Dem., 6,128; Soc. Labor, 1,294. Montana—Pop., 110. Nebraska—Pop., 1,103. North Carolina—Pop., 737. Ohio—Un. Ref., 4,284; People's, 251. Oregon—Pop., 275. Pennsylvania—Pop. (Mid. Road), 638. Rhode Island—Soc. Labor, 1,423; Pro., 1,529. Tennessee—Pop., 1,360. Utah—Soc. Labor, 102; Soc. Dem., 717. West Virginia—People's, 267. Texas—Pop., 20,961. Colorado—Pop., 880. Florida—Pop., 1,070.

‡ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT, 1872 TO 1900.

States.	*1872		1876.		1880.		1884.		1888.		1892.			1896.		1900	
	Grant	†Hendricks	Hayes	Tilden	Garfield	Hancock	Blaine	Cleveland	Harrison	Cleveland	Harrison	Cleveland	Weaver	McKinley	Bryan	McKinley	Bryan
Alabama	10	—	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	11	—	—	11	—	11
Arkansas	†	†	—	6	—	6	—	7	—	7	—	8	—	—	8	—	8
California	6	—	6	—	1	5	8	—	8	—	1	8	—	8	1	9	—
Colorado	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	4
Connecticut	6	—	—	6	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
Delaware	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—
Florida	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	4
Georgia	—	—	—	11	—	11	—	12	—	12	—	13	—	—	13	—	13
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	3
Illinois	21	—	21	—	21	—	22	—	22	—	—	24	—	24	—	24	—
Indiana	15	—	—	15	15	—	—	15	15	—	—	15	—	15	—	15	—
Iowa	11	—	11	—	11	—	13	—	13	—	13	—	—	13	—	13	—
Kansas	5	—	5	—	5	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	10	—	10	10	—
Kentucky	—	8	—	12	—	12	—	13	—	13	—	13	—	12	1	—	13
Louisiana	†	†	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	8
Maine	7	—	7	—	7	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—
Maryland	—	8	—	8	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	8	—	8	—
Massachusetts	13	—	13	—	13	—	14	—	14	—	15	—	—	15	—	15	—
Michigan	11	—	11	—	11	—	13	—	13	—	9	5	—	14	—	14	—
Minnesota	5	—	5	—	5	—	7	—	7	—	9	—	—	9	—	9	—
Mississippi	8	—	—	8	8	—	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	—	9	—	9
Missouri	—	6	—	15	15	—	—	16	—	16	—	17	—	—	17	—	17
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Nebraska	3	—	3	—	3	—	5	—	5	—	8	—	—	—	8	8	—
Nevada	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	3
New-Hampshire	5	—	5	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—
New-Jersey	9	—	—	9	9	—	9	—	9	—	—	10	—	10	—	10	—
New-York	35	—	—	35	35	—	—	36	36	—	—	36	—	36	—	36	—
North Carolina	10	—	—	10	—	10	—	11	—	11	—	11	—	—	11	—	11
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	3	—
Ohio	22	—	22	—	22	—	23	—	23	—	22	1	—	23	—	23	—
Oregon	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	1	4	—	4	—
Pennsylvania	29	—	29	—	29	—	30	—	30	—	32	—	—	32	—	32	—
Rhode Island	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—
South Carolina	7	—	7	—	7	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	9	—	9
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	4	—
Tennessee	—	12	—	12	12	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	—	12	—	12	—
Texas	—	8	—	8	8	—	13	—	13	—	15	—	—	15	—	15	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Vermont	5	—	5	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—
Virginia	11	—	—	11	11	—	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	—	12	—	12
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	4	—
West Virginia	5	—	—	5	5	—	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
Wisconsin	10	—	10	—	10	—	11	—	11	—	—	12	—	12	—	12	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	3	—
Totals	286	42	185	184	214	155	182	219	233	168	145	277	22	271	176	292	155

*Scattering, 21. †Rejected. ‡Republican candidate in first column. Democratic in second column. In 1892 the third column is the Populist vote. ¹Horace Greeley, the Democratic and Liberal Republican candidate for President, died before the electoral vote was cast, and the Greeley electors of five States voted for Thomas A. Hendricks.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1898 AND 1900.

	1898.		1900.		
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	*Scattering.
Alabama	18,967	66,856	36,334	104,626	——
Arizona	7,384	8,212	7,716	8,664	——
Arkansas	[2]2,706	24,204	42,735	84,258	——
California	139,382	[1]128,700	180,549	142,321	4,766
Colorado	46,163	[3]95,483	92,811	[3]121,011	3,445
Connecticut	81,747	63,347	102,559	74,521	——
Delaware	17,566	15,053	21,711	18,529	591
Florida	7,316	25,64[illegible]	5,254	26,451	——
Georgia	8,552	56,424	83,504	11,605	10,679
Idaho	13,056	17,693	26,860	[7]28,087	1,029
Illinois	463,202	390,898	591,886	502,187	24,476
Indiana	283,306	273,097	330,775	310,847	12,048
Iowa	233,762	178,082	304,302	212,847	7,981
Kansas	148,654	130,417	180,979	162,652	——
Kentucky	126,184	138,344	228,476	233,002	——
Louisiana	3,075	27,629	52,925	14,554	28
Maine	55,081	29,455	72,908	40,485	4,128
Maryland	107,704	101,448	135,404	122,778	5,359
Massachusetts	176,292	123,640	230,367	143,356	18,376
Michigan	232,525	176,863	312,902	216,664	14,521
Minnesota	136,797	102,842	158,396	105,895	6,129
Mississippi	1,327	23,804	-2,579	47,549	1,110
Missouri	256,434	285,019	313,814	354,080	5,831
Montana	14,823	23,351	34,887	21,175	——
Nebraska	93,509	[1]94,884	112,952	[6]109,988	——
Nevada	[2]5,766	[8]——	4,190	5,975	——
New-Hampshire	43,778	35,784	53,502	34,918	1,827
New-Jersey	165,120	[1]154,648	250,822	199,268	13,697
New-Mexico	18,722	16,659	21,567	17,857	——
New-York	669,888	638,585	808,474	669,012	40,067
North Carolina	[4]143,947	[4]154,864	122,879	162,260	6,309
North Dakota	27,776	[1]17,844	35,891	20,519	1,359
Ohio	404,660	356,169	537,016	479,168	12,951
Oklahoma	28,456	[1]19,088	38,253	33,529	——
Oregon	42,615	33,922	43,300	30,902	8,746
Pennsylvania	532,898	356,650	683,941	411,552	32,339
Rhode Island	22,309	13,206	30,941	18,715	3,231
South Carolina	2,804	28,967	3,100	47,827	——
South Dakota	38,780	[1]32,314	54,530	39,554	2,057
Tennessee	63,923	106,712	96,921	116,030	12,259
Texas	68,945	256,091	82,229	296,978	17,111
Utah	20,631	35,296	46,180	45,939	——
Vermont	38,078	13,993	46,718	16,732	1,321
Virginia	63,098	108,395	98,730	165,009	5,220
Washington	39,809	[1]36,385	110,661	90,330	9,968
West Virginia	87,999	85,407	118,213	100,496	——
Wisconsin	183,492	126,791	260,544	160,834	14,418
Wyoming	10,762	8,466	14,539	10,017	——
Totals	5,408,750	5,237,627	6,959,392	6,051,474	298,611

[1]Democrats and Populists combined on same candidates. [2]Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists. [3]Includes Silver Republicans and Democrats. No Democratic candidate. The Populist candidate (Wrenn) polled 3,111 votes. [4]In four districts the Republicans supported the Populist candidates; in one district the Democrats and Populists combined. [5]Only one Republican candidate (Xth District) nominated. [6]Fusion. [7]Populist Fusior.. [8]Fusion of Silver Republicans, Populists and Democrats.

*Included in the scattering column for 1900 are the votes cast in the different States and Territories for the candidates other than those on the Republican and Democratic tickets, as follows: California—Pro., 4,766; Ind., 1,116. Georgia—Pop., 7,310; Ind., 2,685. Idaho—Pro., 798; Middle of Road Pop., 231. Illinois—Pro., 16,716; Soc. Dem., 6,713; Pop., 559; Ind., 9; Soc. Labor, 314. Indiana—Pro., 10,179; Pop., 1,721; Soc. Dem., 148. Iowa—Not enumerated, 7,981. Louisiana—Ind., 24. Maine—Pro., 3,502; Soc., 554; Ind. Rep., 46. Maryland—Pro., 4,161; Ind. Dem., 714; Union Reform, 44; Soc. Dem., 412; Ind. Rep., 28. Massachusetts—Soc. Dem., 8,830; Soc. Labor, 4,868; Ind., 2,858; Pro., 1,677; People's, 115. Michigan—Not enumerated, 14,521. Minnesota—Pro., 2,304; Soc. Labor, 992; Soc. Dem., 725; Ind. Pro., 933; Middle of the Road Pop., 1,175. Mississippi—Pop., 653. Missouri—Soc. Dem., 3,802; Soc. Labor, 840; Prog. Peop., 747; scattering, 430. Montana—Ind. Dem., 9,443; Soc. Dem., 613. New-Jersey—Nat. Pro., 6,999; Soc. Dem., 4,585; Soc. Labor, 2,083; Ind. Work, 30. New-York—Pro., 20,242; Soc. Labor, 12,826; Soc. Dem., 6,999; Ind. Sil. Lab., 30. North Carolina—Ind. Rep., 4,387; Pro., 69. Oregon—Pop., 1,687; Pro., 3,675; Ind. Dem., 3,384. Pennsylvania—Pro., 24,531; Soc. Labor, 2,660; People's, 795; Socialist, 4,026; scattering, 327. Rhode Island—Soc. Labor, 1,580; Pro., 1,651. Tennessee—Pro., 590; Ind. Dem., 10,687. Virginia—Pro., 2,895; Labor, 938; Soc. Labor, 1,284; Ind., 103. Washington—Pro., 4,298; Soc. Labor, 1,800; Soc. Dem., 3,870. South Dakota—Pop., 599. Wisconsin—Pro., 8,928; Soc. Dem., 5,490. Texas—Pop., 17,111. Colorado—Pro., 1,924; Soc., 487; Soc. Dem., 388.

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ORIGIN, DATE OF SETTLEMENT, INDEBTEDNESS, ETC., OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

From reports of Commission of General Land Office and State and Territorial treasurers.

State or Territory.	Settled. By whom.	Settled. When.	Act of organization or date of admission.	Nicknames.	Area. Water. Sq. miles.	Area. Land. Sq. miles.	[2]Indebtedness.
Alabama	French	1718	Dec. 14, 1819	Cotton	710	51,540	$9,357,600
Alaska Territory	[3]	——	July 27, 1868	——	——	——	No debt.
Arizona Territory	Spanish	1590	Feb. 24, 1863	——	100	112,920	1,153,320
Arkansas	French	1685	June 15, 1836	Bear	805	53,045	1,552,345
California	Spanish	1769	Sept. 9, 1850	Golden	2,880	155,980	4,000
Colorado	——	1850	Aug. 1, 1876	Centennial	280	103,645	2,785,468
[1]Connecticut	Em. from Mass	1633	——	Nutmeg	145	4,845	2,131,100
[1]Delaware	Swedes and Finns	1627	——	Blue Hen	400	1,960	789,750
District of Columbia	English	1660	March 3, 1791	——	10	60	15,057,938
Florida	Spanish	1565	March 3, 1845	Everglade	4,440	54,240	1,032,500
[1]Georgia	English	1733	——	Cracker	495	58,980	7,731,500
Hawaiian Islands	——	——	——	——	——	——	936,000
Idaho	Emigrants	1842	July 3, 1890	Gem of the Mount'ns	510	84,290	475,000
Illinois	French	1720	Dec. 3, 1818	Sucker and Prairie	650	56,000	No debt.
Indian Territory	Spanish	1832	June 30, 1884	——	400	31,000	——
Indiana	French	1730	Dec. 11, 1816	Hoosier	440	35,910	4,212,615
Iowa	Em. from New-Eng	1835	Dec. 28, 1846	Hawkeye	350	55,475	No debt.
Kansas	Em. from West. States	1850	Jan. 29, 1861	Jayhawker	380	81,700	632,000
Kentucky	Em. from Virginia	1775	June 1, 1792	Bluegrass	400	40,000	4,469,716
Louisiana	French	1699	April 8, 1812	Creole	3,300	45,420	10,877,800
Maine	English	1630	March 15, 1820	Pine Tree	3,145	29,895	2,370,000
[1]Maryland	English	1634	——	Monumental	2,350	9,800	2,885,269
[1]Massachusetts	English Puritans	1620	——	Bay	275	8,040	50,903,279
Michigan	French	1670	Jan. 26, 1837	Lake	1,485	57,430	416,800
Minnesota	New-England Em	1819	May 11, 1858	North Star	4,160	79,205	1,209,000
Mississippi	French	1716	Dec. 10, 1817	Eagle	470	46,340	2,887,026
Missouri	French	1755	Aug. 10, 1821	Puke	680	68,735	5,980,839
Montana	Em. from South	1852	Nov. 8, 1889	Stubtoe	770	145,310	No debt.
Nebraska	Emigrants	1850	March 1, 1867	Antelope	670	76,840	1,525,318
Nevada	Em. from California	1850	Oct. 31, 1864	Silver	960	109,749	242,600
[1]New-Hampshire	English	1623	——	Granite	390	9,005	1,098,632
[1]New-Jersey	Dutch and Danes	1627	——	Blue	720	7,455	No debt.
New-Mexico Territory	Spanish	1582	Sept. 9, 1850	Vermin	120	122,460	1,092,900
[1]New-York	Dutch	1623	July 26, 1788	Empire	1,600	47,620	10,075,660
[1]North Carolina	English	1585	Nov. 21, 1789	Old North	3,670	48,580	6,287,350
North Dakota	Em. from Mid. States	1859	Nov. 2, 1889	Flickertail	600	70,195	845,300
Ohio	New-England Em	1768	Feb. 19, 1803	Buckeye	300	40,760	451,665
Oklahoma Territory	Emigrants	1889	May 2, 1890	——	200	28,830	48,000
Oregon	Em. from New-York	1811	Feb. 14, 1859	Beaver	1,470	94,560	65,000
[1]Pennsylvania	Swedes	1648	Dec. 12, 1787	Keystone	230	44,985	572,163
[1]Rhode Island	English	1636	May 29, 1790	Plantation	165	1,085	1,961,963
[1]South Carolina	French	1562	May 23, 1788	Palmetto	400	30,170	6,506,569
South Dakota	Em. from Mid. States	1859	Nov. 2, 1889	Swingecat	800	76,850	625,267
Tennessee	Em. from N. C	1765	June 1, 1796	Lion's Den	300	41,750	16,000,000

ORIGIN, DATE OF SETTLEMENT, INDEBTEDNESS, ETC., OF STATES AND TERRITORIES—(Continued).

State or Territory.	Settled. By whom.	Settled. When.	Act of organization or date of admission.	Nicknames.	Area. Water. Sq. miles.	Area. Land. Sq. miles.	[2]In-debtedness.
Texas	Spanish	1690	Dec. 29, 1845	Lone Star	3,490	262,290	718,000
Utah	Spanish	1847	Jan. 4, 1896	Mormon	2,780	82,190	300,000
Vermont	Em. from Mass.	1763	March 4, 1791	Green Mountain	430	9,125	317,742
[1]Virginia	English	1607	———	Old Dominion	2,325	40,125	26,825,227
Washington	Em. from California	1845	Nov. 11, 1889	Chinook	2,300	66,880	1,155,602
West Virginia	English	1607	June 19, 1863	Little Mountain	135	24,645	No debt.
Wisconsin	French	1745	May 29, 1848	Badger	1,590	54,450	2,251,000
Wyoming	Em. from Mid. States	1867	July 10, 1890	Plain	315	97,575	300,000
Total					55,600	2,970,000	

[1]Of the thirteen original States. [2]Reports of 1901. [3]Purchased from Russia. *Balance in treasury.

Note.—If the forty-five States be arranged according to the mode of admission, excepting the thirteen original States, they would be grouped thus: Four were formed from other States—Vermont from New-York, Maine from Massachusetts, Kentucky and West Virginia from Virginia. One (California) had no previous territorial government. One (Texas) was annexed; and the remaining twenty-six had been organized as Territories prior to their admission as States.

STATES AND TERRITORIES—GENERAL INFORMATION.

States and Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	Legislature. Length of term.	Legislature. Next session begins.	Next general election.	[1]Square miles.	No. of Congr'smen.
Alabama	Montgomery	W. D. Jelks (D.)	50 days	*Tu. a. 2 M. Nov. 1902.	*1 M. Aug. 1902	52,250	9
Alaska Territory	Sitka	John G. Brady (R.)	———	———	———	577,390	—
Arizona Territory	Phœnix	N. O. Murphy (R.)	60 days	*3 M. Jan. 1903	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	113,020	1
Arkansas	Little Rock	Jeff Davis (D.)	60 days	*2 M Jan. 1903	*1 M. Sept. 1902	53,850	6
California	Sacramento	Henry T. Gage (R.)	90 days	1 M. Jan. 1902	[2]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	158,360	7
Colorado	Denver	James B. Orman (Fus.)	90 days	*1 W. Jan. 1903	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	103,925	2
Connecticut	Hartford	George P. McLean (R.)	No limit.	*1 W. a. 1 M. Jan. 1903	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	4,990	4
Delaware	Dover	John Hunn (R.)	60 days	*2 Tu. Jan. 1903	[2]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1904	2,050	1
Florida	Tallahassee	Wm. S. Jennings (D.)	60 days	*Tu. a. 1 M. April, 1903	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	58,680	2
Georgia	Atlanta	A. D. Candler (D.)	50 days	†4 W. Oct. 1902	*1 W. Oct. 1902	59,475	11
Hawaii Territory	Honolulu	Sanford B. Dole (R.)	60 days	†3 W. Feb. 1902	*Tu. a. 1 M. 1902	6,600	—
Idaho	Boise City	Frank W. Hunt (Fus.)	60 days	*1 M. a. Jan. 1, 1903	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	84,800	1
Illinois	Springfield	Richard Yates (R.)	No limit.	*W. a. 1 M. Jan. 1903	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	56,650	22
Indiana	Indianapolis	Winfield T. Durbin (R.)	61 days	*Jan. 8, 1903	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	36,350	13
Iowa	Des Moines	A. B. Cummins (R.)	No limit.	†1 M. Jan. 1902	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	56,025	11
Kansas	Topeka	W. E. Stanley (R.)	50 days	*2 Tu. Jan. 1903	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	82,080	8
Kentucky	Frankfort	J. C. W. Beckham (D.)	60 days	*Jan. 2, 1902	[2]Tu. a. 1 M. Jan. 1904	40,400	11
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	W. W. Heard (D.)	60 days	*2 M. May, 1902	[2]2 Tu. April 1904	48,720	6
Maine	Augusta	John F. Hill (R.)	No limit.	*1 W. Jan. 1903	*2 M. Sept. 1902	33,040	4
Maryland	Annapolis	John W. Smith (D.)	90 days	*1 W. Jan. 1902	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	12,210	6

STATES AND TERRITORIES—GENERAL INFORMATION—(Continued).

States and Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	Legislature.		Next general election.	[1]Square miles.	No. of Congr's-men.
			Length of term.	Next session begins.			
Massachusetts	Boston	W. Murray Crane (R.)	No limit.	†1 W. a. Jan. 1, 1902	[2]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	8,315	13
Michigan	Lansing	Aaron T. Bliss (R.)	No limit.	*1 W. Jan. 1903	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	58,915	12
Minnesota	St. Paul	Samuel R. Van Sant (R.)	90 days.	*Tu. a. 1 M. Jan. 1903	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	83,365	7
Mississippi	Jackson	A. H. Longino (D.)	90 days.	*1 Tu. a. 1 M. Jan. 1902	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	46,810	7
Missouri	Jefferson City.	A. M. Dockery (D.)	70 days.	*1 W. a. Jan. 1, 1903	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	69,415	15
Montana	Helena	Joseph K. Toole (Fus.)	60 days.	*1 M. Jan. 1903	[2]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1904	146,080	1
Nebraska	Lincoln	Ezra P. Savage (R.)	60 days.	*1 Tu. Jan. 1903	Nov. 4, 1902	77,510	6
Nevada	Carson City	Reinhold Sadler (Pop.)	60 days.	*3 M. Jan. 1903	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	110,700	1
New-Hampshire	Concord	Chester B. Jordan (R.)	No limit.	*1 W. Jan. 1903	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	9,305	2
New-Jersey	Trenton	Franklin Murphy (R.)	No limit.	†2 Tu. Jan. 1902	[3]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	7,815	8
New-Mexico Ter.	Santa Fe	Miguel A. Otero (R.)	60 days.	*2 M. Jan. 1903	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	122,580	[4]
New-York	Albany	Benj. B. Odell, jr. (R.)	No limit.	†1 W. Jan. 1902	[3]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	49,170	34
North Carolina	Raleigh	C. B. Aycock (D.)	60 days.	*W. a. 1 M. Jan. 1903	*1 Th. Aug. 1902	52,250	9
North Dakota	Bismarck	Frank White (R.)	60 days.	*2 Tu. Jan. 1903	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	70,795	1
Ohio	Columbus	George K. Nash (R.)	No limit.	*1 M. Jan. 1902	[3]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	41,060	21
Oklahoma Ter.	Guthrie	Thos. B. Ferguson (R.)	60 days.	*Jan. 6, 1903	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	39,080	[4]
Oregon	Salem	T. T. Geer (R.)	40 days.	*2 M. Jan. 1903	*1 M. June, 1902	96,030	2
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	William A. Stone (R.)	No limit.	†1 Tu. Jan. 1902	[3]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	45,215	30
Porto Rico	San Juan	Charles H. Allen (R.)				3,550	—
Rhode Island	Providence	[5]Charles D. Kimball (R.)	60 days.	†1 Tu. Jan. 1902	[3]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	1,250	2
South Carolina	Columbia	M. B. McSweeney (D.)	40 days.	†2 Tu. Jan. 1902	*2 Tu. Nov. 1902	30,570	7
South Dakota	Pierre	Charles N. Herriod (R.)	75 days.	*T. a. 1 M. Jan. 1903	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	77,570	2
Tennessee	Nashville	Benton McMillin (D.)	75 days.	*1 M. Jan. 1903	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	42,050	10
Texas	Austin	J. D. Sayres (D.)	No limit.	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902.	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	265,780	13
Utah	Salt Lake City	Heber M. Wells (R.)	60 days.	*2 M. Jan. 1903	[2]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1904	84,970	1
Vermont	Montpelier	Wm. W. Stickney (R.)	No limit.	*1 W. Oct. 1902	*1 Tu. Sept. 1902	5,565	2
Virginia	Richmond	A. J. Montague (D.)	90 days.	*1 W. Dec. 1903	[2]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1905	42,450	10
Washington	Olympia	John R. Rogers (R.)	60 days.	*2 M. Jan. 1902	[2]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1904	69,180	2
West Virginia	Charleston	A. B. White (R.)	45 days.	*2 W. Jan. 1903	[2]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	24,780	4
Wisconsin	Madison	R. M. La Follette (R.)	No limit.	*Jan. 14, 1903	*Nov. 4, 1902	56,040	10
Wyoming	Cheyenne	De Forest Richards (R.)	40 days.	*2 Tu. Jan. 1903	[2]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	97,890	1

Indian Territory has an area of 31,400 square miles.

Note—Abbreviations as "M.," "Tu.," "a" mean "Monday," "Tuesday" and "after." "R.," Republican; "D.," Democrat; "F.," Fusion. *Biennial. †Sessions annual. [1]Inclusive of land and water. [2]Quadrennial State elections. [3]Annual elections. [4]One Delegate to Congress. [5]Succeeded on the death of Governor William Gregory. For terms of office, salaries, etc., of Governors and other State officers (including names of other officials) see under title "State Governments."

ADDENDA.

The Isthmian Canal treaty was ratified by the Senate on December 16 by a vote of 72 to 6.

On December 17 Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, resigned as Postmaster General, and Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, was appointed to succeed him.

In the Senate, on pages 301 and 302, Wellington, of Maryland, and McLaurin, of South Carolina, should be Independents and not Democrats. Wellington was elected as a Republican, but disagreed with the McKinley foreign policy, and in 1900 supported Bryan. He is not accepted in the caucuses of either party. McLaurin was elected as a Democrat, but broke with his party on the Philippine question, he supporting the administration policy. The summary at the head of the table would then be: Republicans, 54; Democrats, 31; Independents, 2; Silverite, 1; vacancies, 2; total, 90.

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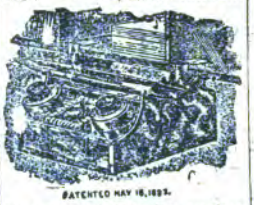

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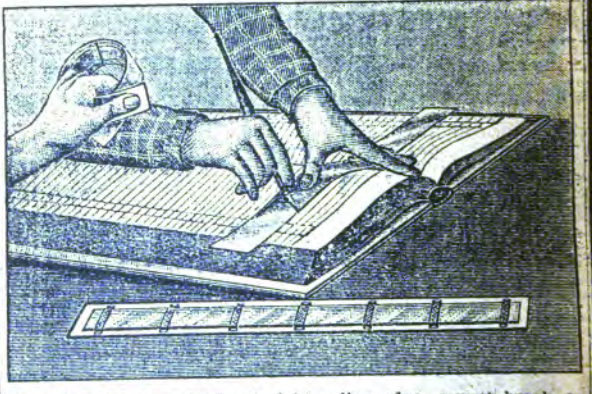

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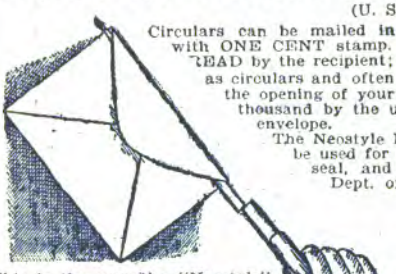

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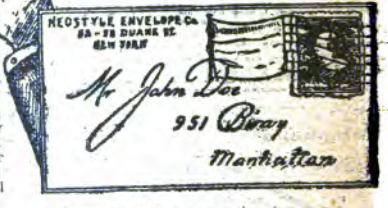

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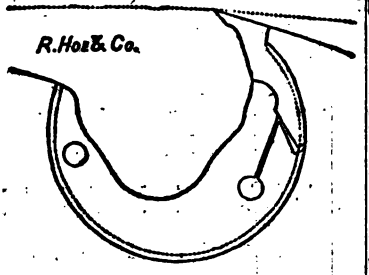

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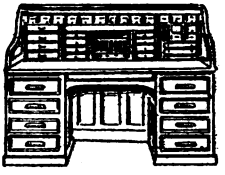

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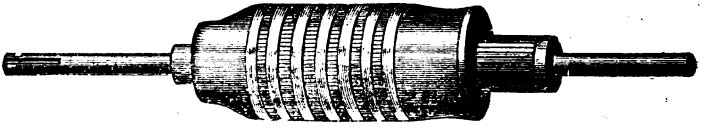

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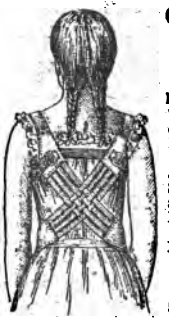

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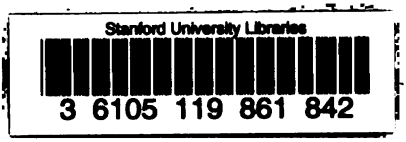

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